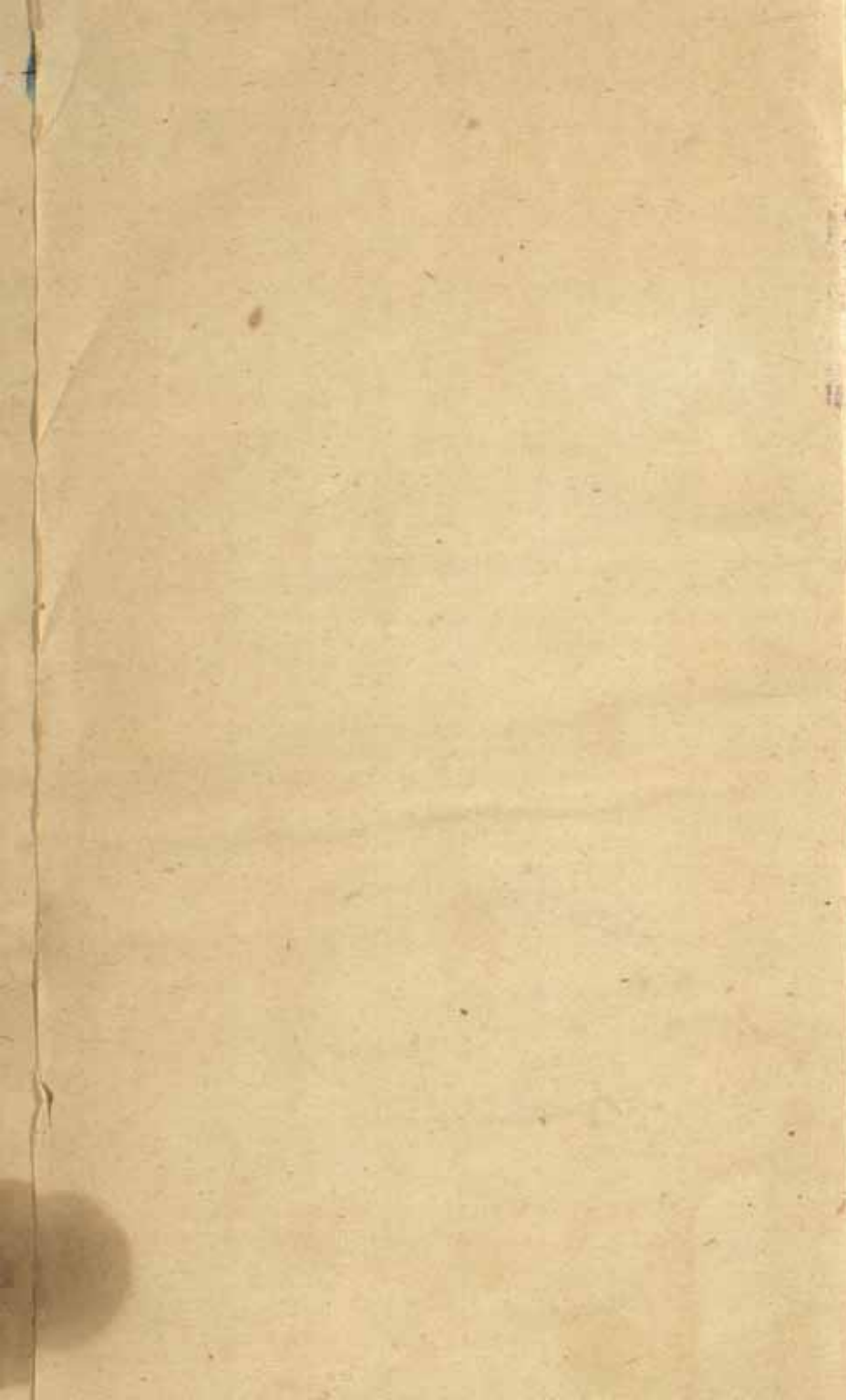


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VOL. XI.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1821.

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PRINTED FOR BLACK, KINGSBURY, PARBURY, & ALLEN,
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JANUARY, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,
&c. &c. &c.

—
OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

“PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY.”

(Originally communicated to the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.)

SIR: the remarks of Miles in a former volume of your Journal are in a considerable measure well-founded: yet they argue at the same time some deficiency of knowledge in these apparently rude implements of modern warfare. Artillery must at present always appear, to those not entirely familiar with its principles, of a powerful and destructive nature, but not easily reducible to accurate ones grounded upon science. From its difficult mobility, it is frequently considered as an incumbrance to rapid military operations, rather than, what it really is, or might be made to be, the very power which alone could ensure victory, almost in every case, where it is promptly and judiciously brought into action. Thus, in a dubious, and rather unfavourable aspect, do they appear to be viewed by the judicious Miles; he has evidently observed the decisive effect of artillery, but the mode at present

practised in moving it with an army he appears to consider, with many others, almost to counter-balance its power; if not to think a light army, at least, almost more efficient without its aid.

The method, however, by which Miles proposes to remedy these perceptible defects are not perhaps easily subjectible to practice, it being known from reiterated, and now unequivocal experiments, as well as practice upon actual service, that, ponderous as field gun-carriages are, yet, on the present principles of construction, they are barely sufficient to resist the re-action exerted upon them by heavy firing. It is also well known, both in theory and practice, that the force acting upon the carriage when a gun is discharged is equal to the whole momentum of the shot; and that this is found by multiplying the velocity into its weight: thus, if a 12-pounder ball quitted the muzzle of the piece with a velocity

of 2,000 feet in one second of time (a velocity with which, in most cases, it actually does), the whole force or momentum with which that shot would impinge against any opposing body would be equal to 24,000 pounds: *i. e.* 12 by 2,000; and a shock equal to this weight the carriage must be equal to sustain or give way, and something greater, occasioned by this re-action being momentary and simultaneous. Massive, then, as they are, they have been found to be insufficient. All the 12-pounder carriages with Colonel Dears' detachment at Sattimungalum, in 1790, were broken down by actual firing, and it was ultimately and truly determined, by a committee of artillery and engineer officers, that, notwithstanding the great strength of the wood in the carriages, either more was required, or the guns themselves must be made with additional weight. The last expedient was resolved upon, and since that time the guns have been cast with a greater quantity of metal; but this additional weight has by no means enabled practitioners to diminish the timber in their carriages; on the contrary, dimensions of greater magnitude experience has determined to be requisite, in order to resist the action of this calibre in particular. The 12-pounders throughout the Indian army were found to possess this inherent defect; for some of those with Colonel Dears' detachment, before alluded to, were constructed in Bengal of Toon, or Toonaccurrah, a heavier and stronger wood considerably than teak-wood of the coast; but all gave way alike. They have done the same on several other occasions; and although their alteration and additional strength since that period has ensured their standing severe trials on service, their immobility has been so much increased, that most officers who have paid attention to them, have formed opinions closely allied to

those expressed by the observations of Miles. Other calibres are faulty from the same causes as the 12-pounders, but not in so detrimental an extent; the weights both of guns and carriages have been better apportioned to each other; still, in degree, are all those deficiencies found in them, so justly adverted to by this writer.

The pole carriages have some advantages over those with cheeks; but even these are so pregnant with the disadvantages complained of by Miles, that a remedy from known effects cannot be expected, unless other principles are instituted; and such there is well-grounded reason to believe do actually exist, and may be applied without difficulty, so as to render artillery, what it is absolutely capable of becoming, irresistible.

The defects in the ammunition tumbrils are even far greater than Miles has brought under notice; they are, in truth, so awkward, so clumsy, so degradingly deficient both of principle and form, that the very sight of them becomes a rebuke to modern ingenuity and scientific skill; their defects in descent, their frequency of explosion from the roughness of their motion, their awkward way of opening, the unsafe manner in which the ammunition is compelled to be stowed in them, and their unsteadiness of support on two wheels, are such evident disadvantages, that it becomes really a matter of surprise they should for so long a time have maintained their station, among the many contrivances which have been incorporated into military equipment in our late successful and ever glorious wars.

What the Wurst carriage alluded to by Miles may be, I do not quite comprehend, never having seen one; I judge, however, from his account of it, that its principle of support something resembles that of the old fashioned cabriolet of France; and a part

of this principle may assuredly be applied with advantage to tumbrils, but not exactly what he describes. These carriages must be more compact, the elastic supporters more dependable, and better suited to the action they are to resist; such principles, however, certainly may be applied as to render them as easily moveable as those of the guns, and to obliterate all the material defects, now so visible, in every thing relating to them. Until these momentous objects are accomplished, field artillery (of which it should be noticed I have only been remarking) must still maintain that undue suspicion, which, from its cumbrous unwieldiness, has been so long and so justly attached to it, by many great and experienced commanders.

I have said that all these objections are to be obviated by a judicious application of new principles known to exist; they are yet in embryo, but should they be thought worth attending to, the writer of this pledges himself to divulge them, provided he be called upon by proper authority, and the subject submitted to officers competent to decide on a matter requiring a peculiar species of knowledge, which can only be acquired by a long course of military service.

These principles will apply to the horse artillery as well as that of the line, and even prove of more consequence to its increase of power. The battering guns have also defects in their equipments: but they are of minor consideration, in comparison with the other; these, however, are remediable in degree, and may be materially ameliorated, particularly in their mode of transportation, which at present is truly deplorable: as every army which has moved with such a train has invariably experienced; in fine, these suggestions, in one way or other, will apply to the whole ordnance

department of an army, probably with incalculable advantage to every species of military conveyance, the whole of which at present embraces the greatest impediment an army can possibly experience.

The distinction Miles notices of dividing artillery into three classes appears a regulation long established. The Company's land artillery, at least, has been thus classed since the wars of General Coote; in fact, they have always, within my remembrance, had four divisions of their artillery: namely, horse artillery; artillery of the line or regimental guns; battering artillery for sieges; and garrison artillery. These not only act separately, but they have distinct equipments and magazines, purposely calculated for the services they are respectively to perform; and their present arrangement closely resembles the one suggested by Miles. The division of artillery, then, is already as diffuse as sound understanding could desire it, for it would greatly simplify its use, and promote its power, could only one calibre be used, both in field and garrison; yet the disposition of horse artillery, and that of the line in particular, may be most importantly advanced towards greater perfection, and, without this arrangement, that superiority of force which I have adverted to can never be attained. The alterations I contemplate in the principle of all ordnance carriages, and a different appropriation to that in present use, if once adopted, would give a commander-in-chief a decisive advantage over every opposing power not similarly armed.

Buonaparte, whose early military arrangements, and his dependence on artillery in particular, will for a long time to come be looked up to as examples of perfection in the organization of armies, consisted more in the management of his ordnance than upon any other cause. While he adhered to this,

and did not suffer his mind to be diverted from conquest by the annihilating views of inordinate ambition, the powers of the earth trembled at his name; and Europe, in particular, for a lengthened term of years, appeared to be hastening with rapid strides to acknowledge that epoch, when his superior fortune and knowledge in military affairs had impulsively subjected the whole to his dominion; and had he not been shipwrecked on this rock of human frailty, he would by this time, in all likelihood, have reduced all the powers of the earth to a military despotism: a prospect he had undoubtedly long held in contemplation. To each of his demi-brigades he had attached six light field pieces, and four of a heavier calibre; these last were not brought into line, but stationed in the rear of each corps, and denominated the reserve: they consisted of nine-pounders, and seven inch howitzers. With this artillery, always disposable at his will, he recovered the lost battle of Marengo. It requires but little observation to perceive what a reliable power such a disposable force of heavy ordnance must place in a commander's means of ensuring victory, where no equality of force is opposed to him; and from what has been said it will be remarked, that each of his demi-brigades had ten guns allotted to it, while the Austrians, and other opposing powers, had only two; at most, four; a difference which no steadiness of bravery could overcome, without the intervention of a miracle. Our battalions have only two guns attached to each; the superiority, then, of Buonaparte's artillery alone was entirely equal to ensuring him those decisive achievements, which we have seen so long attendant on his career of unexampled victories; and exclusive of this irresistible arm, when so managed, he introduced and practised another, little less

decisive; this was a species of grape-shot, inheriting the identical principle we have since recognized in the spherical shells of Col. Shrapnell; the only difference consisted in Buonaparte's using cylindrical instead of globular ones; these cylinders had fuzees to them, and gunpowder intermixed with the included balls; at certain distances the cylinders were dispersed, by the explosion of the encased powder, and the balls proceeded in their course with nearly the prime impetus obtained by the discharge of the gun; doing most murderous execution (I use the expression of a British officer who witnessed their effects), at the distance of six and eight hundred yards; though the nature of this arm, it is presumed, was at the time utterly unknown, and unsuspected in the opposing armies. On his artillery, I say, he reposed his chief confidence; and when he named Dessaix one of the council of five, he gave as a reason, "that he had nominated him to the consulate, because he was the first artillery officer in Europe, and upon artillery the fate of empires depended." All who are acquainted with their effects I think will agree with Buonaparte; and I experience a conviction, that the time will arrive when this position will be amply demonstrated. I am, therefore, the more earnest that the East-India Company should involve this subject among their most vital considerations; as with their power, it is not unlikely, the problem may be first resolved.

Buonaparte's cannon, mortars, and ammunition were in every instance admirable. He spared no expense, and his rewards were munificent: in his pay were the first cannon-founders in the world. He had directed them to ascertain the best alloys of metal for the purpose, and one in particular, who I believe is now in London, the inventor of the *Cediphone*, had made discoveries of consideration

in this object. He informed myself that he cast the mortars with which Dantzic was bombarded and laid in ruins. His ordnance carriages, however, of all descriptions, were considerably inferior to our's, defective as they unquestionably are. He overcame these defects by dint of horse power, and the deficiency in principle and ingenuity was overcome by additional energy and accumulated force. At all times he considered his artillery as a principal, not an auxiliary reliance; and whoever has power and follows up his judgment in this particular, and improves the carriages in the way alluded to, will for a certainty command victory so long as they remain unknown to his opponents; and when in possession of this superiority, if proper advantage be taken thereof, and success followed up with rapidity, the world must bow down before him.

Peace at present appears the order of the day: but it will only prove ephemeral. The political hemisphere already appears lowering; and should war again take place, the holy alliance it is probable will speedily dissolve; an overwhelming power will soon assume the lead, and, in such an event, the subject I have ventured to descant upon will become of importance not easily appreciated. But to return from this probably unwarrantable digression.

The elevating screws of our field artillery have also been objected to by Miles; but probably he is not aware that their defects have been nearly eradicated, and that they are at present almost as effective as they are susceptible of being. The old screws, and to which I imagine he alludes, were firmly fixed to the centre transom of the gun-carriage, and the gun in elevating or depressing described a portion of a circle; the screws were of course bent from the tangent, and constrained to yield to the circular force, impel-

ling the upper part of the screw into a segment as above stated; when therefore the gun was fired, either at elevations or depressions, the screw either broke or bent, so as in a short time to be rendered useless; these inconveniences have been remedied, by making the box of the female screw traverse on an axis, which, yielding to the motion of the gun, does away the objections formerly experienced.

The coins alluded to by Miles have also undergone a fair trial; they answer very well at low elevations, they are not adapted to high ones; they are awkward, clumsy, and unsightly, equally expensive as the screws (I mean, be it understood, the screw coins), and by no means comparable to them. If, to remedy the remaining inconveniences, any improvement can yet be made, it will consist in detaching the screw in every case from the cascade of the gun, and allowing the breech moulding of the latter to rest on a tabular iron plate, fixed to the head of the elevating screw, in the way practised of late with the elevating screws of battering guns, and, by some contrivance, to give a greater range of elevation; this last particular is very desirable, as high elevations are often required in operations against fortresses situated on hills. On such services, at present, resort is had to sinking the trail of the carriage in the ground, and placing facines in its rear, to resist as much as possible the effects of the recoil; notwithstanding which, carriages used on such service are soon shattered to pieces. In the defence of hill forts, depression of the gun is required; the re-action in this instance has the effect of lifting the carriage altogether in a direction with the axis of the bore; and as a contrivance may possibly be discovered to remedy the former evil, this action may also be counteracted by fastening the front of the carriage to ring bolts fixed in the

battery, which can be effected with facility, and the desired effect. If these objects should be accomplished, it is probable no further improvement will be considered worthy attention in the mode of elevating and depressing cannon.

The expense attending the improvements suggested would not

perhaps be greater than that experienced in the provision of the carriages now in use; but admitting it were in excess, to hesitate in granting the requisite increase, for the perfection of a service so vital to security, would be to make economy the profusion of extravagance.

PHILO-MILES.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HULEE.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

HULEE was the sister of a (Rakas) Ogre, called Nèkole, and was named Kall-rat-tree. She continued under his care until she had attained the proper age for marrying, when she said to herself, "I will now choose one of the most accomplished princes of the age for my husband." She then assumed a pleasing form, and went to the palace of the Rajahsoor Pudma, where her appearance produced a most lively sensation; the whole court of the Rajah as well as himself became enamoured of her charms. In the mean time, some person had carried the news of her arrival at the court of the Rajah to two Ogres, of the names of Nund and Oopunundock, who immediately made their appearance in the Rajah's durbar, and no sooner had they set their eyes on her, than they became her admirers, and a violent quarrel ensued between them; they fought, and they both were killed. The Rajah on this said, "this is a disgraceful business," and turning to Veer Naick, one of his Sirdars, he ordered that she should be dismissed from his court; she did not however tamely submit to this, but assuming her own ferocious form, she fought with and slew the Sirdar.

The Rajah, on seeing what had befallen Veer Naick, soothed her with flattering speeches, and she departed voluntarily from his territories, and went straight to the domains of Parvatee, and devoted herself for a thousand years, at the end of which Parvatee appeared to her, and demanded what she was in want of? She replied, "I want dominion over all the male part of the creation." Parvatee granted it and dismissed her, and she proceeded to the court of Indra. Having assumed a most pleasing form, she pro-

posed that Indra should take her for his consort. Indra replied, "you are a Rakas, I know, and not fit for my associate." She immediately seized on him and carried him to her own abode, where she confined him, and again took to her wanderings. Having assumed the shape of Indra's wife, Indranee, she repaired to the court of Brispatee (Jupiter), and proposed to the king of the gods that he should take her to wife. Brispatee wondered that Indra's wife should make such a proposal, but soon discovering the cheat, ordered her to be turned out and reproached with the vilest epithets; this affected her to such a degree that she stood motionless, and Brispatee enquired of her where Indra was? She replied "he is a prisoner in my house." "Why is he there confined?" She said, "he would not comply with my wishes, therefore I confined him." Brispatee then asked her, "what do you want of him, how would you be pleased?" She replied, "I shall be pacified if, in future, five days before Falgoon Sood Poonam" (*i. e.* five days before the full moon in the month of Falgoon, corresponding in general with the end of February or middle of March,) "the whole world shall daub themselves over with red paint or powder, and perform all manner of tricks, and that on Falgoon Sood Poonam they shall, in commemoration of my faulty conduct, dig a hole on the public road, and therein put a tree, the erindee (castor-oil tree) with its roots and branches, and piling up wood and cow-dung round it, and dancing and throwing the red powder called gular, and after reciting some prayers to my name, setting fire to it, and finally using reproachful epithets

and vile abuse, as ordered by Brispatee, without fear or shame; the day after the ashes of the pile are to be thrown about, without respect to persons; and if all those ceremonies are duly observed, then only shall I be pleased, as on this condition only I relieved Indra, who gave me the name of Hulee."

The Mahomedans relate the following fable. Hulee was a Hindoo princess (daughter of Nimrose) Nimrod (see Koran), who having become enamoured with (Abraham Kalil) Abraham the father of Isaac, was converted to the true faith, on which her friends, enraged, decreed that she was to be burnt alive. A funeral pile was in consequence erected, and she was enclosed in it: after it was set on fire, she was observed to be sitting in the interior of the pile with the utmost composure, and the fire formed round her the most beautiful trees and gardens without hurting her; the falling in of the pile, however, removed her from the sight of the wandering spectators, and ever since this feast is held in commemoration. (See Koran, chap. 21, entitled the Prophets.) The scene of this is placed near the city of Orfuh, not far from Mousul.

Another Mahomedan fable says, that the pile was built round Abraham, and that the princess threw herself in with him; that they sat in the middle as if in a garden, and that when the pile was burnt down they rose up and disappeared; that the spectators began to lament and accuse themselves of cruelty, and in commemoration now yearly, after they have burnt the pile, cover themselves with ashes and dirt, and lament the fate of Hulee.

What follows is related in some work, the name of which is not recollected. On the 14th day the Hindoos erected a pile, into which they cast a drawing of Kama, which is performed by some attendant Bramin; a figure of Rhedeo, a consort of Christna, is also made at the same time, but is presented by the Bramin. During the fifteen days which this festival lasts, women are insulted when met in the streets: indeed every modest woman keeps within doors; they sprinkle their clothes with the juice of the parung flower, which stains them of a deep orange colour; on the fifteenth day they throw dust and dirt of all kinds, which concludes the feast.

ACCOUNT OF THE JYNTA OR KHASSEE TRIBE.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

In the course of this work we have taken an opportunity to give a brief view of certain of those tribes which border on the east of Bengal. We now subjoin a few brief notices respecting the Jynta or Khassee tribe, termed the "Cacis," in the fourth volume of the Asiatic Researches; of which province a native has been these four years employed at Serampore in translating the New Testament into the language of that singular tribe. The little territory of Jynta lies between north latitude 25 and 26, 30; and between the 90th and the 92d degrees of east longitude. Its greatest length, which lies from east to west, is not more than a hundred miles; and its greatest breadth scarcely exceeds eighty miles. It is bounded on the east by the province of Kachar or Herumbha, of which a brief account

was given in a former number; on the south it is bounded by the district of Silhet, on the west by the Garrow mountains, and on the north by the kingdom of Assam.

With the exception of a small tract of land along the skirts of the mountains, and a few vallies exceedingly narrow, the province of Jynta is wholly mountainous. The mountains appear to be from six hundred to a thousand feet in height. It is remarkable for a table mountain, nearly sixty miles in extent, which runs due east and west; as do nearly all the mountains both of Jynta and Kachar. The capital, which is called Jayunttee-poor, is situated underneath these mountains, about twenty miles north of the town of Silhet.

No river of any great note is found in

the province of Jynta. The river Kopili, to the north of the mountains, appears to be the chief stream of which it boasts. It pursues a westerly direction, and falls into the Bruhmápootra a little above Rangamatí. The origin of this river is unknown even to the natives themselves: they suppose it to originate to the north-east, in the country of the Phongs, but this is merely conjecture. As it has lately been matter of doubt whether the Bruhmápootra does run so far to the eastward as has been hitherto generally imagined, may it not be possible that this river may have been mistaken for the Bruhmápootra? The Bruhmápootra, indeed, above Rangamatí, dwindles into a small stream, and is far from being that immense river which it appears to be on the common maps. The mountains in the southern part of Jynta drain themselves into Bengal by a great number of small rivulets, which falling first into the Borak, afterwards flow into the Bruhmápootra. The smaller streams are the Patali, more to the south termed the Bálee, the Kachmari, the Kooshee, and a few others.

The produce of Jynta consists chiefly of rice and cotton, and a kind of coarse silk, called moog by the natives. Iron, limestone, and coal are among its minerals; and both ivory and the elephants themselves are among their articles of traffic. With the exception of the articles enumerated, the mountains produce little: they are indeed rather barren than fertile; nor do they produce any kind of timber which is particularly valuable.

The natives of the province term themselves Khassees, and it is by this name that they are chiefly known among the other mountainous tribes. They are probably of Tartar origin: in their stature short and robust; their noses rather flat, their eyes small, but well proportioned; their complexion fairer than that of the natives of Bengal; and though they are rather less in size than their neighbours to the eastward, they are still superior to their Bengal neighbours.

Their language appears evidently to be monosyllabic, and to bear no affinity to that of Bengal. Of the thirty-two words in which the Lord's Prayer is expressed, while the greater half consists of monosyllables now in use in the Chinese language, scarcely three words can be found

which fully symbolize with the same sounds in the language of their Bengalee neighbours. They have no written character of their own, but at court the Bengalee character is now introduced; and as this is the character adopted by all the petty Rajahs to the northward, and with very little variation by the Assamese themselves, is more likely to become the vehicle of diffusing knowledge among them than any other modification of the original Sungskrita alphabet.

They have no cast of their own; but within the last thirty years the more intelligent among them, induced to this by their intercourse with the natives of Bengal, have attempted to assume something of this nature. The cast they are fond of assuming is that of the Kshatriya, or military tribe. Their chief national object of worship is an imaginary deity, whom they term Jynteeshwuree; but those who have thus attempted to form a cast for themselves profess to worship all the gods of the Hindoos. This tribe, however, is in the habit of worshipping evil genii; and these they are said to propitiate with human sacrifices even to this day; the publicity of this practice, however, is greatly abated within these few years, but still it is in existence. The victims are generally procured from the interior part of the province. In some cases they are purchased for a mere trifle; but in other instances these unhappy persons are seized by the Rajah or reigning prince, and at once devoted to death in this horrible manner. The Koonce (the Rajah's sister), who possesses a degree of authority scarcely inferior to his own, is said to be at the present time in the habit of thus annually propitiating her favourite idol with sacrifices of this kind.

The Jynta territory, small as it appears, is governed by a number of petty Rajahs, all professedly subordinate to the Rajah of Jynta. The territories of each of these petty Rajahs seldom include more than one or two of these mountains, and the largest only three. They are almost constantly bickering with each other, to the no small distress of their subjects, who are oppressed and pillaged in a manner that renders the situation of their Bengal neighbours almost enviable, from the security they constantly enjoy both as to persons and property. The Rajah of

Jynta, who is esteemed the supreme in this small tribe, has the following title: *Muha Muheema Juyujynteeshwara*; *Shree-yoota Ramsingha Muharaja*; the great and victorious lord Jynta, the illustrious Ramsingha, the great king. His actual dominions extend but to a small distance; he maintains the dignity of his court, however, in a way much superior to that of any of his neighbours, and is said to treat his subjects with much greater kindness and clemency than most of the Rajahs to the east of Bengal. He is on this account greatly beloved by his own subjects; and a far greater number of Hindoos and Mussulmans are found inhabiting Jynta than those of Kachar. The government perpetuates a singular custom, which is scarcely found in any nation of the east besides. When the king has no children, and there is therefore no probability of an heir to the throne, if the sovereign have a sister, which is generally the case, a young man is sought from the youth of their own tribe, who is given in marriage to the sovereign's sister; the offspring of this marriage is the presumptive heir to the throne, and the mother of this personage is termed the *koonce*. She ranks higher than the queen, and exercises an authority subordinate only to her brothers, who seldom choose to offend her by controlling her actions.

The trade of this tribe with Assam,

Dhurmapoora, the country of Hhoong and with Tartary, is said to have been once very considerable; but the prevalence of the Mussulman power in their neighbourhood gradually weakened this intercourse, till it almost wholly ceased; and although the vicinity of the British has removed every thing of a nature hostile to commerce, the habits of the whole tribe are at present sunk so low, that scarcely any intercourse of this nature exists between them and any of these nations. Nor is it improbable, that their ideas of any former intercourse of this nature existing to any considerable extent, have their origin chiefly in national vanity.

To the westward of this tribe lies the small territory of Shooshon, governed by a Bramin, who bears an excellent character among his own subjects. The interior parts, forming what are generally termed the Garrow mountains, are inhabited by the tribe which bears that name, who are said to be much attached to their kind and lenient Rajah. To the westward of this territory, along the skirts of the mountains up to the Bruhmappootra river, there are a few scattered tribes, but they are so small and insignificant that little is known with certainty respecting them, although the history of the whole of these tribes, from the Bruhmappootra to the borders of China, is highly worthy of investigation.

HURDWAR FAIR.

(From the *Indian Hurkuru* for June 1, 1820.)

Camp Hurdwar, April 8, 1820.—It gives me much pleasure now to send you a brief account of the assemblage at this place. Notwithstanding the predictions of the Bramins, who foretold sickness and the cholera, the *koombe* has been thronged by immense multitudes from every part of India; and it is gratifying to see how thankful the throngs are who, under the auspices of the British government, come to perform the last ceremonies to the manes of their ancestors, or deposit their ashes in the sacred stream. The strong military force assembled here, and the strict civil police, have given such security to the multitudes, that the im-

pression will be carried very far, and their blessings will be a forerunner to what their wishes led them to hope, which is no less than that their country may come under the protection of the British government. This is more particularly expressed by the inhabitants of the fertile Punjab. Although Gooroo Nannck has in a small measure enlightened the people of this delightful country, yet the various petty chieftains, each independent of the other, still light the torch of war which has been so universally extinguished in the south, where it had blazed furiously for above 65 years.

An universal government has long been
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predicted in India, and the period is not far distant when our second millenium is to take place. Not being very superstitious myself, still the aspect of peace all over the world leads one to draw aside the dark veil of futurity, and look forwards to expect some great revolution; and I anticipate the fall of the Mahomedan and Hindoo religions: the former will be overturned by the Greek and Roman Catholic persuasions, and the latter by the Protestant one. As the latter object is to fall to the share of our government, the mode it will be performed in appears plain. It has become notoriously evident to almost every person who has resided long in India, that the higher classes of Hindoos who have had communication with Europeans have got rid of a very great number of their prejudices, with regard to our habits of life; and one thing which has particularly struck their attention is the general information possessed by Europeans. It is this that has staggered their Bramins, and will induce the latter, for the sake of their bread, to coincide with the government in changing the form of oath administered in our courts of judicature; and instead of the hitherto holy Gunga, some other oath will be enacted suitable to the times, to put a stop to the perjury now existing. This step will lead to the divesting of the Gunga Jee of its sanctity, and Hurree Dwar will in the course of some years become a deserted place. The Hindoo revolutions, with regard to the *Avatar* that is to make his appearance at Sambhul, all lead them to expect a change, and that change, which may not be precisely the Christian religion, may be deism, to which some learned Bramins are making rapid steps in Calcutta; and as they have taken up a printing press, the opportunity of their diffusing their old tenets in its new garb will subvert all the dresses which their Baees Daib and other learned Bramins have given the Hindoo religion.

This, however, is a digression from the subject, which I will now resume. The number of Europeans assembled exceeds that of any preceding year; the ladies have graced the stand of the race course; the latter diversion being a novelty, has not attracted the attention of the amateurs of this sport, excepting from the vicinity of Cawnpore and Meerut; and

the confederacy of the knowing ones, in which Nawab Shumsheir Bahader seems a principal one, has run away with the subscription. None of the native horse merchants understand the meaning of these amusements. But should this amusement be kept up, I should not wonder if horses from Irak and Kabool were to enter the lists; and it would be a matter of policy, if government was to give a very handsome cup to all untrained country horses, to induce them to try for it. The weather has been sultry, the mornings are cool: neither the Begum Somiroo or Runjeet Sing have come: the Byragees and Nangahs are very numerous; but as neither party have any influence, they have no inducement to quarrel. Few people have been drowned, and it is wonderful, considering the extraordinary press up and down the stairs to the hurke pyree, that so few accidents have occurred. The show of horses is great, but not of the first qualities: grain was cheap, but has got dear since yesterday. The multitudes thronging in for the purbee are enormous. The 11th at night, 12th, and even part of the 13th, are the days allotted for the multitude to get rid of their sins. The regularity, the security to persons and property, will leave an impression on the multitude very favourable to the English government; and if their vows and wishes may be accomplished, I hope the same hand and head now directing the councils of India will enclose them in the same circle; the Indus is the natural boundary of India, and will be to us a security against all attempts of our northern neighbours, the Russians.

[Here follows, under date 11th of April 1820, an account of the recent disaster at Hurdwar, which is detailed in the Number of the *Asiatic Journal* for Nov. last, p. 488, and adverted to in the Number for Dec. last, p. 599.]

Hurdwar, April 12.—When I addressed you my last letter, I told you it was under the impression of the horrid scene I had just beheld. As that effect wore away, it led to reflections which may lead government to pay some attention towards preventing an occurrence of the kind ever happening again.

As the Hurree Dwar and Hurke Pyree are coeval with the Hindoo religion, and

have never been altered or infringed upon by the most bigotted of the Moosulman emperors, I do not wish that our government should prevent the tenets of their Hindoo subjects, but add facilities toward the completion of them at this spot; this would be most effectually accomplished by laying out the sum of three or four lacks of rupees in enlarging the bathing place, and making a better flight of steps down to the impression of the sacred footstep.

The acknowledged liberality and enlightened mind of the present head of our government will soon perceive the utility and the policy of this object; and I am confident, had propositions or plans of this kind been duly represented, it would have been undertaken long ago. Better late than never: and the consideration of the sum of money to be laid out towards this desirable object will bear no comparison with the love and good-will that will be gained to the government from all India. Being well acquainted with the spot, I send you a rough sketch of what I deem in my humble opinion would do; but let the government advertize for plans, and whosoever plan should be approved of, give him a reward of 1,000 rupees.

To perform this job, the convicts of Saharanpoor, Moradabad, and Bareilly could be most usefully employed; and a month previous to the fair being held a company of pioneers and 200 convicts could come and clear away the sand and rubbish from the steps, and make good roads. Several modes could be adopted towards furnishing funds for the beautifying Hurdwar:—

1st. A native lottery could be opened in Delhi or Cawnpore for the amount of six lacks, agreeable to the one now in Calcutta, of which 25 per cent. should be laid out for the Hurdwar. 2d. The Poojarree Bramins of Kemkul, Jwalahpoor, and Hurdwar could pay down 13 oz., their receipts towards it. 3d. The money levied as fines on Hindoos by the law officers of the Dewannee or Phowzedarry Adawlut, and the Nizamut, could be laid over for this purpose. 4th. And any donations from native bankers or Hindoo princes could go to this fund.

Such a liberal and lasting mark of the attention of government to satisfy its subjects, would have an impression highly favourable to the author under whose benevolent auspices this work was undertaken, and whose name will descend to the latest posterity, so long as Hurdwar exists as a place of worship.

Although this calamitous event damped the spirits of the multitude, yet their prayers and acclamations were unanimous, wishing this government to rule over the Hindoo universe, with Jacc Gunga, Jacc Company, and may their government extend from the rising to the setting of the sun.

The races being a novelty, have not given the satisfaction expected; but the proposals for keeping them up for the ensuing year have been liberally subscribed to, and other competitors will be raised up to vie on the turf with the confederacy, when the amateurs of this diversion will have an opportunity of displaying their abilities.

INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

(From the Friend of India.)

WE insert the following anecdotes, universally received as facts among the natives around us, as they tend in some degree to shew the influence of superstition on the habits and feelings of the Hindoos.

About ninety years ago there lived in the province of Bengal two brahmuns, an uncle and a nephew, so notorious for the practice of every species of fraud, that their names continue even to this day to be used proverbially in many parts of the

country to denote a fraudulent combination: the name of the uncle was Shree Gooroo, and that of the nephew Gope-shur. They generally acted in concert, and filled their own coffers by practising on the superstitious credulity of their fellow-countrymen. The two following anecdotes are universally reported as facts by the natives.

Having on one occasion determined to defraud a rich family, the uncle, to accom-

plish a plan settled between them, offered the nephew for sale at one hundred rupees, and having received the money, departed home. The nephew, a man of graceful person and pleasing address, quickly obtained the confidence of the family, and being a brahmun, was employed to cook for the household, and to gather flowers for the daily service of the domestic idol. He continued to perform the duties of his office to the satisfaction of his employers, till the nature of his situation had become sufficiently public, when he began to realize the plan of deceit which had induced the uncle to sell him for a slave, in collecting flowers every morning in the garden attached to the house. He pretended to invoke the name of "Allah" whenever he perceived any of the family sufficiently near him, and to perform those rites by which a Mahomedan is distinguished from a Hindoo. This alteration in his behaviour filled the members of the family with consternation; but before they proceeded to interrogate him, they determined to watch him more narrowly. Their observations only tending to confirm their fears, they proceeded to call a family council, to deliberate on the best means of deliverance from so great a calamity. If it should be noised abroad that a Musulman had been introduced into the family, had violated the sanctity of the image by performing religious ceremonies before it, and had actually prepared the food of which the family had partaken, their reputation would be inevitably lost, and the family would be degraded from the cast. They therefore called the youth before them, and entreated him to declare whether he was a Musulman or not. "A Musulman!" said he, putting his hands to his ears, "I swear to the great Allah that I am a true Hindoo." The family, struck with dismay, told him that he was a Mahomedan, and that he must quit their service; and offered him fifty rupees to refrain from noising the affair in the neighbourhood. The youth, perceiving his advantage, said he should proclaim their disgrace through the country. They then offered him double the sum; which he refused, repeating his threats. Distracted with the prospect of utter ruin which hung over them, they increased their gratuity in proportion to his obstinacy, till the youth consented, for

the sum of two hundred rupees, to leave their house and that part of the country in silence.

The next imposition was of a more daring description, and required all the address of which they were masters. A petty Rajah, whose dominions lay near Ramghur, was universally celebrated for his great faith in brahmuns, the austerity of his religious devotion, and his munificence to devotees and mendicants. Having laid a plan for taking advantage of his favourite passion, they permitted their nails, hair and beard to grow to a considerable length, intending that the uncle should personate an ascetic of the treta yooga, and the nephew his disciple. Every thing being prepared, the uncle concealed himself in a little cave formed within a mound of earth, and choked up the entrance with branches of trees. The nephew carried him a daily supply of food; and in a short time, presenting himself at the court of the Rajah, with his beard hanging down to his girdle, said, "O king, my religious guide, who commenced the performance of austerities in the treta yooga, about the time when Rama the great king of Udyodhya was on his expedition to Lanka (Ceylon), for the recovery of Sheeta, has not yet awaked from his meditations. The earth must have collected over him and covered him; perhaps he is concealed beneath some hillock. Grant me, therefore, the aid of your subjects, that I may endeavour to discover the place of his retreat, and pay him the honour due to so venerable a character."*

The king was struck with this relation, and turning round to his courtiers, said, "This is truly astonishing; surely my good fortune is great, inasmuch as so holy a being exists in our dominions. We must make instant search for him." Having determined to commence the search in person, and to leave no part of the country unexplored, he ordered the attendance of a sufficient number of workmen, and proceeded to dig about every little hillock and mound in his way. The nephew, who directed their operations, contrived to keep them employed for a

* This the Ramayana declares to have been the case with the sage Valmiki; from this circumstance he derives his name, *Valmiki*, signifying an ant hill.

whole month at a distance from the true spot, though he made daily advances to it. On the day assigned between them for the discovery, for which the uncle had been prepared, the nephew led the workmen to the hillock, where, after some exertion, they opened the cave and discovered the pretended ascetic, sitting cross-legged, immovable, with his eyes closed as if in profound meditation. The joy of the credulous monarch can better be conceived than described. He approached him with the most humble reverence, bowing his head respectfully to the earth. The devotee, pretending to awake suddenly from his sleep of ages, looked around on the multitude with contempt, while the nephew, having made his obeisance, proceeded to inform him that the Rajah of the country was come to see him.

The ascetic, without so much as noticing the intimation, enquired in Sanskrita whether Rama had found Sheeta? "Yes," replied the nephew, "he overcame the celebrated Ravuna and recovered his wife. But this, O gooroo! is an ancient tale; during your austerities the treta and dwapur yooas have passed away, and we are now in the kulce yooa." "Has the kulce yooa then commenced?" replied the ascetic with pretended astonishment. "When I began to perform religious austerities we enjoyed the treta yooa, in which men had already begun to degenerate from the purity of the first age. I never dreamt of touching the kulce yooa, represented by the shastras as abounding in vice. I will not live in this age; I will renounce the world, and retire to Kashee (Benares), where the influence of the kulce yooa is not felt." The king being made acquainted with his resolution, expressed the greatest concern, and begged the nephew to intercede with his gooroo to honour his dominions, at least with his temporary residence, representing how fortunate an event it would be for his subjects to have among them a man endowed with such singular and extraordinary merit. The uncle utterly refused to comply with his intreaties, saying it was impossible for a devotee of the treta yooa to live in the kulce yooa, among such sinners as the shastras had described.

He then asked whether the great goddess Gunga yet existed on earth, and

being informed that she did, requested to see some of the water of the sacred stream. When it was brought to him, he, looking on it with apparent contempt, exclaimed, "Is this the water of the Ganges! yet why should it not be so? Every thing is deteriorated in this last and most wicked age. This," said he, "was the colour of the goddess in the second age of the world," pointing to the milk with which his nephew had supplied him in the morning. The veneration of the king increased on hearing the discourse of the ascetic, and at length, falling at his feet, he exclaimed, "How unfortunate a wretch am I, to be deprived by the sins of former births of the company of so sacred a being, the cotemporary of the incarnate Vishnoo and of the holy sages, at a moment when I thought my good fortune had risen to the highest. If you are determined to depart, at least condescend to receive some gift at our hands: of this merit you must not deprive us." The nephew now joined the monarch in his intreaties, reminding the ascetic that he was in the dominions of the Rajah, that the shastras had directed that a tenth of every thing should belong to the Rajah, a tenth of the fruits of the earth, and a tenth of the fruit of devotion; and that he would act in direct violation of the shastras, if he did not impart to the Rajah a portion of the merit he had acquired, by accepting some gift of him.

The ascetic, appearing to be swayed by these arguments, lifted up one of his fingers, which the nephew explained to the Rajah to signify that he would condescend to receive but one rupee of him. A rupee was instantly brought, which the Rajah presented in person with his hands joined together. The ascetic, receiving it with a look of sovereign contempt, exclaimed, "Is this a rupee of the kulce yooa? What was reckoned a rupee in the treta yooa was equal to ten thousand of these! But this is the last age, and the shastras are correct in their predictions." The king, considering himself bound to fulfil the wish of the devotee, ordered ten thousand rupees to be counted down to him; and having on his knees received his benediction, departed homewards with his court; and the two impostors, pretending to take their way to Benares, went home laden with the wealth they had acquired.

These anecdotes, although they are so well known among the natives around, among whom indeed numerous facts of this kind are kept in remembrance, do not in any degree abate their confidence in the system of idolatry and superstition, which serves as a perpetual covert for deception of this nature. It is the property of light, however, to make manifest, and especially of the light of revelation: and even those faint rays which have already

shone obliquely upon them from the sacred scriptures, in the course of twenty years, notwithstanding their repugnance to come to the light, have somewhat altered their ideas of their own system, and abated their veneration for things which they themselves can scarcely relate to an European without anticipating, and almost approving, the just contempt they are calculated to draw from an enlightened and humane mind.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(From the Calcutta Journal, May 21.)

THE Sandwich Islands were discovered by Captain Cook, and surveyed by Captain Vancouver. They are situated between 19° and 22° north latitude, and 154° and 161° west longitude from Greenwich, and were ceded to Great Britain by Tamaahmaab, who died on the 8th day of May 1819, after appointing his son Righu-Righu to reign in his stead, king of all the Sandwich Islands.

The young king had not wielded the sceptre of his fathers more than three months, when he, by the advice of some white residents, and the example of an Indian chief, abolished the taboos, or laws of his fathers, burnt his gods and his churches, and issued a proclamation, that all the men (his subjects) should allow the women to eat, drink, use the same fire, and live in the same house with them.

This order being in direct opposition to the ancient and established laws of his forefathers, some of the greatest chiefs had not consented to obey it in the beginning of December 1819, the period of my last arrival at the Sandwich Islands.

In the course of the few days that our ship lay at Kyroora, the place of the king's residence, I had the honour of partaking of several dinners and suppers in company with the king and principal chiefs. During the conversation that ensued on these occasions, I frequently heard the king express a desire that the British would come and assist him in establishing new laws and a new religion: "for," said he (addressing himself to his chiefs), "we have reason to expect assistance from the British; they were the first strangers our fathers ever

saw; my fathers gave these islands to the British chief, who in return promised us his assistance when we should want it." One of the chiefs replied, that he was certain the British would assist them, if they only knew their distress.

At that time it was not known that I should come to Calcutta: for being sickly, I had resolved to stop on the Sandwich Islands, and enjoy the salubrious air and valuable medicine they afford till I recovered my health, for which purpose I left my ship and entered upon a course of medicine called *ava*, on the island of Wahoo, which soon restored me to perfect health; and shortly afterwards I resolved on proceeding to Calcutta.

On the day previous to our departure, the interpreter to the governor of Wahoo was sent on board, to ask if I would be kind enough to make known the present distress of the Sandwich islanders, and their readiness to embrace the christian religion, to the British government in India. On the same day news arrived from Owhyhee, that a chief called Kykoo Rauni had rebelled, and that a pitched battle had been fought, in which the king's forces, it was said, engaged the rebels, both by sea and land, and gained a complete victory; but the detailed account of the battle had not arrived when we sailed.

The interpreter stated, that this intelligence had caused such confusion in Wahoo, that he could not collect the chiefs together for the purpose of writing a petition to his Excellency the Governor-general of India. He remarked that he was well aware of the little importance my word would have in Calcutta with-

out such authority; but begged that I would at least make known the distress of the islanders, leaving it to the judgment and generosity of the British government to send such aid as they might deem proper. He observed, that a thousand men might be furnished at a trifling expense, whilst three hundred would be amply sufficient to keep the refractory chiefs in awe.

With respect to a supply of provisions, he stated, that two thousand hogs and goats might annually be collected from the present stock of the island, and that an immense number of cattle were running wild on the mountains of Owhyhee, which together would be a more than sufficient supply for these auxiliaries, and the missionaries that might accompany them; and that as for bread, the tarrow (a farinaceous plant) would serve them. I can bear my testimony to the value of this substitute, for it is superior in substance and flavour to any bread whatever. He further said, what I know to be true, that there is an abundance of sweet potatoes and other vegetables on the island.

The natives are an inoffensive race, when not provoked, and hospitable to strangers; and are at this time capable of becoming easily converted to the christian religion. In fact, they have already made considerable progress in civilization, and evinced a disposition to embrace christianity; but if the reigning monarch, Rihou Rihou, should be dethroned by the rebel Kykoo-Ranni, they must inevitably return to and remain in their original ignorance and idolatry.

The Sandwich Islands, if inhabited by Europeans, would be a great acquisition to any nation; they would, in a few years, become the centre of commerce in the Pacific Ocean, and might be made to produce sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, castor-oil, grain, salt, &c. in sufficient quantities to supply the markets of Russian Ochetzk, Kamschatka, Siberia, &c., and all the western coast of North and South America, with these articles. Vessels from the Sandwich Islands might collect furs, herrings, and salmon on the north-west coast of America and the eastern coast of Kamschatka; and platina, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, &c. &c. from South America. These articles, with sandal-wood from the islands in the

Pacific Ocean, would supply the Canton and Calcutta markets.

The present trade of the Sandwich Islands consists solely in sandal-wood, and is very irregularly carried on by the Americans, who defraud the natives in every possible way, which greatly retards their approach to civilization. The ava root, found on the principal islands, is a simple but most valuable medicine; in short, it is a specific for all bilious and inflammatory diseases, and for several disorders incident to females; it produces a slow but most certain cure, and has this superiority over every other medicine, that if it does not prove beneficial, it never injures the patient. I was almost in a dying state with the liver complaint, accompanied by faintness and loss of appetite, but two courses of ava completely cured me. Those in the habit of taking ava are not liable to any prevailing disease, and independent of that already recited, of its being perfectly innocent, it possesses further the advantage of not requiring the person taking it to confine himself to any particular diet, or to refrain from his usual occupations, if his strength admit of his pursuing them, nor is there the slightest danger of taking cold whilst under its influence. In short, it is a most invaluable medicine; and it is much to be regretted, for the sake of mankind at large, that its extraordinary properties are not more generally known.

As I resided nearly twelve months on these islands, I obtained a competent knowledge of the language, and of all the channels, dangers, roadsteads, &c. among them; and if the government, or any private individuals here, decide on sending a vessel there for the purpose of assisting the reigning monarch, or for trade, I would most willingly afford my assistance to such an undertaking, as pilot and interpreter. I am perfectly acquainted with the present state of the sandal-wood trade, and the extent to which it may be carried, and also with the articles which the natives are most desirous of receiving in barter for it, as well as the most expeditious mode of collecting it, and should be happy to communicate the information I possess on these subjects to any one who may be desirous of obtaining it.

There is only one harbour among all the Sandwich Islands, and that is situated on

the lee side of the island, Wahoo, in lat. $21^{\circ} 20' 30''$ north, and longitude $153^{\circ} 31' 10''$ W., by mean of 210 sets of lunar observations, taken by me at different times, with the assistance of two other gentlemen, and computed by each of us by different methods.

CHARLES DOUGLAS.

13, Pollock Street,
Calcutta, May 15, 1820.

(From the Madras Courier, May 9.)

By the Uranie,* intelligence was received at Port Jackson of the death of Tamaah-maah, the well known king of the Sandwich Islands. In token of regard for the

* For the visit of the French Discovery ship *l'Uranie* to Sydney, see the Number of the *Asiatic Journal* for Nov. last, p. 514.

good qualities and friendly disposition exhibited by this sovereign, the British government had ordered some time ago that a schooner should be built at Port Jackson, and sent to him as a present. The vessel was accordingly built, and launched as far back as April last year, being called the Prince Regent. To great elegance of model and workmanship the most superb decorations have been since added, and the brilliant Prince Regent was about to sail for her destination, when the Uranie reached Sydney with news of Tamaahmaah having paid the debt of nature. The schooner however was to be sent forthwith to his son and successor, and the colonial brig Henrietta was to accompany her to the Sandwich Islands, in order to bring back the crew that have to navigate her thither.

FORT OF KALLINGUR.

(Continued from Vol. X., page 580.)

It would appear, from an examination of the various relics, that the destroyers, in the unsparing fierceness of their wrath, had proceeded over the whole of the mountain, penetrating even into its inmost recesses, with hammers and other instruments of devastation in their hands, breaking and levelling every carved stone and image which came within their reach, or attracted their observation; one stone is literally, unless at the sides of the tanks, not left standing upon another. Tradition does not even retain the slightest memorial of the period at which this tremendous desolation occurred—that with such vivid light exhibits the ashes whence the phoenix of a mighty and sanguinary superstition arose from the ruins of a former. The complete destruction of the idols is understood to have been accomplished by Alumgeer Aurungzebe, who, with the blind fury that characterizes gloomy superstition and relentless bigotry, dilapidated with an unsparing hand the temples of his Hindoo subjects, from one extremity of India to the other. But the commencement of the persecution against the images of Kallingur must have arisen at a much earlier period; for we are informed, in the History of Hindoostan, translated from the Persian by Col. Dow, that “the martial

disposition of Mhamood could not rest long in peace; he marched again, by way of Lahore, in the 414th year of the Higera (A. D. 1023) against Nunda, the prince of Callinger, with a great army. The king immediately directed his march to Callinger, invested that city, and Nunda offered him three hundred elephants and other presents for peace. The king agreed to the terms proposed.” Vol. I. p. 69.—For a considerable period posterior to the reign of the first Mhamood, it appears that Kallingur remained independent of the increasing power of the Mhammudan government; as we learn, from the same authority, that “in the month of Shaban 645 (A. D. 1247) the emperor Mhamood II. returned with his troops through the country which lies between the two rivers Ganges and Jumna, and, after an obstinate siege, the fort of Til-sinda yielded to his arms. He then continued his march towards Kurrah, Balin commanding the vanguard. He was met at Kurrah by the Indian princes Delleki and Melleki, whom he defeated, plundering their country, and taking many of both their families prisoners. These two rajahs had seized upon all the country to the south of the Jumna, destroying the king's garrisons from Malava to Kurrah, and held their chief residence at Callin-

ger." Do. p. 208.—It seems probable that it was about this period, or nearly seven hundred years from the present era, that this ancient and important fortress first fell into the power of the Mussulmans: because we hear no account of any wars carried on against its Hindoo governors, nor indeed any notice taken whatever of the place in history till the year of the Hejirah 922, or A.D. 1516, when it was in complete possession of Mahomedan princes of Hindoostan; for at this period Ferishta, as translated by Dow, proceeds: "Jelul ul Dien sent a trusty ambassador to Azim Humaloon, who held Kallinger for Ibrahim and had a great army in pay, to beg his assistance." Do. p. 161. But having now far exceeded the ordinary limits allotted for a newspaper communication, I must for the present conclude, and beg to offer my assurance of being very faithfully, your's, B. TYTLER.

Allahabad, Feb. 15, 1820.

LETTER SECOND.

My Dear Sir:—In continuation of my remarks upon Kallingur, I may observe, that this fortress is so impregnable, that it was enabled to resist the attacks of the experienced armies which conquered Hindoostan under the great and warlike Baber; this fact we learn from Ferishta, who, according to his translator, states that "in the year nine hundred and thirty-six (A.D. 1529) this sultan fell sick, and his disorder continued daily to gain strength, in spite of the power of medicine. Despairing at last of life, he recalled his son Humaloon, who was then besieging the fort of Kallingur, and appointed him his successor." (Hist. of Hind. p. 217.) The fortress still continued to hold out, and to prove an object of solicitude and ambition to the Muhammadan emperor: for, two years after the former siege, "Humaloon, in the year nine hundred and thirty-eight (A.D. 1530) led an army against the strong fortress of Kallingur, and invested the place. While the king carried on the siege, Mahmood, the son of the emperor Secunda Lodi, in conjunction with Beln the Afghan, took possession of Jionpoor, and kindled the flames of war in the eastern provinces. Humaloon, having received intelligence of these commotions, decamped from before Kallingur." (Do. p. 223.) In the succeeding

reign the fort became celebrated through the death of the Emperor Shere, and at that time it was in possession of the Hindoos: but history is silent respecting the events which led to its occupation by its ancient masters, posterior to the year of the Hejirah 922 (A.D. 1516), when it was governed by Azim Humaloon, a Mussulman, an officer of the Emperor Ibrahim. The cause of the hostilities which were conducted against Kallingur by Shere is related in the second volume of the Ayeen Akburee, a work that, from not having at hand, I am unfortunately unable to quote. To the best of my recollection, it is there stated, that the Rajah possessing a celebrated singer, whom he refused to deliver, upon his demand, to the emperor, and the latter becoming irritated, immediately attacked him by besieging the fortress of Kallingur. The Rajah finding the place likely to fall into the hands of his enemies, erected a funeral pile, upon which he immolated himself together with his family. The conduct of Shere is, however, mentioned in terms of reproach and indignation by Abul Fazil, who ascribes the death of the emperor, that happened immediately afterwards, to the wrath of Heaven, expressed against his cruelty. This remarkable event is thus recorded by Ferishta: "Shere, after this bloody victory, turned his army towards the fort of Chittoor, which was surrendered to him by capitulation. He then directed his march to Rintampoore, and gave that country in jagier to his son Adil Chan, who fixed his residence there. The king in person moved towards Kallingur, which is esteemed one of the strongest forts in Hindoostan. The Indian prince of Kallingur, on account of the king's treacherous behaviour to Parau Mull, would make no submission, but prepared himself for hostilities. Shere having drawn a line of circumvallation, began to carry on his approaches to the place; he raised mounds of earth for his artillery, and sunk mines under the rock. The royal batteries* were now advanced very near the walls; breaches were made, and a general assault ordered, when a live shell, which had been thrown against the fort by the im-

* The remains of these works are still visible, I apprehend, near the south-eastern corner of the hill, where many demolished fortifications make their appearance.

perialists, rebounded back into the battery in which the king stood; the shell burst in the midst of a quantity of powder, which had not been properly secured: several gunners were blown up; the king, and many of his omrahs, were burnt in so terrible a manner, that they were carried for dead to their tents. In this dreadful condition the king began to breathe in great agonies; he however encouraged the continuation of the attack, and gave orders, till in the evening news was brought him of the reduction of the place. He then cried out, "thanks to the Almighty God!" and expired." (Do. p. 264.) This circumstance is held in indelible remembrance by the inhabitants of this part of the country, who still point out the precise spot where the accident is said to have occurred. Within the garden, attached to a bungalow, situated nearly in the centre of the fort, I observed laying upon the ground a small dismantled brass piece of ordnance, in appearance and size resembling one of our common field-pieces, upon which are engraved several inscriptions written in the Arabic and Persian languages. One of the latter I was enabled to decypher, and, so far as I could make out, it conveyed the signification of "During the reign of the Faith, Shere Shah Sultan," with the date very distinct 952.* I read this inscription with pleasure, because, along with many other circumstances in my possession, consisting chiefly of dates upon coins, it affords an undeniable testimonial to the accuracy of Ferishta's history: a work whose authenticity was at one period, with extreme illiberality, very unwarrantably called in question. For its translation, both Europeans and

Asiatics are, in my humble judgment, laid under eternal obligations to the exertions and abilities of Col. Dow. Upon the death of Shere the fort became the undisputed possession of the Mussulmans; and "the Omrahs, who favoured Jellal more than his brother, then at so great a distance, pretended the necessity of filling the throne as soon as possible; they, for that purpose, dispatched expresses to Jellal, who arrived in five days in the camp. Jellal, by the influence of Isah Chan and his party, mounted the throne in the fortress of Kallingur, upon the seventeenth of the first Ribbi, in the year nine hundred and fifty-two, and assumed the title of Islam Shaw, which by false pronunciation was turned to that of Selim, by which name he is more generally known." (Do. p. 267.) The fortress, however, reverted into the possession of the Hindoos, although we are ignorant of the facts which led to its occupation by its ancient masters. For this information we are also indebted to Ferishta, who tells us, that in the year 977 (A.D. 1569), during the reign of Akbar, "the Indian prince Ram Chund, who had possession of the strong fort of Kallingur, which he had taken from the dependants of the Emperor Selim, hearing about this time that the king meditated an expedition against him, fearing the fate of Rintinpoor and Chittoor, made terms for the delivery of the place, which was accordingly put into the hands of the king." (Do. p. 359.)

From the facts thus circumstantially detailed by history, we may, I think, with great probability infer, that the destruction of the magnificent temples and numerous idols upon Kallingur took place during the 15th and 16th centuries; although that perfect desolation which is now observed was not perhaps accomplished till the reign of Aurungzebe, who, after the short respite enjoyed under the more lenient Akbar, and the intriguing reigns of Jehangeer and Shaw Seham, raised again the signal of devastation; and the imperial hypocrite, to support the character of gloomy and religious austerity to which he aspired, destroyed the temples and idols of the Hindoos in every quarter of his extensive dominions. If the conclusion now drawn be correct, it may furnish some curious reflections on the destruction of idolatry occurring at

* It was an usual practice of the Muhammadan conquerors to inscribe the date of their battles and victories upon their guns. Many invaluable records of this kind, it is much to be feared, have perished of late years, from the indiscriminate destruction of old cannon to form new ones. The same circumstance has taken place with regard to ancient coins, many of which are daily employed in the formation of new coinage, or the construction of gold and silver ornaments, brass and copper vessels. So far as I am aware, the Asiatic Society has not in a single instance exerted itself to rescue a date or inscription from the consuming furnaces of the arsenal, or those of the mint. This is the more to be regretted, because by no means so sure do superstition and ignorance rivet their hateful chains upon mankind, as the erasure of dates and destruction of inscriptions, which ought always to be considered the records of materials for authentic history.

the same era, not in Hindoostan alone, but even in Europe and America. This exterminating spirit actuated these sects, full of hostility to each other, and most opposite in point of religious faith, yet all agreeing in the fierceness of their anger against the objects of pagan veneration, and unconsciously, but simultaneously, co-operating in the eradication of the ancient superstitions from the surface of the earth. It becomes scarcely necessary to notice, that I here refer to the mercenary, sanguinary, bigotted papists of Spain, who ravaged Mexico and Peru,* the Protestant reformers in Europe, the vestiges of whose destructive zeal re-

main conspicuously apparent in many places of our own country, and the Mussulmans in India.

While perambulating this extraordinary hill, and contemplating the visible relics which are scattered and trodden under our feet, exhibiting the skeleton of the vastness of that colossal superstition which for ages occupied the earth, and bowed both the prince and the peasant beneath its terrific dominion, it is impossible to refrain from recalling to memory the words of the evangelical prophet, and discovering, in the complete destruction of ancient idolatry which has taken place throughout the globe, the perfect fulfilment of the inspired prediction: "Bel^{*} boweth down, Nebo[†] stoopeth; their idols were upon the beasts, and upon the cattle; your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. They stoop; they bow down together: they could not deliver the burden, but themselves are gone into captivity. In the night Ar[‡] of Moab is laid waste and brought to silence; because in the night Kir[§] of Moab is laid waste and brought to silence. He is gone up to

* The martial and mercenary adventurers enlisted under the banners of Cortes and Pizarro were, in every sense of the word, *Cruaders*, and actuated to their cruel proceedings as much by superstitious zeal as insatiable avarice. In this case, superstition may be compared to the *Sin of Milton*, whose infernal brood are described as preying upon their mother's bowels. The rooted enmity of *popery*, or Christian idolatry, towards *pagan* idolatry, has often been noticed, and considered a remarkable feature in the varied transactions recorded in the history of our race; since the ceremonies practised in what is called the *Catholic* religion, and the decorations of its churches, in many points differ only in name from the rites and symbols of *paganism*. To the accuracy of this melancholy fact, with reluctance, I feel constrained to afford my own limited, and perhaps insignificant testimony. The ceremonies practised in the Portuguese churches of Calcutta, on the anniversary that the church commemorates, as the memorial of the tremendous day on which the awful sacrifice of a *Redeemer* was offered up, for the salvation of an erring world, in the face of the omnipotent divinity, are polluted with a childishly ridiculous dramatic, or idolatrous exhibition of that stupendous event. At *Bandel*, the decorations of the church dedicated to the service of Christianity are so closely allied to the figures in the adjoining temples of *Hinduism*, that an inferior servant belonging to that church actually once made use to me of the word *idolator*, in describing a *crucifix*. Alas! alas! that men should be so blinded, as to conceive the *Almighty Incomprehensible Godhead* limited to the space of a paltry morsel of wood or metal.

The destruction of the senseless images may however be accountable upon the very principles of idolatry; because the essence of this superstition consists in crediting an image, not to be a symbol or hieroglyphic imparting a supernatural spirit, but actually that spirit itself, advancing to a degree so high, as to cause the mind to shudder at the audacity of the conception. Hence idolators and bigotted superstitionists (our own reformers are not exempt from the charge) positively believed they were engaged in the extermination of evil spirits or agencies, the charm of whose existence and potency was broken by the mutilation of the figure; the war against stocks and stones was therefore carried on with an unparrying hand, as the hostilities against living men and the persecutions under which they suffered.

* The universal god of pagans, *Siva* or *Mahadeo* personified, and known in all quarters of the earth by the appellation, *Baal*, *Bull*, *Bell* or *Belus*.

† A local mode of pronouncing *Meh*, *Nenuh*, *Nebo*, or *Nook*, who is the elder *Buddha*, and priest of *Bal*.

‡ *Ur* or *Hur*, *fire* or *flame*, a name of the sun. It was customary to bestow the names of pagan deities upon places; hence *Rome* from *Roma*; *Caere* from *Car*, or *Sar*, the *Sun*; *Ballares* from *Baal*; *bulic* *Bali* from the same derivative. This practice was strictly followed by the modern idolators of Europe, subsequent to the discoveries of Columbus. At that time the former deities, as *Cacides* from *Car* the sun, were displaced, and the novel ones usurped their place, under the names of *St. Salvador*, *St. Domingo*, *St. Lucie*, *St. Helena*, &c. &c. &c.

§ This is the hard and sharp manner of enunciating *Car* or *Sar*, that is, *Siv-er*, "the sacred fire," or the sun. When the word is pronounced soft, as in *Sar* or *Sarya*, it forms the etymon of the Persian *Sir* or the head, and the English *Sir*, an expression of honor or respect. When the hard sound prevails, the word is *Car* or *Kar*, and the original of the Greek *Karios* "Lord," and the Latin *Curvus*, and English *chariot*: all meanings inducted from the signification of the *sun*, his metaphorical horses and coach, &c. The word *Cour*, pronounced frequently *Keiour*, whose signification has never received satisfactory explanation, it seems to me, in all probability, is connected with the compound *Siv-Sar*, "the sacred sun."—*Sar* is the original of *Saram* and *Salisbury*, near which stood the great temple to the sun or *Siva*, whose remains are known under the

Bojith* and to Dibon,† the high places, to weep : Moab shall howl over Nebo, and over Mediba."‡

The most numerous of the various interesting remains of the superstition which was formerly cultivated on this high place, consecrated to the worship of Siva or Medeba, are discovered on the western face of the hill, at which part, about a quarter down the mountain, we find, hewn out of the strata of solid rock, the cavern temple, in which is contained a monstrous lingar, named by the natives Neela Kantha, or 'blue throat,' an epithet of Siva, Mahadewa, Iswara or Kal. The entrance opening to the flight of steps descending to this side of Kallingur, consists of a ruined gateway, much dilapidated, about 15 or 20 feet in height, and retaining evident traces of Hindoo workmanship, of which it is almost entirely constructed. This passage leads to an irregular broken stair, at whose extremity is placed a second gateway, less splendid than the former, which immediately conducts to another steep flight of steps, at least 150 feet in height, bounded on the left hand of the spectator by a series of sculptured rocks and cavern temples, and on the right by the rampart and parapets, which are adorned with many fine fragments of ancient images, that have apparently been fixed in those situations by the Rajahs who in recent years were in possession of the fort ; or perhaps by the Mussulmans,§ whose religious principles, though founded in the strongest veneration for their faith, were never perceived at variance with the policy of deriving

every possible advantage from pecuniary resources, had possibly the liberality to permit this spot to remain at least in some degree untouched, or order that this instance of charity might not entirely be deprived of its just reward, in the revenues occurring from the resort of pilgrims, who annually assemble to offer their mistaken devotions at these altars of superstition ; and, as I think, the idols betray every mark of having been abodes of dreadful abominations.

The ramparts enclosing the temple of the Neela Kantha constitute the second wall on the western face of the fort, and appear elevated about 800 feet from the level of the plain beneath ; and below their western extremity, in the space at present entirely occupied by jungle, which exists between the lowest or outer wall and the one now mentioned, is perceived the entrance of a small excavated cavern, with regular square door-posts carved in the naked stratum of the rock. This door-way seemed to me, as I viewed it from the southern corner of the battlements, about five feet high and three wide, having in front a narrow terrace, upon the left side of which is fixed a small seat or low stool, formed like the terrace from the solid free-stone stratum of the hill. This cavern is stated to have been occupied by a Bhairanee, who one morning suddenly disappeared, in consequence of having been carried to heaven ; in other words, the solitary hermit, in all probability, was removed during the night by a tiger or leopard, who infest in great numbers the jungle surrounding on all sides this quarter of the mountain. I am indebted for this anecdote to my kinsman, Lieut Glegg, H. C. 16th regt. N.I., to whose kind attention I am laid under no inconsiderable obligation for being enabled to visit Kallingur, and whose indefatigable hospitality and zealous exertions, notwithstanding a temporary attack of indisposition, to put me in possession of every circumstance connected with the antiquities and history of the fort, demand my warmest gratitude. This gentleman accompanied me even on foot over the most inaccessible parts of the rock, during the burning heat of the sun, which was often excessive, and, but for his remarks and activity, I should certainly have altogether been unable to obtain the information that, through his means, and

ridiculous Saxon appellation of *Stone Henge*, while the original name of *Sarya*, "the Sun," is preserved in *Saram*. It is worthy of remark, that the Sanscrit *Sarya* has in *Javanese* been changed into *Solo*, the metropolis of the emperor ; the same permutation has been effected in England in *Salisbury*.

* In Hebrew the word is *beth*, "a house or temple."

† A corruption of *Devi Dhoneer*, converted by the Romans into *Dea Duna*, "the good Goddess," whose mysteries make a conspicuous figure in history. She is the consort of *Siva*, or the earth, symbolized by the crescent, and known by the names of *Parvati*, *Durgah*, *Koli*, *Mahameya*, &c.

‡ This is *Malina*, *Malah*, *Mohaleer*, or *Siva*, the supreme deity of Pagans, the *Regenerator*, or principle of life typified and personified.

§ The spacious *dhirans*, or places of accommodation for travellers and pilgrims, which are built in front of the *Neel Kantha*, of Mussulman construction, give countenance to his idea.

assisted by his ardour, in exploring the wonders of the untrodden field which here expands before the investigator, I had thus the opportunity of acquiring. The earthen vessel in which the hermit cooked his scanty subsistence is still observed at the right hand corner of the terrace, in front of the excavated chamber; but to the cavern at present no access exists, a covered passage that formerly produced a communication between the outer and inner works having for a considerable period been obstructed, while the parapet overlooking the cave shews a precipice in depth amounting nearly to 200 feet. A British officer, however, I understand, lately contrived to clamber, by means of a rope, over the rampart, and gaining access to the cavern, left his initials, which are conspicuous from the parapet upon the southern door-post, as the memorial of a feat that, to the best of my knowledge, has been accomplished by no European besides himself. The habitation of the Bhairanee, in its outward appearance and situation, distinctly corresponds with the excavated caves existing in the Barambanon mountains, on the island of Java, and the sculptured chambers which present themselves at Patergotta, upon the Ganges, in the district of Bhagulpore.

Commencing our researches within the wall or rampart, at the western corner of the works, the first object which arrests the attention of the spectator is an immense image, representing a masculine deity, carved in full relief out of the solid substance of the rock, that is here formed into a rude recess of large dimensions, for the reception of this huge, but, on the whole, ill-executed statue, facing with its gigantic countenance directly to the west. This sculpture is named by the natives *Kal Byrao*;* it is well known to the Hindoos, being of great antiquity as well as celebrity, and is noticed in the *Ayeen*

Akhuree. But in this work the dimensions of the figure are considerably overrated: the height being given as 18 cubits, which, reckoning every cubit two feet, is certainly much in excess. This inaccuracy may, however, be explained upon the supposition of an error, in consequence of the statue possessing 18 arms, and Ootarah hath "18 arms," being equivalent in signification to eighteen cubits, might have been mistaken by the Muhammadan writer or English translator for the size of the figure. In this representation there is evidently intended to be afforded an idea of Mahadeva in the character of Kal, or "the destroyer;" yet in the countenance there is far from being portrayed such an appearance of extreme ferocity, as we discover in other sculptures of the same object of pagan adoration that are seen in various parts of the hill. According to my estimation, the prodigious statue I am attempting to describe in height can scarcely be less than 26 feet, and the inferior extremities in particular are clumsily carved: a circumstance in all likelihood more owing to the friability of the material of which the sculpture is composed, than the workman's deficiency of skill and knowledge of his profession. The feet are immersed in a pool of stagnant water, which is collected from the dripping of this fluid that perpetually oozes through a number of pores existing in the rock. From shoulder to shoulder, across the breast, the breadth probably amounts to upwards of three yards, or nearly ten feet. In the first of the 18 hands, reckoning from the left to the beholder, or right of the figure, a cup is perceived; the second is mutilated; the third brandishes a dagger; the fourth holds the ankus, or hook for directing the elephant, a part of the head and trunk of which, carved of gigantic size, appear sculptured in bas-relief at the side of the recess, whose edge is indeed formed by the appearance of this animal. But having so unmercifully trespassed both upon your own patience and that of your readers, I must for the present conclude, with begging to assure you of my being your's, very truly,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, Feb. 17, 1820.

LETTER THIRD.

My dear Sir:—In the fifth right hand of the colossal *Kal Byrao*, enclosed with-

* *Byrao*, *Bhairao*, *Bhyroop*, is a common appellation of *Siva*, yet its signification seems imperfectly understood. It is probably connected with the word *barra*, "great," and may possibly be derived from *ba-rai*, or *rej*, the mighty king. This in its turn becomes *ma-rej* with the same signification, owing to the common permutation of *b* into *m*; an alteration that is well illustrated in the example of *Bataia* being uniformly pronounced, by our sepoys and other Hindoostanets, *Malakee*. Vide letters published by me in the year 1812, upon the subject of Etymology, under the signature of *Talib*.

in the walls of Kallinur, is exhibited a ball, which appears to be presented as food to the elephant immediately above. The sixth wields a drawn sword; the seventh and eighth are turned upwards in the attitude of Atlas, so as to afford the appearance of this giant supporting the enormous mass of the superincumbent mountain with the palms of his hands. The ninth is advanced anteriorly upon the breast; the 10th or superior arm of the left side supports the bill with the palm of the hand; the 11th is held anteriorly, with the hand expanded; the 12th brandishes a battle-axe; the 13th holds a human head of great size; the 14th displays a bow; the 15th an arrow; the 16th a shield; and the remaining two are mutilated to such a degree, as to render it impossible to discern the nature of the objects which existed in the hands attached to those arms. The face of the image, adorned with a beard and whiskers, is considerably mutilated; the third eye,*

as I am sorry to remark, that this idolatrous emblem forms a conspicuous part of the symbols belonging to *Free Masonry*, as may be seen on reference to any plate containing a representation of the insignia pertaining to this order. Indeed, by making use of improper songs, similar to the following:

" Jehovah on high,

" With his all-seeing eye," &c.

the true objects and intentions of the most laudable association are disgraced, and the fraternity themselves degraded into a company of Bacchanals, chaunting absurd (I ought to add impious) anthems in praise of the idolatrous *Siva*, and not the Almighty Spirit, who rules over, protects, and blesses the universe with his providence. But, properly cultivated, the institution named *Masonry* contains the ethereal gem of which all mankind are in search, comprehended in the basis of civilization centered in the great virtues of *Charity, Justice, Reverence, Peace and Good-will* to all men, combined with that freedom of thought, that liberty of action, and equality of condition, which all the Almighty's creatures, of every sect and complexion, are entitled from their birth to possess and enjoy. *Masonry*, pure unsophisticated *Masonry*, teaches man that he is free, and never was intended, by nature, religion or reason, to be a slave. Let no one say, that the publication of these sentiments forms an encroachment upon its privileges, or affects the secrecy in which the order delights to be veiled from the inspection of vulgar eyes. The application of the principles of masonry is universal, and refers to all ages, sexes and conditions of men; but the symbols are artificial, and invented during a dark and tyrannical age, to prevent the rude and sanguinary hand of despotism from entering the sanctuary of freedom, and polluting with its hateful and withering presence the sanctified abode of this hallowed and ineffable spirit, which inspires every man, be his

the distinguishing characteristic of *Siva*, is exhibited on the forehead, while the crescent is seen on the upper part of the right side of the head dress, which consists of matted locks, twisted into the simular form, falling in the form of thick ropes or tresses upon the right shoulder. The body of this image is adorned with the Brahminical strings, carved in this instance into the appearance of a snake, with its head appearing on the middle of the breast.* A string of depending human skulls hangs downwards from the body of the statue, and appears between the inferior extremities, which are in the attitude of trampling upon an object: yet the clearness of the water collected in the pool beneath plainly shews that no statue exists beneath the feet of the sculpture. Surrounding the loins appear a row of bells,† each hanging from

country where it may, who inherits a breast to feel or a head to think. The symbolical allusions are therefore entirely artificial, and unconnected with the sacred principles of the order, that are founded upon the constitution of our nature and order of God's immutable Providence.

* It may be proper to observe, that the Brahminical string is worn in imitation of the imaginary dragon, or emblematical of the snake supposed to encircle the universal globe: that is, the moving serpentine line formed by the moon's monthly course, and the nodes, or the dragon's head and tail, consisting of the points at which her orbit intersects that of the earth. This snake, however, draws its origin from extreme antiquity, and there can be little doubt, conveys some allusion to the events recorded in the book of *Genesis*. The Brahminical string, which is the origin of sashes, ribbons, and other chivalric decorations, is therefore worn in symbolical reference to the celestial dragon; because the body of *Siva*, or that of a fervent votary engaged in his worship, becomes emblematical of the universe, and is metaphorically encompassed by the string, as the snake is imagined to encircle the earth. But the well known symbol of *Siva* or *Mahatara* is a peculiar object; and the cobra capella appears to have been the favourite prototype of the Hindoo idolatry, because there is discovered in the head of this animal a fanciful resemblance to the preputium.

† This dress existed in the remotest periods of antiquity, and in a very remarkable manner corresponds with the dress of the high priest of Israel, as described in the book of *Exodus*, chap. xxviii. v. 34. "A golden bell and a pomegranate upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister: and his sound shall be heard when he goeth into the holy place." This strongly corroborates the interesting remarks contained in the letter from *Luhargung*. Bells are a common ornament upon *Curu Badha* and the Brahmanon temples in Java, which exhibit the finest specimens of Hindoo architecture I have hitherto possessed an opportunity of examining.

a great gorgon's head, also emblematical of the destroying god, or, more properly speaking, his wrathful consort.* The same image of a tiger's head is sculptured upon the front of the left thigh, that thus appears to be encased in ancient armour. The ankles are encircled with rows of shells; and upon the figure appears the linga in an unequivocal situation, yet is here so formed as to represent a single column, or mountain Meru, that is, the principle of life in a state of inaction: an idea corroborated by the placid expression of the giant's countenance, the mouth being shut, and the whole features little indicative of the destroying ferocity and regeneration of animal life, observed in representations of the same object of idolatrous worship that are found in other places belonging to Kallingur.

The whole of this colossal statue seems to have been originally covered with chinam; and, as a specimen of sculptural art, though its antiquity cannot certainly be less, it is much inferior to many of the other figures that present themselves upon the adjoining rocks. Beneath the right knee of the large figure we discover, carved in full relief, within a separate recess, the representation of the female Kali, Doorgah Bomanee, or Parvati, in her most terrific form. This horrible

object of worship equals in size the ordinary stature of a human being, and is intended to exhibit, if the expression be correct, a muscular skeleton with a meagre contracted abdomen: designed, there can be no question, to express that the insatiable womb of death can never be filled.* Similar to all the others, this sculpture is mutilated; but the goddess is evidently eight-handed, brandishing a sword, and other instruments of mortality and vengeance; while human skulls, appearing as suitable decorations, conspire to confer an additional air of horror upon this awful personification. The muscles upon this image, although by no means executed with any manifestation of anatomical knowledge, are yet depicted with great spirit, and along with a death-like expression of countenance, and skeleton appearance displayed in the ribs, prove that the artists have fully succeeded in producing an alto relievo that cannot be contemplated without exciting horror, and even wonder, in the mind of the most callous spectator. In both the figure just described, large and long rings seen pending from the ears; and the figure of Kali is, in this instance, termed the mother of Byroo, by the Brauminal pundits, who evidently in the most material points are unacquainted with the history of these statues, the period at which they were constructed, the artists by whom they were executed, or the particular allusions to which they refer. It is, however, rendered sufficiently evident, from an examination of the deity last described, that the ceremonies practised upon the hill of Kallingur were of the most sanguinary nature, and that hetacombs of human victims have in all probability been immolated, to propitiate, in the eyes of a blind and ferocious multitude, the favour of these dreadful objects of idolatrous superstition.

Proceeding northward, or to the left hand of the spectator, from these figures, the beholder remarks a row of 14 lingas

* This image is conspicuous in various positions in the remains of ancient architecture discovered on the peninsula of India, and makes its appearance over the entrances to the Java temples. The allusion, in the first place, we cannot doubt, refers to the lion's head described in Scriptures as belonging to the heavenly cherubim. But amongst idolaters, this figure is formed by a combination of the lunar crescent and solar circle, the former being placed across the disc of the latter, so as to give the representation of a monstrous gaping mouth, which, as a necessary appendage, is then armed with great teeth. In the eyes of metaphysical pagans, the gates of their temples convey a mystical signification connected with the Sanscrit word *Yoni*, whence the appellation *Jano*, the name of the consort of Jupiter. The lion's head possesses, therefore, an occult meaning, which is fully explained, and familiar to idolaters in the appellatives *Bhaga* and *Bhagman*, applied to their supreme idol. From this is derived, in reference to the lion of Parvati or *Jano*, the word *Bhag*, "a tiger," *Bhag-jano*, "to fly like a tiger." Also the English *Bog*, "a receptacle," in immediate connection with the *metra* or *Oryza*; while *Bacho*, "a child," is allied to the same vocable in reference to the latter signification. This last seems to be the true original of *Bacchus*, who is recorded to have been the first child born from the mundane egg.—*Vide Faber's Origin of Pag. Idolat.* vol. ii, p. 279.

* I am indebted for this explanation to that eminent Orientalist General Charles Stewart, in whose possession I first saw a representation of this tremendous goddess, which I have now ascertained to be a common sculpture upon the temples of *Baudelucum*. A small mutilated image of the same description, procured at *Rasum*, is now in my possession, and will shortly be transmitted with some others to the Asiatic Society.

contained in a single compartment, each of the common columnar shape, and about six inches high, carved in full relief at the base of the rock; and a few feet further, in the same direction, we observe a raised platform of masonry composed of sculptured stones, indicating the ruins of an ancient Hindoo edifice. These fragments are placed upon each other, without order, rudely cemented together, so as to form a low wall for a small tank or cistern, in depth about four feet, to which there is a descent consisting of five steps. This reservoir is supplied by means of water distilling through the rocks, which falls in such abundance, that a person standing close to the wall of stone formed by the mountainous strata becomes enveloped in a smart shower of heavy drops, falling like rain from the superior portion of the rocks. The water contained within the reservoir is of the same nature with the contents of all the tanks discovered upon this mountain. Similar to the Jumna, and the different rivers I had an opportunity of seeing in the Banda district, the water exhibits a remarkable bluish or greenish tint, exactly resembling the cerulean appearance of the ocean: and if I am not mistaken, the same complexion distinguishes the Indus, and some other Asiatic streams. The water of this reservoir and that contained in a superior or water temple, hereafter to be described, the natives admit to be unwholesome, and the use of it to be followed with heaviness of the stomach and bowel complaints. The fact is, that this fluid is mineral, and impregnated with different kinds of salt; yet appears to contain no portion of iron, which is rather remarkable, because the surface of the hill's summit is covered with gravel, comprehending a considerable quantity of the ore of this metal. But from the circumstance of the water in every part of the hill being destitute of chalybeate properties, we may justly conclude that the metallic substance does not penetrate further than the surface, while the springs take their origin amongst strata placed at a much greater depth. By the natives the water of Kallingur is reckoned medicinal, and a tradition exists of the mountain being indebted for its sanctifications and celebrity to the benefit derived by a rajah, in former days, from employing, at the recommendation of a

holy devotee, the waters of one of its sanctified fountains in the cure of a dangerous and troublesome disorder with which he was afflicted. The use of the water is said to have been followed by the disappearance of the disease, and his wife, in a transport of gratitude, insisted that he should erect a temple over the fountain, and fortify in its defence the hill that was the fortunate possessor of such an incomparable treasure.

The situation of this mountain, its admirable position for the situation of an impregnable fortress, natural defences, and inexhaustible supplies of water, are however sufficient to account for its original occupation by a powerful rajah, and the importance it has always commanded in the eyes of both Hindoo and Mussulmanee princes, without resorting to an absurd and childish legend, invented by Bramins, and continued to be related by mercenary fakeers, for the purpose of conferring additional veneration upon the place, and augmenting the harvest which these indefatigable labourers reap, in the offerings presented by ignorant devotees at the shrines of folly and superstition, but, happily, no longer the residence of a sanguinary priesthood. Carved in different compartments upon the face of the rocks above the reservoir, we observed several sculptures, each indicative of the phallic worship of Siva, having here, as in every other part of India and the islands of southern Asia, constituted the prevailing superstition. These figures consist of columnar lingas, every one of which is decorated in front with the head of Siva, or his consort Devi, or Bomanee, richly sculptured. The faces of these images are youthful, the male as well as the female heads decorated with large depending earrings, and covered with a triangular head-dress. Towards the base of the rock appears a diminutive sculpture of rather a singular description. In this compartment are perceived two lingas, of the usual columnar shape, resting upon their basis, the myatical orgha, or metra, symbolical of the prolific womb of nature, that produces all things, or the fertile earth which we inhabit. An old soniasse, or fakeer, in the act of adoration, appears anterior to one of these images, and before the second a female.

But the orgha placed in front of the

latter also contains a figure composed of five balls, in a shape resembling a collection of fruit, or four oranges placed horizontally, supporting a fifth resting upon their summit. This sculpture, that is not unfrequently perceived among the ruins found at Kallinur and other parts of Bundelcund,* conveys a direct allusion to Siva-Punchamuki, or the five-headed Mahadeva: that is, four heads of Brahma crowned by the fifth, comprehending the linga, or emblem of the supreme idol.†

I may take this opportunity to mention, that the figure of the five balls affords an explanation of the extraordinary image which was deposited by the Lieut. gov. of Java in the museum of the Literary Society at Batavia. The idolatrous object to which I refer, I have understood to have been nearly nine feet in length, and was removed from the temple named Sookund, erected upon the north-western front of the great mountain Lao, situated to the south of Solo, the metropolis of the Soesoe-haen, or emperor of the Javanese. The image comprehends the Linga carved into a peculiar shape, the extremity of which is surrounded by four balls, thus affording a complete proof of being intended to represent, according to their gross conception, an idolatrous emblem expressive of the supreme object of veneration, that is Siva-Puncha-muki, or four-

* Two at present in my possession will shortly be transmitted to the Asiatic Society; one of them is exceedingly singular, from being formed of the same block of stone with the *Orgka*, to which it is immutably fixed. The centre ball has unfortunately suffered mutilation; this curious idol was with considerable difficulty liberated by me from a wall within the fort, into whose composition it entered, along with many other remarkable sculptures.

† The explanation of Brahma is not afforded with any degree of accuracy by pundits. The common story of the four heads referring to the four vedas has long been exploded as perfectly erroneous, because only three of these books are considered authentic by the modern Brahminical sects of Hindoostan, no more than this number being mentioned by Krishna in the *Sri Bhagavat*. The exposition given by Faber is the only one at all consistent with reason and probability. The three-headed deities of idolaters, according to this intelligent writer, have no allusion to the sacred Trinity, and refer merely to the three sons of Noah. Hence the four heads of Brahma afford an idolatrous representation of the patriarch and his offspring, to which a fifth head being added, or symbol of Mahadeva, carved into the shape of a human countenance, produces the *Siva-puncha-muki*, which is the supreme of all the idols recognized by pagans.

headed man, forming a pedestal for the linga named Mahadeva, Bal, or Bal siva, crowning the whole. But it is no more than justice to the architects of the wonderful and splendid edifices, whose magnificent remains are found at Bramhanan* and Boro Budho, in Java, which I examined in the year 1816, with the utmost care and attention, to record that no figures conveying even in the remotest degree the wild ideas discovered in the idols of Sookund, and I may add also in many of those existing at Kallinur, are perceptible. The only other temples in that island in which analogous figures were discovered, was Chetto, also placed upon the mountain Lao, a structure that has undergone examination by no more than one British officer, my friend Lieut. Williams, of the 29th regt. N.I. These temples (I allude particularly to Sookund, which I possessed an opportunity of examining) exhibit a style of architecture to the most superficial glance distinctly different from the other ruins found in the interior of Java. The appearance of the latter is elegant, the execution of the workmanship excellent beyond description, and evidently constructed by Hindoo artists. But the former are in the mode of their construction, in comparison, extremely rude, and conspicuously appear to have been built and decorated by Javanese, and for many reasons that might be adduced, particularly their exact similitude to the modern wyangs or puppets, we may conclude were erected at the distance of

* During the course of the year 1817, I published, in the *Oriental Star*, a series of letters under the signature of *Hermes*, with the intention of proving that Java was well known to the ancients, and was indeed understood by them under the name of Taprobane. Daily information tends to confirm me in the accuracy of this opinion. Java was certainly the southern continent, or inferior portion of that imaginary island, affirmed to extend to the south of the equinoctial, while Ceylon constituted the northern. At Bramhanan I traced, and I believe I was the first who traced at that spot, the ruins of a great city, in addition to the mighty temples and colossal statues that had attracted the notice of preceding travellers. These remains evidently include the site of the city that was known to the Romans by the name of Bramma, now Bramhanan, in the centre of Java; while the extensive ruins of *Mooprit*, or *Mooprit*, comprehend the *Apistira* of Ptolemy. Vide Letters of *Hermes*. I may hereafter take occasion to prove, upon Ptolemy's authority, that the people denominated *Seres* were inhabitants of the eastern extremity of Java, and not the Chinese, as has generally been maintained.

a few centuries. The conjecture originally stated by Mr. Crawford, late resident at the court of the Sultan of Djojocarta, that these buildings were constructed by the Javanese upon the great revolution taking place, in consequence of the great mass of the people becoming converted to the Mahummudan faith, by those who sought refuge from persecution amid the inaccessible recesses of the mountains, seems to receive complete verification by means of a number of circumstances, upon which at present it would be irrelevant to expatiate.

To return to Kallingur: above the tank, along with the other compartments upon the face of the rocks, we discover one containing a group of eight small figures, who are armed with swords and shields, following a ninth mounted on horseback. The pundit could afford no other explanation of these images than by replying, that they exhibited a troop of soldiers accompanying their leader. Near the same spot, figures are observed in adoration to the columnar lingas, and several in bas-reliefs, it struck me, were concealed from view by the modern work of masonry that is constructed at this part, along the face and the base of the rock. The appearance of this quarter of Kallingur is remarkable, and I could not refrain from thinking, that the sculptured strata of rock formerly composed the posterior wall of a vast temple or temples, adorned in front with porticos and pillars executed in the splendid style of Hindoo architecture; but of these fabrics no vestiges are at present discernible, with the exception of the disjointed, mutilated fragments, that are built into the walls of the reservoir and the adjoining staircase. Having, however, trespassed so unreasonably upon your time, I must conclude with assuring you, that I always am

Your's very truly,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, Feb. 22, 1820.

LETTER FOURTH.

My dear Sir:—Ascending from the northern side of the cistern or reservoir that was described in the preceding letter, along the southern angle of the temple containing the Neel Kanti, we observe a stair containing about 30 steps, each at least a foot in depth. These steps lead

to the rock above; and upon the stratum of dark coloured free-stone that forms the right hand wall of this ascent, we perceive a rude carving, representing the figures of a man and woman, above which the sculpture of the human hand* presents itself, placed between the solar circle and lunar crescent. Close to this image is remarked an inscription, containing the characters of modern *Dev Nagri*, but the letters, owing to the perpetual dripping of water from the cavern temple above, have been rendered nearly illegible. The sculpture itself, in consequence of the exact similitude which it bears to many others found in Bundelcund, and also upon the banks of the Ganges, clearly indicates a *Suttee* to have been performed at this spot; but the period, probably mentioned in the almost effaced inscription, is unknown† The stair ascends

* In the mythology of Hindoostan, the hand, or five points, is emblematical of the *Triant*, existing between the circle or masculine emblem, and the crescent or feminine symbol.

† As much has of late been both written and said respecting the practice and illegality of the *Suttee*, or widows burned alive along with the dead bodies of their husbands, it may perhaps not be displeasing to the reader to be made acquainted with the following anecdote:—In the year 1817, the Judge of Jessore expressed to me his doubts regarding the fact of this abominable practice being sanctioned by authorities contained in Hindoo works, and did me the honour to put a number of documents connected with this subject, amongst which were the translated *Institutes of Menu*, into my hands, with a request that I would examine them, and communicate to him the result. I did so; and, to my infinite surprise, perceived that the authority of *Menu* was directly in opposition to this cruel and inhuman rite; and so far from commanding widows to be burned alive, this lawgiver positively lays down rules for their future provision and maintenance. This singular discovery, as I apprehend it to be, was immediately communicated by me to my enlightened friend *Rammakus Roy*, who, with his well-known urbanity, and warm desire to contribute towards the knowledge of mankind in general, as well as his wish more immediately to promote the happiness of his own countrymen, did me the favour, in reply, to say, that he perfectly agreed in my opinion respecting the illegality of *Suttee*, and proper notice would be taken of the subject at a future period. Since that time this philanthropic scholar and eminent man, whose writings form an era in Hindoostan, and constitute the most brilliant constellation in the literary horizon of the Hindoos, has, I learn by means of the newspapers, published an able work against the *Suttee*, founded upon arguments chiefly taken from *Menu*; a work that will doubtless prove the means of putting an entire stop to these dreadful transactions. I notice this circumstance on two accounts; first, because it is in the

without interruption to a projecting platform of some length, about three feet broad, which both at its superior and inferior surface is artificially excavated from the solid substance of the rock. This platform runs along the mouth of the cave filled with water, and comprehending the water temple I have already mentioned. This excavation, the interior of which appears of considerable size, is evidently a place of adoration formed from a natural cavern, enlarged for this purpose by means of the removal of the solid mass of rock. By bending forward, below the upper edge, and looking inwards above the surface of the water, the spectator is enabled to view within the cave a fine mutilated sculpture of Siva, accompanied by his consort Bowance, and five square stone pillars supporting the roof of the temple. During the dry season, which

occurs in the month of *Chett*, corresponding to part of March and the beginning of April, the water suffers so much diminution as to permit the Brahmins to enter the temple, which consists, I was informed by these people, of three regular descents or baths, each provided with a number of steps. When I examined the cavern, the water occupied the whole space to the edge of the terrace, and by the pundits I was told that the depth in the centre bath exceeds 20 cubits, that in the second 14, and the first or outermost seven. The water contained in this temple exhibits the same colour with that before described, and indeed the inferior reservoir is filled by means of the fluid dropping through rocks below the water cavern. From the northern angle of the temple expands a broad terrace, also apparently carved from the solid stratum; but it is covered with chunam, and serves as the roof for the great chamber beneath the far-famed temple of the *Neel Kantha*; and at the opposite, or northern extremity of this terrace, a flight of steps descends towards another range of sculptured rocks, which are nearly similar in construction to the stair ascending at the southern angle to the water cavern.

highest degree creditable to the truly expanded mind of Rammohan Roy, who, although a Brahmin, was in this instance seen soaring like the eagle into regions of light, far superior to the darkened conceptions of his cast, and not found averse to listen to a fact regarding the superstitions of India, which was communicated to him by an European; and, second, because I esteem it no more than an act of justice to the gentleman holding the highest official situation at Jessore, to whose humanity and information the world, both Asiatic and European, is so greatly indebted for the production, in the first instance, of facts, which have had the decided effect of proving, even according to Hindoo tenets, the undeniable illegality of this infamous custom. One word more respecting the *Suttee*. This disgrace to our nature, it cannot be questioned, proceeds from high antiquity; it is mentioned in the writings of ancient European authors, and the self-immolation of *Dido*, *Demi da* (a name of Bowancee) can be viewed in no other light than a *Suttee*. Anterior to the revelation of Christianity, human sacrifices were of lamentable frequency, as may be seen on reference to the writings of *Bryant* and other antiquarians. But the most conspicuous effect yet produced by the prevalence of our holy religion has been the abolition of these atrocious ceremonies; and in the work of *Mena*, we find the *Suttee* proscribed. Now the younger *Buddha*, who was born in the days of *Fickramidistya*, and is identified with *Sore* or *Salmehanna*, is styled an incarnation of divine mercy, because he abolished sacrifices, and recommended mercy instead of cruelty. But the era of *Fickramidistya*, and also that of *Salmehanna* or *Buddha*, nearly synchronises with that of *Jesus Christ*: hence can it be questioned, that He only in the last *Avatar*, or incarnation of mercy, known to the Hindoos. The extreme importance of this fact is too evident to require particular comment; and, among other matters essential both to *Hindoo* and *Christian*, may lead us to form an accurate conclusion, as to the probable period in which the writings of *Mena* and other ancient authors were composed.

Placed in the centre, between these staircases, below the cavern temple, the spectator views with admiration the entrance to the temple, for which Kallinur amongst the natives is at present so greatly celebrated, and this magnificent, singularly curious, and ancient fabric, it may be said, has, in some degree at least, escaped the overwhelmed desolation brought upon this devoted, I ought perhaps, in consequence of the former barbarity of the rites, to observe, justly devoted abode of superstition, by the bigotted fury of the Mussulman conquerors, who were the instruments of destruction so long as the inflexible domination of their iron tyranny existed. In this spot we are then permitted, at this day, either through accident, or more probably from a desire on the part of the *Muhummdans* to gather a revenue from the donations of pilgrims assembled to worship at this consecrated quarter of the hill, to catch a glimpse of the former style of *Hindo* architecture, and the extreme richness, elegance, and delicacy of the columns that entered into the construc-

tion of their buildings.* The entrance leading to the temple in which is contained the celebrated *linga*, named by the natives *Neel Kantha*, or blue-throat, an appellation of Siva,† displays very considerable magnificence and beauty in its appearance: and consists of an open portico constructed into the shape of an octagon, supported at the angles by pillars of the same form, richly sculptured with foliage and other ornaments, finished in the most splendid style of Hindoo art.‡

* It is worthy of remark, that while *pillasters* exist in myriads, a perfect *column* has not been discovered amongst the ruins on Java.

† It is scarcely necessary in this place to adduce the ridiculous legend of the third or *Tortoise Avatar*, in which it is stated, that Siva swallowed a deadly poison, the virulence of which changed the colour of his neck from white to blue. This and similar absurdities may satisfy an indolent and credulous Hindoo, with respect to the origin of a deity's name, but are insufficient to afford even the shadow of explanation to the inquisitive and well-informed European. The origin of the name *blue*, or *luminous throat*, seems to consist in this: the most supreme amongst Hindoo idols is one representing the *solar circle* in union with the *lunar crescent*. But this union is imagined to be seen periodically in the heavens, during the first quarter of the month, when the phenomenon appears of the *old moon within the new moon's arms*, or the dark body of the lunar globe tipped with a luminous semicircle. This is the real original of all the black-faced gods; and the symbol being more peculiarly the property of Siva, he is the *blue* or *cerulean throat*: that is, the sun adorned with the *crescent* or moon, as a *devotee* is seen decorated with his beads or necklace.

‡ The octagon is a favorite figure with idolaters, and draws its origin from remote antiquity. The reason of the high veneration expressed for this symbol proceeds from its comprehending a double *Brahma*, or two perfect squares, including a centre dot, or eminence, representing the *linga*; that is, the octagon with its centre represents the number nine, which is a sacred number, being three times three, or the *Trimurti*, or *headed Triad*, multiplied by itself. This image, along with many other idolatrous emblems, was introduced into the decorations of Christian churches, and from the ornaments of paganism, converted into symbols intended to illustrate the Gospel, proceeded the colossal system of Christian idolatry, whose prevalence and effects are distinctly foretold and described by St. Paul and St. John. Thus, while the four-headed *Brahma* was metamorphosed into the cross, the octagon *lotus* with the eminence, or *linga* in the centre, became an emblem of the star, which appeared at the birth of our blessed Saviour, and afterwards was found as a chivalrous badge shining on the breasts of the warlike members of the different orders of knighthood instituted during the Crusades. An anecdote by Sir N. Wrexall, of our present venerable sovereign, which does his Majesty no less honour from showing his respect for Christianity, than proving his superior learning and informa-

tion on points where it might not have been expected. It seems his Majesty had a decided aversion to the introduction of the holy Sacrament among the ceremonies practised at the installation into the order of the Garter; and declared, that the hallowed rites of Christianity were not to be degraded by a mixture with gothic, i. e. idolatrous customs. In this view of the subject his Majesty was perfectly correct; and who can refrain from applauding such a pure and dignified sentiment, emanating from the sovereign of the most powerful Christian people? In this, as in many other instances, the King has completely verified his just right in the title of the "Defender of the Faith."

Each of these pillars is in height about 24 feet, and upwards of three in circumference, supporting a circular capital adorned with a row of small circles, suns. Upon the summit of the capital rests a large stone carved into the shape of a cross, the four arms of which are sustained by delicately finished human figures, each about the size of a full grown child, elegantly finished, with youthful countenances, and possessing four arms. The two superior brachia are turned upwards, in the attitude of supporting the heavy mass of superincumbent stone. In the hands of the two remaining arms are observed various instruments: as the conical shaped *lotus*, or *linga*, formed by the unexpanded petals of this flower; others hold a drum, a sword, cymbals, and one is observed blowing a pipe in the usual manner. Many of these statues are untouched, but others have not escaped mutilation, and show, by the deprivation of some portion of their limbs, that the work of destruction was not suffered even to pass over portions of temples so elevated, that it might have been imagined they would have existed beyond its reach. The expressions discovered in the countenances of those figures is in all wonderfully similar, and exceedingly strong, but that of contemplating the spectator with a full and earnest gaze; and their appearance and attitude, from the antiquarian as well as the mythologist, are deserving of more than ordinary attention. In Hindoo architecture their employment appears to have been common, even in the most distant ages; for we find them, though of a smaller size, and only singlehanded, supporting the superior portions of pilasters which are sculptured in profusion at the side of the entrances, gateways, and shrines of the Boro Budho, and Bramha-

nan structures. Amongst the prodigious remains which are found in the proximity of the present Mirzapore, indicating the site of the great and ancient city of Kanteet,* whose vestiges denote the existence of grandeur far greater than what the present generation can conceive from witnessing the miserable huts of the natives, and ploughed fields usurping the place of squares and streets where busy multitudes at one time assembled and dwelt, I discovered an immense sculptured mass, or capital of a column, lying in the middle of a field, adorned with supporting figures of the kind now mentioned, but similar to those on Java, possessing single arms. Upon a cursory survey, the arms of these images, with their hands expanded and held upwards, give the outline of the figures, which are commonly sculptured in European countries as decorations upon

* I have already adverted to these extraordinary ruins under the signature of *Manetho*.† No monuments I have yet examined in *Hindustan* are more worthy of inspection and investigation: and the whole space extending from *Chunar* several miles above *Mirzapore*, probably even as far as *Allahabad*, appears to have been filled with an amazing city, with whose history we remain at present totally unacquainted, excepting the notices contained in the invaluable writings of the learned and indefatigable Colonel Willford. In this place I cannot enter into any enquiry respecting the site of one city named *Pulibothra*, the only object of research our antiquarians appear to have in view. Yet I may remark, that there would seem to have been many *Pulibothras*, or at least several cities in India of vast magnificence, whose ruins still abound, and deserve the utmost attention from the historian and antiquary. I have now traced the ruins of edifices, comprehending those of cities and temples, in a regular continued chain, on both sides of the *Ganges*, from *Calcutta* to *Allahabad*, and upon the banks of the *Jumna*, and inferior of *Baudicund* to *Kallangur*, whence no doubt they extend over the country. But a great portion of the devastation at *Kanteet*, which is recorded by tradition to have been completed by *Aurangzebe*, has evidently been occasioned by means of the *Ganges* shifting its bed, because the foundations of fabrics, and even part of the wall, composed of hewn stones, are observed in the bed of the river opposite *Bimtoo Châl*. Several sculptures, obtained by me at this remarkable spot, were transmitted last year by me to the Asiatic Society; and also four coins, already noticed in *Manetho's* letters, on one of which is impressed the head of *Diotetain*. Three of these coins are of the composition named *Corinthian brass*, the fourth is copper. They prove, beyond dispute, that the intercourse of the ancients with this country was far greater than is generally imagined.

† Several letters of *Manetho*, addressed to the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

the walls of churches, and more frequently tomb-stones, that consist of a youthful head placed between a pair of wings, and singularly named cherubim. Yet this representation, ridiculous as it may appear, is commended by the inimitable Hogarth in his *Analysis*, for the delicacy and symmetry of its outline; and, I think there is much reason to believe, has drawn its origin from the idolatrous sculptures referred to that of youthful statures; sustaining, with their arms uplifted and hands extended, a superincumbent mass. Beneath the circular capital all the pillars are surrounded by a ring of stone, from which proceed four square or cross arms, supported also by figures such as have been described, but of inferior size, their bulk decreasing with the diminution of the incumbent stone's dimensions. This ornament is adorned with rich foliage intermingled with dependent bells, and nearer the base every column is encircled with an octagon ring, corresponding with the octagon form of the shaft that is here observed richly decorated with serpentine foliage, delicately and accurately carved, with minute attention to the line of beauty that is so admirably described and illustrated by Hogarth. At each corner of the portico, exclusive of the pillars just alluded to, we find others of a square shape, and yet so formed, by means of projections, as to represent correctly eight sides. These support angles exterior to the octagon I have attempted to describe, and the whole structure, viewed in its entire form, therefore, exhibits a perfect square, cut off by means of cross pieces of stone at the interior angles, so as to comprehend a regular octagon containing equal dimensions, while the entire square is preserved by means of the pieces supported upon the exterior pillars. The large stone forming the sides of the octagon at the top of the portico are adorned with lotusses, or water-lillies, carved diagonally, or into the form of diamonds, decorated above with rich foliage ornaments; and the exterior pieces, constituting the corners of the square, are sculptured with diamond-shaped lotusses, accompanied with rows of small squares or ornaments of a chess-board pattern, formed by an indented and smooth square alternately. The pillars supporting the sides of the octagon, consist of hard free-

stone, and are formed of different pieces skilfully united, so as upon a superficial view to give the appearance of being composed of a single stone. To the magnificence of the portico, the ornaments of the pillars and cornices, the floor of the entrance presents a strange and disfigured contrast, consisting of fragments rudely laid upon the ground and cemented together. It seems to me probable that, in this instance, the original pavement has been destroyed and removed with the design of searching for treasure, large quantities of which, it is often reported, has been concealed in Kallingur, by the rajahs who have held possession of the fort.

The temple itself consists of a large chamber dug out of the solid strata of free-stone, the entrance to which is a large parallelogram, about 30 feet high and 12 wide. It is divided into two unequal portions; the lower, about eight feet in height and the same in width, serves for the entrance, and has two wooden doors painted red, which colour also ornaments the door-posts and lintel, that are carved out of the solid rock. The superior portion, that is composed either of solid masonry or the natural substance of rocky stratum, is decorated with four large carvings of the water-lily, all of the same dimensions, and each contained in a separate compartment, formed into the shape of a plain unadorned square. By the devotees, who, singular to bees around their hive, assemble in front of this abode of superstition, these lotusses have been clothed with a thick coating of white chunam, while the edges of the square compartments are painted like the door, of a deep brickdust or red colour. The outer edges of the superior portion of the parallelogram are painted in a similar manner, and in the centre, over the door, appears a small image of Ganesa, accompanied by attendants. Above this figure we observe a decoration consisting of a sculptured foliage, and higher are noticed two diminutive statues of Siva, one placed directly superior to the other; also attended with inferior deities or devotees. These sculptures are painted white, and so daubed with chunam, that the style of the workmanship, to appearance, is much injured, and rendered imperfectly discernible. At the lower part of the entrance,

on each side of the door-way, several figures carved in full relief, each nearly four feet high, strike the eye of the beholder; they are sadly mutilated, and sculptured in the waving attitude, which is so frequently characteristic of Hindoo statues, and represents the serpentine line by a curvilinear inflection of their slender and delicately formed bodies. Upon these figures the sad effects of mutilation are much increased, by means of the paint and chunam with which they are defaced and covered. Some of the reliefs now alluded to evidently comprehend representations of Siva, others of Bowannee or Devi; and one exhibits the bull-headed, or Bucephalus Mahadeva, the Tauriform man of Faber, the Osiris of the Egyptians, and Abanda; or Mithra of the Persians. We also remark in company with these figures, but in different compartments, females with chowries in their hands, representations of elephants, and various other subjects of idolatrous superstition. The whole of these reliefs are admirably executed, and bear the closest resemblance to images discovered in analogous situations amongst the ancient ruins found on the island of Java. But the further prosecution of these details must be deferred to a future period, and, in the mean time, I subscribe myself,

Your's very sincerely,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, March 1, 1820.

LETTER FIFTH.

My dear Sir:—In pursuing our examination of the various sculptures which appear in the neighbourhood of the entrance of the temple of the *Noel Kantha*, we observe on the pillar in front of the door, upon the spectator's right hand, a small image of Ganesa; and, carved upon the column to the left, several figures of worshippers who are in the act of adoration. Close to these last-mentioned sculptures we notice also some inscriptions, written in the ancient Sanscrit character, that has become unintelligible to modern Brahmins. The portico descends by a step to the entrance of the temple; and upon the ground, placed against the base of the right hand pillar, the attention of the observer is attracted to a large slab of black granite, or else very dark coloured basalt, which is about three feet long,

two high, and ten inches in thickness. One side of the stone is rough and unhewn, as if it had formerly been the inferior surface, and fixed in the soil; the other face is beautifully polished, and covered with an inscription perfectly legible: excepting in the centre, where the letters in many of the lines unfortunately have become effaced, in all probability through mistaken veneration, daubing the letters and surface of the stone with paint, oil, and other substances which are employed during the ceremony of poojah, and tend not merely to disfigure, but even destroy the images, and particularly the delicate lines of ancient inscriptions, to which they are profusely, and in general daily applied. One of the first and most conspicuous characters discovered upon the black stone belonging to the principal temple in *Kallingur* comprehends the symbol denominated by the natives *Chandra Mah*, or solar circle contained within the lunar crescent, and I believe forms the hieroglyphic commonly employed to express the trilateral monosyllable *aum*, that is well known to be held in the highest veneration by all classes of Hindoos. But the letters entering into the composition of the inscription differ materially from the common *Devi Nagri* character in use amongst the existing *Brahminical* race, and to the generality of pundits the meaning of the writing is altogether unintelligible; I was, however, given to understand that a learned Hindoo from Banda, who has acquired the reputation of being intimately acquainted with the ancient literature of his country, examined the stone, and having perused its contents, discovered the date to be *Sumbut* * 1209,

* This is the era of *Pikramaditya*, king of *Oujein*; but respecting the origin of this period there exists so much uncertainty, that Moore, in his *Pantheon*, declares it commenced "reckoning from his death at *Oujein*, about 37 years before Christ;" while *Drammaud*, in his *Guzeratee Grammar*, says, "this stands for the era used north of the *Nerbudda* of *Pikramadeetya* or *Pikramajit*, who ascended the throne at *Oujein* 37 years before the birth of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ." But a second era, that of *Salivahana* or *Saka*, is more universally in use, and its commencement is reckoned from 73 to 79 years posterior to the beginning of our period.

But *Pikramaditya* was certainly no mortal monarch of Hindoostan, or, in other words, I do not credit that as king of *Oujein*, or any other country, he ever possessed existence; for we are told by *Ward* (vol. 1st. p. 23) that he "was the son of *Ghanduren Senu*, the son of *Indra*," and from the

corresponding to A. D. 1152. An inscription in modern Sanscrit upon one of the

same authority learn that he "lost his life in a war with *Shalivahana* king of *Pratisthana*." But if he ascended the throne 37 years before our Saviour, and was defeated by *Shalivahana*, whose era it is no more than reasonable to date from this victory, the king of *Oujein* at the time of his death must have been upwards of 150 years of age, an extension of life far exceeding the existence of ordinary mortals during the early periods of the Roman empire, or about the time of the Messiah's appearance. *Pikramaditya* and *Salivahana* are, however, so closely united, that it becomes extremely difficult to separate these persons from each other; and if this may be done, no one will at least be able to deny that they lived at the very same period of time, and that time was within a hundred years of the beginning of the common Christian era. Thus the younger *Buddha*, who is otherwise named *Saka*, and identified with *Salivahana*, is said to have been born during the reign of *Pikramaditya*, and yet we are told by *Ward*, that "the famous *Pikramaditya*, in the 14th year of the reign of *Shakuditya* (*Saka*), pretending to espouse the cause of *Raja Pala*, attacked and destroyed *Shakuditya*, and ascended the throne of *Delhi*; but afterwards lost his life in a war with *Salivahana* (*Salivahana*), king of *Pratisthana*." We are, moreover, informed by the learned *Wilford*, that *Pikramaditya* is celebrated for having cut off his own head. Out of this mass of confusion, mythological fable, and historical error, there seems but one mode in which to catch a glimpse of the truth. It is admitted by the Hindoos of all descriptions, that nearly about the commencement of the Christian era, there did exist a wonderful person who is variously named by them, *Buddha*, *Salivahana*, and *Saka*, and the same person is also known to the Chinese and Japanese, who are admitted to have received a new religion from India, in the first century of Christianity, by the name of *Jos* and *Xara*, and to the Japanese, who date their era 57 years subsequent to the death of Christ, by that of *Adi Saka*, who is said to have reached their island from the westward. It is allowed that *Buddha*, *Saka*, and *Salivahana*, are one and the same person, and by the Hindoo he is styled king of "*Pratisthana*," or "the holy land;" while no country distinguished by this appellation is discoverable in India. But if we examine a little further, we shall discover, that the miraculous circumstances attending this person's birth, the wonderful events of his life, his abolition of sacrifices, and inculcation of the precepts of divine mercy, of which he is styled an incarnation, so completely identify him with Christ, that I have no hesitation in referring the whole history of the younger *Buddha*, *Saka* or *Salivahana*, to a tradition shamefully corrupted indeed, which must have been brought during the earliest ages of Christianity into the east, and effecting a revolution in the religion of India, penetrated from thence as far as China and Japan. The name *Salivahana*, as mentioned by me under the signature of *Masritha*, I conceive to be a corruption of *Salustator*, while *Saka*, *Xara* and *Jos*, are local modes of pronouncing *Jesus*, or more properly *Jeshua* "Saviour," the Hebrew name of the Messiah converted in Greek into *Jesus*. In this case the permutation appears to have proceeded in the following order:—*Jeshua*,

pillars was stated to me by a Brahmin to exhibit the date 1100 of *Sumbut*. But as the inscription upon the black stone was confessedly unintelligible to this man, on account of the character's antiquity in

which it is written, it seems probable, that if he were not mistaken in assigning an hundred years earlier to an inscription in common *Devi Nagri*, that at least a false date may have been impressed upon

Jeja, *Jkua*, *Jaku*, *Xoca*, *Soca*; and this conversion of the broad grave sound of the strong aspirate into the sharp acute enunciation, which produces *k* or *c* hard, is exemplified in the daily use of *Jack*, a familiar term that consists of nothing more than the conversion into a hard acute sound of *Jok*, the first syllable of *Jokas*, *Joannes* or *John*. *Joa* is as evidently *Jea*, the first syllable of *Jeshua* or *Jesus*; and his figure, which is identified by means of four large images contained within the Chinese temple at *Baturia*, with *Buddha*, is always represented in large paintings, that, without exception, decorate the houses of the colonists of that nation who exist, and in vast numbers, upon the island of *Sora*, under the appearance of a placid sage, seated in contemplation, with a hideous *Demon* at his back, endeavouring to tempt him by the offer of a costly present. In short, this common painting exhibits a Chinese representation of the forty days' temptation in the wilderness.

But who was *Fickramaditya*? This question is attended with more difficult solution; yet the circumstance of this person being the avowed forerunner of *Saka*, and his self-decapitation, might lead us to suppose we can in his history perceive some faint traces of the existence and martyrdom of St. John the Baptist. It is well known that St. John had numerous followers; and Christians of St. John, otherwise named *Nestorians*, I believe, penetrated into the west of India, where they were persecuted, and even massacred, by the inquisitors of Goa. The circumstance of the defeat of *Fickramaditya* by *Salivahana* or *Saka*, may therefore mean nothing more than the Brahminical manner of accounting for the substitution of the era of our Saviour's birth, in place of that of St. John the Baptist. But the philosophical doctrines of the *Hindoo*s, which are inseparable from their religious superstitions, embrace the system of Dualism, or that of two primal independent principles, exemplified in the imagined existence of *Siva*; the male principle, and this earth, or female principle of fecundity, which becomes, and in fact is asserted to be his mythological consort. The same idea, according to them, is also visibly typified in the separate existence of the sun and moon, and their occasional union, perceptible in the heavens during the first quarter of the month. Now these superstitious notions are particularly applied to the two tropics, or double gate of the year, the southern being imagined to be under the influence of the masculine principle, or serpentine twariform man, that is, as has been explained under the signature of *Manetho*, *Ganes* or *Capricornus*, and the northern to be appropriate to the female, distinguished by the lion, which is a well known emblem of the consort of *Siva*, who herself appears in the next sign, or the virgin. It is hardly necessary to remark that the *Hindoo*s consider the sign *Leo*, and not *Cancer*, to be the extreme boundary of the sun's course, and therefore to constitute the northern tropic. Now the very same allusions in reference to St. John have been most carefully copied into the festivals which pervaded at one time in almost the whole church universal, and

degraded Christianity into an imitation of ancient paganism, differing but in name from the abominable pollutions which distinguish idolatry, under whatever shape or name it makes its appearance. Accordingly we find our St. John's day fixed for the 27th day of December, or when the sun leaves the southern tropic and passes through the first gate; and another St. John on the 24th of June, when he reaches the northern, and returns through the *Lion's* gate to the south. Hence, during the corruptions of Christianity, men, blind to the knowledge of the Christian religion and the means by which it was effected, divided the double-faced *Joa* or *Joa-us*, who represents the Sun in both tropics, into two distinct persons, and, from a coincidence in the sound of *Joa* and *John*, converted his winter festival into a commemoration of St. John the Evangelist, and appropriated the one in summer to St. John the Baptist. It is also in allusion to the tropical gates that we find the entrances of all *Hindoo* temples decorated with elephants and lions, or the constellations *Leo* and *Capricornus*. The double era of *Fickramaditya* and *Salivahana* seems to have reference to the very same circumstances, or to be connected with the tropics, and the festivals of the two St. John's, as originally instituted by the corrupt portion of the Christian church. Thus *Fickramaditya* is affirmed to be the grandson of *Jadru*. But this deity is the ruling influence of the sign *Capricornus*, for he rides upon an elephant, or the symbol of the southern tropic. Hence *Fickramaditya* is connected with that sign; and, in this instance, a variation, more consistent with the notions of paganism, is discovered in the *Hindoo*s from the European idolatry: for *Fickramaditya* being the forerunner, is fancifully referred to the first gate, or southern tropic, which commences the year; and his name appears to comprehend nothing more than *Buk-ree-mo-drata*, "the great goat god," i. e. *Capricornus*; while *Salivahana* is named *Singa Saka*, or the *Lion Saka*, in reference to the constellation of the *Lion*, whence, as I have already said, the *Hindoo*s date the termination of the Sun's career, or place of the northern tropic.

But if these ideas be correct, then *Fickramaditya* must be an appellation invented by Brahmins, and applied by them to an imaginary king of *Ogigia* subsequent to the entrance of the Mussulman invasion; because the goat was unknown in ancient *Hindoo* mythology, the symbol of the southern tropic being that of an elephant, or *Ganes*. This conclusion is considerably strengthened from the circumstance of the era of *Fickramaditya* being constantly termed *Sumbut*, which is a vernacular corruption of *Sam-utha*, the name of the elder *Bodha Nuth*, and was a celebrated idol broken by *Mahmud Sam-utha* means "the lord of the moon," in allusion to the patriarch united to the ark, which was typified by a crescent or luniform-shaped boat. The permutation is effected by the easy convertibility of *m* into *b*, so common in the mouths of *Hindoo*s, and familiar in English by the change of *Jacobus* into *Sam-es*. Hence, the word being pronounced short, *Sam-utha* becomes *Sumbut*, or *Sumbat*, &c.

the pillar for some purpose best known to the pundits, who in hereditary succession appear, from time immemorial, to have resided upon this hill.

Innumerable inscriptions, all exhibiting the common *Devi Nagri* character, present themselves upon the rocks and fragments of ancient buildings which lie scattered upon the ground, or are built into the walls of the fort of Kallingur; they are all, however, that is, so far as their contents was explained to me by Brahmans, of a date much later than the record inscribed on the black stone, and many do not exceed two or three hundred years from the present period. From a perusal of inscriptions of this kind, it is sufficiently evident no light can be thrown upon the ancient history of this celebrated and interesting fort. In short, these writings exhibit nothing more than memorials recording the arrival of pilgrims, many of exalted rank, for the purpose of performing the ceremonies of *poojah* upon this consecrated mountain, and verses in praise of the different objects of adoration extracted from the *Vedas*, *Puranas*, and other sacred books at present in common use amongst the Hindoos. The characters engraved upon the black stone at Kallingur are, I may say, formed entirely different from those which compose the very ancient inscription discovered upon the massy granite pillar that lies upon the road within the interior of fort of Allahabad: and must, therefore, have been sculptured at a very different period of Hindoo history, when the language and written character employed by the natives of this country had, in consequence of various causes, undergone a most material alteration from those used in remoter ages; of which, it may with justice be asserted, not an intelligible vestige is at present discoverable in any part of India. The Allahabad inscription is acknowledged to be wholly unintelligible to any class of natives at this day inhabiting the extensive countries of Hindostan, its antiquity cannot, therefore, admit of question; and, we may also justly conclude, far exceeds in point of age any inscription hitherto discovered upon Kallingur, although we may infer the images sculptured upon the rocks of the hill to possess nearly the same date with the column of Allahabad. The principal reason which

leads to the formation of this conclusion, is the fact that all the miserable remnants of ancient idolatrous images still remaining at Allahabad in the *Patala-puree* cave, near the mouth of the *Triveni* well, or *Yoni*, and the *Bara-dewar* temples,* strictly coincide, in the style of workmanship and character of the figure, with those existing at Kallingur. In both cases the system of superstition was precisely the same, and consisted, as all these relics combine in shewing, in adoration addressed to *Siva*, associated with his priest or prophet *Buddha*, otherwise named *Prausinauth*.† But the fortified mountain of Kallingur, we learn from authentic history, was the seat of a powerful prince, and an object of extreme solicitude to the *Mahummodan* conquerors, even earlier than a hundred years anterior to the period of the date upon the black stone; it is, therefore, obvious no information can be acquired from this source, respecting the original architects by whom the ancient fabrics were constructed, or the race of artists who distinguished themselves by the multitude and variety of the sculptures which appear upon the face of the rocks. The roughness of the dark slab upon one side, and the high degree of polish it has received where the letters exist upon the opposite, incline me to

* This name is bestowed upon some modern temples, which are erected behind the bungalow appropriated for the use of the Court of Circuit at Allahabad. Vast crowds of pilgrims annually assemble to worship at these temples, which are reckoned particularly sacred in consequence of being built within the limits of a great Hindoo fabric that formerly was erected at this spot, and whose remains are at this day sufficiently visible. Previous to the construction of the great earthen band by *Akbar*, that runs from the lines to the village of *Darogunge*, the river upon its annual rise inundated the plain, and ran below the elevated ground upon which the *Bara-dewar* temples are placed: hence the origin of the sanctity supposed to attach to this spot. The name arises from one of these temples containing a remarkably fine sculpture of the singular image which, in the absence of better information, modern Hindoos and learned European mythologists designate the *Bara*, or *Door Anant*.

† The present jail of Allahabad evidently comprehended formerly a Hindoo building of no considerable extent. Amongst the ancient sculptures discoverable within the courts of the jail, and which serve as objects of veneration to the convicts, we observe a remarkably fine head of *Buddha*. As usual, in this instance this image is named by the Hindoos *Dorawnee*; so grossly ignorant are the native inhabitants of this country found to exist, regarding even the most conspicuous matters connected with their own religion.

believe that it had formerly been placed upon the surface of the ground, perhaps fixed in the centre of the pavement within the portico, and removed from its original situation, under an idea that this conspicuous stone indicated the existence of concealed bullion.

The entrance to the temple of the Neel Kanta faces directly to the west, and the immediate access is by two plain steps, each a foot in depth. Upon crossing the threshold, the spectator can hardly view with less than extreme admiration a spacious chamber expanding before him, and hewn with inconceivable labour out of the solid substance, in the, to all appearance, impenetrable rock. In shape this singular cave or temple is formed into an irregular semicircle, about twenty-eight feet in diameter either way, and nearly eight feet in height. Immediately within the entrance appear two solid pillars of stone, that seem to have been cut at the time of the cave's formation from the body of the mountainous strata, and, similar to the doors, are daubed with bright brick-coloured paint, while the interior of the chamber is entirely covered with a coating of white chunam. The pillar which appears to the right hand of the spectator on entering is of an octagon shape, adorned with a capital decorated with small supporting figures of the description already mentioned. Several sculptures also make their appearance around the base of the column, but their sadly mutilated faces clearly betray the signs of Muhammedan fury, that in this instance seems not to have left unspared the idols enclosed within the walls of the mansions of superstition, and to have assaulted Baal even upon his very throne.

The column on the left hand widely differs in shape from its companion; in this instance the figure evidently comprehends a circular linga arising from the foliated cup of the lotus, and is surmounted with a circular, plain, unadorned capital. The solid semi-circular wall which bounds the interior of the cavern is enriched with several pilasters, and adorned towards the roof with a cornishing or broad border, containing many sculptured figures; but these images, in addition to the uncertainty that arises from the state of mutilation in which they exist, are so completely bedaubed with white plaster or chunam, that it is rendered impossible

to ascertain with precision the exact deities which are intended to receive representation.

Upon surveying the chamber, the attention of the observer becomes strongly arrested by the appearance of the principal idol of Neel Kanta, which is an immense linga of solid stone, painted black, and of the columnar shape, about five feet high and three feet and a half in breadth. This monstrous image is fixed at the southern side of the cave, behind a rudely constructed orgba, which is placed upon the surface of the ground. The column appears to form a portion of the wall, and to have been cut along with it from the solid strata of the rock, and in front is sculptured into the form of a large human head, which is adorned or rather disfigured with huge, projecting, triangular-shaped silver eyes, each nearly the size of a tea cup, decorated with crystal eyeballs, possessing in their substance and shape no inconsiderable resemblance to the bull eyes of a patent lantern, and are also perforated with a small hole, about the circumference of a pea, to represent the pupil in the centre of the glass. It is impossible to contemplate this vile idol without receiving strong emotions of disgust, mingled with astonishment, that human intellect, stamped with the true image of our Maker, can by the influence of ignorance become degraded into such profundity of debasement, as to disgrace itself into the horrible belief of this hideous absurdity, not merely comprehending a representation of omnipotence, but actually existing there within his temple, the godhead itself, and treated with reverence in unison with those most deplorable and mistaken ideas. In conformity with these notions, this stone, "which can neither see nor hear," the work of men's hands, is imagined to be endowed with life; and the mouth of the image, as I was informed by the intelligent friend who accompanied me to these abodes of ignorance and delusion, has been forced open from the efforts produced by the zeal of devotees endeavouring to feed this sublime object with rice, ghee, and other dainties which are found delicious to the palate of his Hindoo votaries. Concluding for the present, I remain with sincerity,

Your's very truly, R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, March 15, 1820.

FURTHER REMARKS

UPON THE

REVIEW OF MR. SMYTH'S DICTIONARY.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In your last number I quoted only one celebrated writer in support of my system of hindee-roman orthoepigraphy, which the reviewer of “a Hindoostanee and English Dictionary” affirms has neither been approved nor adopted, on a general scale: while I shall, with more truth, assert, *that it has*; and in proof of my assertion, now refer to the present able statesman and scholar, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

In a late valuable publication by his Exc. will be found the following remark: “It is always difficult to express Asiatic words in our own characters, and this is increased in the present instance by the want of a uniform system. Lieut. Macartney had adopted Dr. Gilchrist’s orthography, which is, perhaps, the best extant for the accurate expression of Asiatic sounds, and which is also *by far the most generally current in India.*”

I am certain, Mr. Editor, that no one of your impartial readers will for a moment imagine, that a gentleman of Mr. Elphinstone’s high rank and character would publish a deliberate falsehood, to gratify even the laudable ambition of an author like me: a man whom he never had an interview with, to the best of my recollection; and one, moreover, totally unacquainted with Mr. Elphinstone personally, though no stranger to his public or private worth and fame, nor to the merited elevation which these have naturally created for him.

Here is on one hand a tower of strength, a literary elephant,

alone capable of supporting the credit of all the orientalist of this age, and with whom compared, my detractor is only a blood-sucking musquito, whose hum-drum evidence and sting are equally impotent, when contrasted moreover with the cloud of most respectable witnesses, which may yet be produced. So long as a critical spider weaves his dirty cobwebs in a dark corner, he and they may exist in perfect safety for a short time; nay, his puny net may entangle a few silly flies in its specious meshes, but the moment the sun of truth and the plume of candour approach the miserable tenelements, they are brushed away in the twinkling of an eye, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a trace behind.

My method of spelling would long ago have become nearly universal, had its progress not been insidiously checked, *in transitu* from India to England, by a process that all interested transcribers or editors learn *instinctively* from surrounding circumstances. There is one fact which those concerned cannot deny, namely, the *officious* change of the titles of books from my plan to their own, in printed catalogues for booksellers, where the spelling of my works even was distorted from Hindoostanee, which no Englishman can mispronounce, to Hindustani, a word that Italians only can *prima facie* prolate correctly, independent of other perversions equally contemptible and fallacious.

I observe with no small satisfaction the rapid diffusion of the method established by me in all the documents daily arriving from

* See vol. X. p. 543.

British India, which have escaped the literal transmutations practised in other official dispatches, against which I have long had too much reason to complain. A solicitude to write asiatic words consistently, appears in the various recent attempts to give *gurb* a fort, its appropriate symbols, though these have been frequently converted to *gurb* a house; both as different in sound and sense, to a native of India, as *night* and *day*. Were we to write them *gar*, *gbar*, or *garh*, even these would fall thus from an englishman's mouth, not much more distorted from the actual sound than *seapoy* is from *sipahce*, or *consumer*, from *khansaman*, and a long string of similar corruptions, which are fast disappearing from the *Jargonist's* vocabulary, before that spirit of investigation after truth, which I was the first to move on this important theme, to the modern conquerors of Hindoostan. We are gravely assured by the sage reviewer, "that the perusal of the works of Golius, Pocock, Meninski, Jones, and other such accredited authors, induced him to adhere generally to the principles which he had acquired from those orthodox writers." With no inclination to detract from the merited celebrity of such accomplished scholars, whose labours, in the case of Meninski, immortalized and ruined him; I have no hesitation to doubt the comparative simplicity and utility of their several orthoepigraphical plans for the use of the British public and those youths who are destined for our empire in India, every one of whom, so far as true enunciation is concerned, has it now in his power to leave the colloquial prowess, that the illustrious Jones ever possessed, far far indeed behind them. His total inability to speak either Hindoostanee or Persian intelligibly to the natives, is neither a secret to his surviving contem-

poraries, nor a very convincing proof, that the *Jonesian* system of sounds is the very best in the world, whatever may yet be said of Meninski's. This admirable orientalist imbibed the strange notion of discriminating those roman vowels, through which we are obliged to represent the extraordinary Arabic consonant ξ

by making this queer calf's eye of a letter look over the back of the roman symbol required, as if the mere sight of such an organ could communicate the smallest idea of the wonderful sound it possesses of a guttural vowel, equally incomprehensible to us and the Hindoos, in that equivocal capacity. Your readers Mr. Editor, will comprehend my arguments better from

these examples, ξ ilm, ξ alum,

ξ ulum, ξ eed, ξ oomr, a la Menin-

ski and his humble imitators, including the worshipful reviewer, contrasted with my plain orthoepigraphical scheme in thus discriminating those very words, ilm science, alum the world, ulum a flag, eed a feast, oomr age. Who can seriously deny, that the suffixed . is as capable of representing the vituline or guttural i of ill, a of all, u of ulcer, ee of eel, and oo of wool, as if each of them had either an Arabian bull's or calf's eye over them, provided the learner has been duly apprized of the power or use of this distinguishing dot, for gutturalizing these very vowels in the Arabic style required; for which the boasted ξ is not more

infallible than my own. and on the whole can much less assimilate with roman typography. Meninski, or some other of our recondite critic's standard orthoepists, refers to calves crying after their mothers as the best teachers of the genuine nature of ξ uen, without reflecting,

that to hear and see are two distinct operations in the acquisition of foreign tongues. While most nations have their semivowels y, w, vacillating respectively to i, ee, o, oo, j, v; it seems the Arabs are also blessed with a *semi-consonant* *çuen*, which oscillates from all the vowels *gutturalised* as u, a, i, ee, oo, oo, to the Northumberland *r* or *ç* *ghuen*, so converted by the dot above, instead of one below, to the rough *burr*, that I denote by *bugh*. To convey an accurate idea of the organic formation of literal sounds mechanically on paper, is no easy task, and without the more congenial aid of oral illustration is almost impossible; to perpetuate therefore this ludicrous antiquated conceit of Meninski respecting *çuen*, is not less preposterous than any modern attempt would be to communicate the Welch or Gaelic l, ll, ll, by decorating these uncouth linguals with a green leek, or blue bonnet in *miniature*, instead of referring to the *viva voce* assistance at once of some honest Mac-Alpin. Were no such person at hand, his l might be described, first, as a peculiar aspirated lingual consonant, which a person with a large tongue might more easily prolate than another with this member on a smaller scale, and then to stamp the difference so l as an easy device which applies to every possible series of letters and all languages, the Hottentot *clink* even not excepted. The servile followers of Meninski, not content with imbibing the principle of complexity and confusion from his venerable system of orthocopy, have superadded one of needless multiplication, by marking the coincident oriental and occidental characters where no such discrimination is requisite, unless for the purpose of perplexing students in the very outset of their alphabetical career, by needless distinctions

[illegible]

for j or q for 3, if they really have the good of their readers more at heart, than the sheepish vanity or pride of *perpetuating* errors and absurdities, merely because they have the sanction of antiquity, or the whistling of great bell-weather names, to keep themselves and flock in countenance as long as possible. Though a vulgar expression, I must use it on the present occasion, "the proof of a good pudding is in the eating of

it;" I shall therefore suspend my operations till your next number, when my batch of letters shall, with your leave, be contrasted with my competitors, in the conviction of its being found upon trial more simple and easy of digestion by British intellects, though perhaps a little more troublesome or less palatable at first to continental stomachs.

Yours, &c.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

Dec. 8. 1820.

ANOTHER VERSION

OF

MEER HUSUN'S PERSIAN ROOBACE.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In consequence of the liberal criticism of Ufsoos, in your last number, I have here attempted to amend my English quaternion lines, to bring them as near the reason, if not the rhyme of his Persian Roobace, as in my power; not only to show that our mother tongue can march, almost *pari passu*, with the most pithy of the Eastern languages, but to encour-

rage others to excel both our versions in this innocent competition.

I remain, Sir, your's,

KHURROO.

Bath, Dec. 6, 1820.

Oh, my heart! the kind friends who have
soothed my woes,
With the fair forms of lilies, and blooms
of the rose;
As sweet zephyrs who came by the dawn-
ing of day,
Like rain-drops sunk in earth, have all
vanished away!

* See vol. X. p. p. 336, 447, 340.

CAISSA.

SIR:—The following are the Solutions to Positions IX. and X.*

SOLUTION OF No. IX.

- 1st. The Bishop to the Queen's 8th square.
- 2d. The Rook takes the Pawn, each time giving check.

White.

The Pawn takes the Rook.

- 3d. The Queen to her 7th square, giving check.

White.

The King to the Queen's Knight's square.

- 4th. The Queen to her Bishop's 7th square, giving check.

- 5th. The Queen to her Bishop's 8th square.

- 6th. The Bishop to the Queen's Knight's 6th square.

- 7th. The Queen to her Knight's 8th square, giving checkmate.

SOLUTION OF No. X.

- 1st. The King's Knight to the King's Bishop's 7th square.

White.

The King to the King's Knight's square.

- 2d. The Knight takes the King's Rook's Pawn, giving check.

* See vol. X. p. 340.

- 3d. The Queen's Knight to the King's Bishop's 7th square, giving check.
 4th. The Knight takes the Bishop, checking.
 5th. The Knight to the King's Knight's 5th square, checking.

White.

- The King to the King's Rook's square,
 6th. The Rook takes the King's Knight, checking.
 7th. The Knight to the King's Bishop's 7th square, checking.
 8th. The Knight to the King's 5th, discovering check.
 9th. The Knight to the King's Knight's 6th, giving checkmate.

Position 10 is incorrectly printed in the Journal, it is desirable, therefore, that it should be given again, with the above solution :—

POSITION X.

Checkmate with a Piece in nine moves.

Black.

- The King at his Rook's 2d square.
 The King's Bishop at the Queen's Bishop's 4th square.
 The Queen's Bishop at his 5th square.
 The King's Knight at the King's 5th square.
 The Queen's Knight at the Queen's 8th square.
 The King's Rook at its 3d square.
 A Pawn at the Queen's Knight's 4th square.
 A Pawn at the King's Knight's 2d square.

White.

- The King at his Rook's square.
 The Queen at her King's 8th square.
 The Queen's Bishop at the King's Rook's 4th square.
 The King's Knight at the King's Rook's 2d square.
 The Queen's Knight at the King's Bishop's square.
 The King's Rook at the Queen's Rook's 8th square.
 The Queen's Rook at its own square.
 A Pawn at the King's Rook's 3d square.
 A Pawn at the King's Knight's 2d square.
 A Pawn at the King's 6th square.

POSITION XI.

Checkmate with a Piece in seven moves.
Black.

- The King at his Rook's 2d square.
 The Queen at her 3d square.
 The King's Bishop at the Queen's Bishop's 4th square.
 The Queen's Bishop at his 5th square.
 The King's Knight at the King's 5th square.
 The Queen's Knight at the Queen's 6th square.
 A Pawn at the Queen's Bishop's 3d square.
 A Pawn at the King's Knight's 2d square.
 A Pawn at the King's Rook's 3d square.

White.

- The King at his Rook's square.
 The Queen at her Bishop's 8th square.
 The King's Bishop at the Queen's Rook's 4th square.
 The Queen's Bishop at the King's Rook's 2d square.
 The King's Knight at the King's Bishop's 3d square.
 The Queen's Knight at the King's Knight's 4th square.
 A Rook at the Queen's Knight's 7th square.
 A Pawn at the King's Knight's 2d square.
 A Pawn at the King's Rook's 3d square.

SOLUTION TO NO. XI.

- 1st. The Queen's Knight to the King's Bishop's 7th, checking.

White.

- The Queen's Knight takes the Knight.
 2d. The King's Knight takes the Knight, checking.
 3d. The Knight to his 5th square, checking.

White.

- The King to the King's Rook's square.
 4th. The Queen takes the Bishop, checking.
 5th. The Knight to the King's Bishop's 7th square, checking.
 6th. The Knight to the King's 5th opening check.
 7th. The Knight to his 6th square, giving checkmate.

The omitted moves of the *White* are too obvious to require their being mentioned.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 A SUBSCRIBER.

London, 5th Dec. 1820.



VINDICATION OF BELZONI.*

(Addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Courier.)

SIR.—In answer to the strictures on my letter, published in the Calcutta Journal of October last, concerning my discoveries on Egypt, I beg you will insert a few remarks, for the purpose of pointing out to the respectable society in India some gross errors in the principal points on which the author has been pleased to attack me.

The author, as we know, was in Egypt in 1813, and ran up the Nile as far as Dakki, his intrepidity leading him no farther; he scarcely saw any thing in the interior, and what he saw on the banks of the Nile was with the rapidity of a courier: for he kept, it seems, a more correct account of the distances he ran, in such and such time, than of the monuments of antiquity he met with on his way; and we know that he performed a journey in little more than three months, which no intelligent traveller can perform in less than six: I mean a traveller who intends to publish to the world a work on Egypt and the Nile. It will be easily seen by his own assertions that he did not see many things that other travellers have described, yet he pretends to make strictures on the discoveries of others. Aware, perhaps, that these will lessen the value of his own work, he strives to put in doubt all that has been done, and discovered, after his researches, merely to keep up the credit of his own performance; and if he can succeed in keeping the truth from being known until he has sold his books, he cares little, I suppose, of what may be said afterwards. If he takes Mr. Jorard's note on the Egyptian monuments to strengthen his assertion, I can say that savant has received his answer in the Quarterly Review, and has had reason to be convinced, that the effect of false assertions was productive of very little advantage to its author.

He makes an attack on the directors of the British Museum, for employing a foreigner for researches for antiquities in Egypt. I agree with the author, that a very slight enquiry might have led to the discovery of men possessing not only equal learning (as the author is kind to say), but superior far to myself: superior in enter-

prize, superior in ardour, and perhaps of equal desire to supply the British Museum; but the case is, that I never was employed by the directors of the British Museum, nor did ever such a thought come into my head at that time.

The fact is, that at the time that the affair of transporting the young Memnon's head into England was adopted by Sheikh Ibrahim and Mr. Salt, I offered my voluntary services to them to transport the said head to Alexandria; and, though a foreigner, I did it merely with the view to enrich the British Museum with the produce of my exertions; and yet I am rewarded by such strictures as these by an Englishman, who by such liberality does neither credit to his country nor to himself.

The author strives to make it appear that the transporting of the young Memnon's head to Alexandria was an easy matter; it might have been so perhaps to the author himself, from his supposed knowledge in every branch of business; but it appears, by his own account, that several travellers had in vain attempted the task; which the author represents to have been owing to "some local obstacles peculiar to the season." It is very singular, however, that all these travellers, who were here at different seasons, should meet with the same obstacles; he may as well say that the French, who were here for three years, and who made a hole in the heart of the statue, to blast it and diminish its size, met with some "local obstacles." I could say much on this subject, but I shall only observe, that a statue weighing ten tons may be very easily removed, or put on board a vessel in any part of Europe, where all sort of mechanical assistance may be had; but if the author himself, with all his general knowledge, was in my case, destitute of all sort of mechanical power, except a few poles, and ropes made of palais, without a single mechanical assistant to execute my directions (for the Arabs who worked under me were entirely unaccustomed to such labour), he would not find the said removal so easy as he wishes to make it appear. The whole was in fact done by main strength.

As to the name of the young Memnon, given to the said bust, if the author is not satisfied with it, let him address himself to those that thought proper to name it so, and I am certain they will give a satisfactory answer. The insinuation that the water reached near the temple of Memnon may be confuted by stating, that the Nile never rises so high over the lands as to float any boat adequate to receive the smallest cargo; and therefore the bust was taken to the Nile along the foot of the mountain for the space of two miles; and the labour lasted only twenty days, not six months, as it is erroneously stated by a misinterpretation of my letter. Among the various capacities of the author we know he passes for a mariner: but if he makes his calculations at sea with the same correctness as on land, I am certain that, if he escape from rocks, at least he will never reach the wished for port.

As to the range of sphinxes or statues, which the author wishes to prove I did not discover, and that the white statue among them was before known, I can scarcely find an answer to such unblushing assertions. It cannot be that the author misunderstood my meaning, for I repeat that I discovered a range of statues with lions' heads and women's bodies; and that among them I found a white statue about five feet high, supposed to be that of Jupiter Ammon, from the circumstance of having a ram's head in his lap. I agree that statues like the lion-headed one's had been found before, nor did I say that I was the first to discover them; but I think I have a right to say that I discovered a range of these statues at ten or twelve feet under ground, which were before unknown to the world, for such was the fact; and yet Mr. Jorrard pretends to say that it was impossible that these statues should escape the attention of all the savans. Two of the same have been disposed of by me to the Comte de Forbin, director of the French Museum, and they are now in Paris, I think proof enough of my discovery. As to the white statue, it is a pretended misunderstanding of the author of the strictures: for being only five feet high, and being found among the statues before-mentioned, what can it have to do with the Colossus thirty feet high, which is at the entrance of the temple of Carrak, above a quarter of a mile distant from the

spot where the white statue was found? As to the proper name given to these statues, Mr. Jorrard supposes that the large ones with rams' heads are improperly named sphinxes, so that I was not the first to give a wrong appellation to these symbolical figures; but if Mr. Jorrard, or the author, have no other motive to write strictures, let me discover more statues, and they shall have the merit of giving them the proper appellations.

The confession, which the author says I make, of having found a larger head than the young Memnon, I think ought to serve as proof that it was never intended to pass the said young Memnon's head for the largest of all, and in particular as the proper measures were given, which clearly shew the great difference of the bulk from the great Memnon, whose size is so well known. As to the doubt the author suggests of having found such a head, merely because I did not mention that I took it away, I can answer to his satisfaction, that I thought it unnecessary to say so, because I imagined that no one would suppose that I should leave it there. I have the pleasure to inform the author that this head is now at Boulak, waiting its embarkation for England.

Now to the temple at Abasambol: the author asserts that the interior had been seen by several travellers before I opened it, particularly Mr. Leigh. I allow that part of the temple was seen by several travellers, but it was only that part of the outside which projected about one-third out of the sands; and Mr. Leigh, whom he mentions in particular, never saw even that, for according to his own declaration he never was above Ibrin. The temple at Abasambol is two days above that place, and was not opened till the 1st of August 1817, when the first travellers that entered into it with me were Captains Irby and Mangles, and Mr. Wm. Beechey, who all three assisted personally in the operation, as the natives refused to work for us; and the temple was opened under the auspices and at the expense of Mr. Salt. The door, when we began, was thirty feet under the sand, which rose up into a kind of mountain in front, which made its removal very difficult. The author speaks of things which he never saw, and of which he knows nothing; and if his account of Egypt and Arabia be not

more correct than his strictures, I cannot but pity those persons who have the misfortune to purchase his books.

At last we come to the tombs at Thebes, which I discovered also under the same auspices and expense of Mr. Salt, the discovery of which, the author calls, "equally fallacious" with my other discoveries. I must confess that I am a little mortified at being under the necessity to put my pen to answer such a compound of gross errors and ignorant assertions. The author pretends to say that I supposed myself to have discovered these tombs, which have been so well known by every body, even from the time of Strabo; but I have to tell him, that I had seen all the plans and descriptions of them in the great French work, even previous to my ever visiting Thebes. My own expression in my letter will prove I did not mean those tombs already opened; when I say, on my arrival at Thebes, I attempted to discover what has been the object of research even from the earliest periods, is it not enough to shew that what I discovered afterwards had not been before known? I must write as clear as if I was addressing a schoolboy, for fear the author should not understand me, or pretend not to do so. The tombs which had been before opened are 14 in number, of which four are not worthy of notice; of the other ten, the author seems, by his own confession, to have seen only seven, therefore he missed three of the principal ones: and may be compared to the blind man, who wished to shew the way to others and fell down a precipice himself. The tombs I discovered were six, in addition to what have always been known, the entrance to some of which was buried about twenty feet under ground. There are two of little importance, though I found in one of them mummies in their caves, and in the original position; the other four are adorned with beautiful figures, painted hieroglyphics, &c. &c.; but in particular that one to which I give the appellation of the Apis Tomb, from having found in it the carcase of an ox, is beautiful far beyond any of the rest, I mean even of those that are so well known; and it stands now as the most perfect monument of the Egyptian works, which its figures in basso-relievo, colours, hieroglyphics, all in the highest preservation, sufficiently attest.

It was in this tomb that I found the sarcophagus of alabaster, which the author makes it almost impossible to exist. I shall repeat, that it is a single piece of alabaster, of nine feet seven inches long, and three feet nine inches wide, covered with hieroglyphics within and without. It sounds like a silver bell, and is transparent as ice. The author is so confident of its not existing, that he says, "that would be certainly regarded as one of the most precious morceaux of which any European museum could boast, and its conveyance to England would be a triumph indeed." I am extremely obliged to him for this expression; the sarcophagus is now in Alexandria, waiting for embarkation; and if no accident happen on its way to London, I should triumph, not only on account of the sarcophagus itself, but on account of having thus discomfited a host of insignificant and carping critics like the author.

I take the liberty also of informing him, that it was I that succeeded in penetrating into the second pyramid of Ghizé, and that the erroneous report of the Comte de Forbin having done so before me has already been contradicted as it deserved, as well as the boast of the taking the young Memnon's head to Paris by the same.

It is owing to such enemies of scientific research as the author that the world is often deprived of the true knowledge and substance of things; by their taking the unfair advantage to write against one who is supposed to be dead, and, for the sake of an interested view, to obscure the real matter of fact; such persons ought to be excommunicated from the literary world, and regarded as enemies of science. As to the author of the strictures on my letter, who so kindly wishes repose and peace to my ashes, I can return him the compliment by wishing him as long life as myself, with a hope that I may have the pleasure, one day or other, to admire and * a gentleman who could so ingeniously put together such a mass of absurdities, so totally devoid of meaning and accuracy, and even the liberal feeling which should distinguish a critic.

I shall conclude by advising him that if he wishes to quit the helm and become an author, he had better make almanacks

* Not legible in MS.

for the new year, or write sonnets to young ladies on their birth-days, which cannot fail to ensure his work a quicker sale than either his acute strictures or even his so pompously announced travels.

The disadvantage which I labour under in writing a foreign tongue may excuse

any verbal defects that may be observed in this letter, and requesting its early insertion in your journal,

I remain, Sir, with much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

G. BELZONI.

Cairo, 20th June, 1819.

EARLY SETTLERS IN INDIA.

(Addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

Sir:—If the following brief account is considered sufficiently interesting to be inserted in one of the literary numbers of your Journal, you are at liberty to publish it.

No other record of the original settlers is to be obtained on the spot; nor could I elicit the smallest information from the oldest inhabitants, as to the latest period of Europeans having resided at this port.

All, however, agree that they had heard Englishmen were once settled near the mouth of the river, and that they were merchants. F. Buchanan may possibly have touched on this subject; not having his work to refer to, I shall proceed to lay before you fac-similes of the inscriptions on the only remaining tomb-stones. These were in a sad dilapidated state, and have been now repaired.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF GEORGE WYE
MARCHANT. DEC. XXV: MARCH:
ANODNI: NRI: CHRISTI. SALV: MYNDI.
MDCXXXVII:
:J637: GEO: WYE:

HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF AST. VERN-
WORTHY MARCHT. DEC: JO. APRIL AAO.
DNI. NRI: CHRISTI. SALV: MYADI:
MDCXXXVII:
ANTO. VERNEWORTHY: J637:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM BAR-
TON CHYRVYRGION: DEC: XXX: NOVEN-
BER: ANNO DNI NE CHRISTI: SALV: MWDI.

MDCXXXVII:

:J637: WILLIAM BARTON.

From the dates it would appear the persons buried here were amongst the earliest of the British settlers in India.

The first fleet which left England after the incorporation of the East-India Company (A. D. 1597) was in 1602. In 1669 Bombay was transferred by Charles II. to the Company.

The recollection of our countrymen in their earliest but humble enterprizes, in a country now almost entirely under British rule, will not be deemed uninteresting; and probably some of your more learned and able correspondents may consider it worthy of their research, to trace the origin of the settlement at Battacola, as it is sometimes written, but by the people of the country called Butkul.

Your's,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Camp in the Western Ghauts,
April, 1820.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BHEELS, &c.

(From the Madras Courier, June 27.)

We mentioned in our last that we had been furnished, by a valuable correspondent at Jaulnah, with an interesting description of the Bheels, and the country they inhabit. From his communication we have prepared the following account of the late transactions in that quarter.

The suppression of the Bheel system, so fatal to the commercial interest of the

Deccan, and so subversive of that security and internal tranquillity which a subdued population were promised by their magnanimous conquerors, was suggested by the wisdom of British council, and carried into effect in a manner which must ever shed a lustre on our character; though policy might have dictated the propriety of effecting by treaty, what might have easily

been accomplished by the sword; the best feeling of a Briton must have been humanity, more particularly to a people whom tyranny and oppression had driven to crime, and whom habit and prejudice had rivetted to a life of plunder and rapine. The advantages of British legislation could not have been consolidated, so long as the Bheels were permitted to plunder our newly acquired possessions above and below the Ghauts, in Candeish, on the banks of the Godavary and Ahmednagpur. Previous, however, to the commencement of hostilities, agents on the part of the British Government were deputed to the different Bheel chiefs. Unaccustomed to any thing like restraint, and ignorant of that unsullied faith and integrity which have so eminently distinguished our intercourse with our native subjects and allies, they naturally thought that we had some scheme at bottom to lure them to destruction, from an experience of reiterated treachery on the part of the Peishwah's and Nizam's talookdars. Some time elapsed before the result could be known; the Bheels had claims on the soil which had not been recognized by the native government, and as the hereditary police of the country had certain immunities conceded to them by the imperial government of the Mogul, which had been disregarded by the native powers around them.

The British Government, though solicitous for the welfare and security of their new subjects, contemplated no direct extermination of the Bheels. Justice and humanity pleaded in their behalf, and a restitution of their rights, if such were found to be clear and defined, was offered to them by the British Government, and that of the Nizam's; they were urged to forsake their predatory habits, to quit their fastnesses and descend into the plains, where grounds would be allotted to them, and the blessings of British protection superadded to many other advantages.

This was a style of reasoning which a people almost in a state of primitive barbarity could not easily comprehend; each chief considered himself as an uncontrolled sovereign, and so he was when surrounded by his attached followers: a stranger to coercion, and with an extensive hill jungle, through which he might roam with all the high ideas of exclusive privilege,

power, and property. A Bheel chief, when speaking of his mountain retreats, will always say, "my hills;" and a subordinate Bheel will invariably distinguish his own range by the name of his chief. With these feudal ideas of power, the humble occupation of the cultivator, with all its peaceable accompaniments, could only be contemplated as highly degrading to their name and character amongst themselves. Several days were passed in useless persuasion and unavailing conference; the Company's and Nizam's troops were ready to act, and during the whole of the operations against the wild inhabitants of the hills, chiefly carried on in an almost impenetrable jungle and in an unhealthy country, up to the moment of their having effected the objects of the expedition, the conduct of every officer and man was distinguished by the greatest humanity; so much so, that the principal chiefs and other followers threw themselves on our mercy, and were treated with kindness and consideration.

The number of women is quite incredible; a Bheel chief has from six to twenty or thirty wives, and most of the inferior Bheels four or five. Considering the number of women encountered by the parties of sepoy sent to scour the jungles, harassed by fatigue, and eager to engage the enemy, it is creditable to them that only two women were killed, and under such circumstances, that no blame whatever could be attached to those who were the innocent cause of it. It is matter of surprise that so few were killed, considering the state of nudity in which Bheels of both sexes are found in the jungles, and when running away, with the back turned towards their assailants, it is difficult to discriminate.

Nothing could have exceeded the zeal and energy with which the authorities at Hyderabad concurred in the views taken by the Bombay government on this subject. A large detachment of horse and foot was placed under the orders of the political agent in Candeish. The talookdars, whose collusion with the Bheels had been proved, were ordered by the Nizam's government to be tried for their lives; and such as were concerned in aiding or abetting the Bheels were removed to distant parts of the country, or otherwise punished according to the extent of

delinquency. It is ridiculous to suppose that such cordial co-operation could have been manifested at Hyderabad, unless strongly urged by the British representative at that capital; and we can only look at the same source for all the great improvements which have taken place in the Deccan, and which, if pursued by the same fostering hand, must be productive of the most permanent benefits to the suffering population of that country. Free foraging and pressing of the inhabitants have been strictly forbidden.

To prevent any chance of a recurrence of the Bheel system, pensions have been given to the principal chiefs and their families; lands have been allotted to those who were industriously disposed; and to prevent every possibility of future mischief, no Bheel was to be dismissed from captivity until the patells and heads of villages became security for his future behaviour. The villagers will not rush on destruction, and until they have substantial proofs of a change in the disposition of their old enemies, will not blindly loosen their chains.

It may not be foreign to such a desultory account as the present, to say a few words on the manners, customs, religion and prejudices of this extraordinary people, made up as they are of every cast and tribe in India, from the Brahmin to the Maung, which last is considered inferior to the Dave or Pariah.

The Bheels are considered to be, in common with the Coolies of Guzerat and the Goonds of the eastern parts of the Peninsula or Goondwanah, the remains of the aborigines of India. These two latter classes here alluded to have maintained more of their original character than the Bheels: they have probably been less disturbed. The Bheels, however, have constant accessions to their numbers from the plains; and wretches of desperate fortune, such as have by crime and misfortune been ejected from their cast or profession, flock to their standard. Hence a variety of feature is observed: Hindoos of all descriptions, Mahomedans of every sect, are here mingled together, and engaged in the same pursuits.

They all indiscriminately eat beef and pork, and drink toddy and arrack; in fact, there is nothing in their ideas, either of morality or religion, and at a distance

they have more the appearance of a sounder of wild hogs, with their litters of pigs following them, than of human beings. When pursued they evince uncommon dexterity, and a Bheel with a child on each shoulder will spring from rock to rock, and from bush to bush, with as much dexterity as a wild goat; and when pushed, will coil himself up in a bush so snugly, that his pursuer will, ten to one, pass by without noticing him.

Although they are generally armed with bows and arrows, when they expect much opposition they take a few matchlocks with them; they never poison their arrows, and generally fire from ambush. They frequently shift their quarters, and a Hatty or Bheel village is soon formed. Like savages and barbarians they are extremely improvident, seldom having a week's provision for their families: hence death from famine is no uncommon occurrence, particularly in the monsoon. Disease appears to make dreadful ravages amongst them, and few of the males live to an old age. The hill fever, or bilious remittent, carries off great numbers of the adults every year, and the small-pox nearly two-thirds of the children; those who get the better of the fever have swelled bellies and legs, for which their favourite remedy, the actual cautery, is applied on every part. It is quite a rare thing to see a real Bheel of stature and appearance; they are miserable lean wretches, dreadfully marked by the small-pox, and diminutive, many of them with strong Ethiopian features, and objects of disgust at best. The Bheels are by no means deficient of intelligence; they are lively, patient of fatigue, and vigilant. They are attached to their offspring, and when pursued make a desperate resistance at a particular point, until their wives and children have had time to escape in an opposite direction, when they take to their heels. Though they are fond and affectionate fathers, they are cruel towards their wives, who are perfect slaves to them. They have their favourite wives; but it is so easy for a Bheel to replace a wife during his excursions in the plains, that the loss of one or more of his sweet partners does not give him much anxiety: and the loss of cast which accrues to the poor wretch who has been dragged from her house as

a substitute unhappily prevents her attempting to return to her own village; and at last she makes a virtue of necessity, by participating with her husband's other wives in the dangers and perils of her new situation.

It is to be hoped that, under British laws, these poor wretches may ultimately become useful citizens, and that our internal commerce may no longer meet with interruption.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ON Saturday, the 17th June, a meeting was held at Chouringhee, at which the Marquis of Hastings presided.

A letter was read from Maj.-gen. Hardwicke, on a substance described by Capt. Edw. Frederick in the first volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, and called *gez*, or manna, found in Persia and America; but the doubt of authors who have written upon the same subject seems by no means cleared up, as to whether this substance be the produce of an animal or whether it be a vegetable gum. A celebrated French entomologist, Geoffroy, has already attributed to a species of *chermes* the property of producing, both in the larva and pupa state, a sugar-like substance of a white colour, resembling manna; and it is in confirmation of this opinion that Maj.-gen. Hardwicke has laid before the Society drawings of both the insect which produces this saccharine matter, and also of the substance itself, together with indisputable evidence of one of the many trees on which this manna may be found.

The insect, from the imperfect stage under which it was examined, appeared to belong to the genus *chermes*, and is in size about the bulk of a domestic bug, of a flattened ovate form. Dr. C. Hunter, in a letter dated Puchmurree, 11th March 1819, describes these curious insects, which he found in the hills in that quarter. The substance produced by them, he says, appears to project from the abdomen in the form of a tail or bunch of feathers, of a nature more like snow than any thing he can compare it to. These insects are found on the branches and leaves of trees, on which they swarm in millions, and work and generate this feather-like substance till it gets long and drops on the leaves, caking on them, and resembling the most beautiful white bees'-wax, which hardens on the leaf and takes the complete form of it. The small branch received from Dr. Hunter proves to be a climbing species of *celastrus*.

W. B. Bayley, Esq. presented to the Society some ancient Greek vases, &c.,

discovered by Dr. R. Wilson, in excavations at Athens.

A letter was read from Dr. R. Tytler, transmitting nine brass casts, representing Hindoo deities; and six specimens of the fossils known to naturalists by the name of *cornu ammonis*, and to the natives of India by that of *sul-gram*. These six specimens are said to have been procured in the bed of the Soan river.

Another letter was read from Dr. Tytler, presenting to the museum several sculptured Hindoo antiquities, found in the fortress of Kallingur; together with organic remains of a shell, and the phalanx of a human finger of large size. The shell was found upon the summit of a hill which rises above the village of Bheemow, eight miles east of Kallingur, and the bone in the bed of a river near Russun.

The committee of the Calcutta School-Book Society presented copies of 20 different works, recently published by them to promote the general diffusion of simple and useful knowledge among the natives of this country.

A piece of ancient Hindoo sculpture, and a mass of petrified wood, were received from Capt. Lachlan. The petrified wood was found by him at the foot of the Kurreebaree cliffs that border the left bank of the Burrumpooter, nearly opposite to Chilmarrce, in the Rungpore district.

A case, containing three poisoned darts, which the Malays are occasionally in the habit of using, by blowing them through a narrow tube of five or six feet in length, was presented to the Museum by Major Coombs.

A Sanscrit book, containing copies of documents procured at the temple of Budinath by Mr. Moorcroft, and noticed in a former report, has been received from Almorah, transmitted by Mr. Trail. The plates of copper, with inscriptions in an unknown language, belonging to the same temple, are to be forwarded to Calcutta by the first safe opportunity, in order that fac-similes may be taken of them for investigation, and afterwards returned to the Brahmins who have lent them.

The secretary read a description of the great waterfalls, or cataracts, near Simareeh, in the province of Rewah, or Rohilkund, by Major E. Voyle. Rewah lies in lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$ N. and long. $81^{\circ} 36'$ E. The face of the country is in general undulating, but in some places approximates to a dead flat. The aspect near the waterfalls has nothing remarkably striking. The soil is crumbly and full of holes, as in Bundelkund, and intersected by small rivers and nullahs, which become torrents in the rainy season. The three great rivers in Rewah are the Tonse, the Bheer, or Becah, and the Mahanah, all of which have immense waterfalls in their courses. Major Voyle left camp at Budderah, in the Simareeh Rajah's country, with a party of officers, on the 22d of Nov. 1813, to examine the two great waterfalls lying in a north-westerly direction at the distance of seven or eight miles, both in a parallel line. Within half a mile of the first cataract the noise of the falling cascade was heard very distinctly, but there was no appearance of a mountain, a hill, or a jutting rock, to justify the expectation of such an object. However, a further walk of about ten minutes, quickened by curiosity, soon dispelled all doubt, and the party found themselves, as if by the power of magic, on the margin of this extraordinary waterfall. They saw the cascade ejected, when they were upon a level with the face of the country, over a stupendous rock or precipice, 220 feet in perpendicular height, into a basin below, the rocky sides or banks of which did not break off abruptly, but continued their altitude circularly round the basin, leaving an opening for the river, and accompanying it in its course probably until it reached the Ghauts; whereas the case is different in the accounts we have of Niagara and Schaffhausen, which indicate that a considerable declivity takes place in the face of the country below the falls, and that the sides of the rivers diminish from the cataracts downwards. Major Voyle and his party had no means of making a descent into the bed of the river below the fall. The prospect of the scenery presented a bird's-eye view of numerous fragments of stone thrown together in the wildest confusion, with trees of various kinds and dimensions growing on the margin of the stream, and out of the fissures in the sides of the solid rock. The river did not appear to be augmented by the overflow from the reservoir.

A junction of the Tonse and Bheer rivers takes place at the distance of about two miles from this fall, and the great cataract on the latter is contiguous to the confluence. Major Voyle and his party crossed the Tonse on elephants and in palankeens, above 30 yards above the fall,

in two and a half and three feet water, the width being from 20 to 30 yards, and proceeded towards the Bheer. They found the banks of that river without a single shrub, or the appearance of vegetation, which however enabled them to take a clear and distinct view of the tremendous precipice, the enormous basin, and beautiful cascade, from the projecting points on the sides of the reservoir. The fall of the Tonse is said to be more bold and majestic than that of the Bheer, the latter bringing to the imagination of Maj. Voyle the drifting of fleecy snow from an eminence into a deep valley, the particles of which becoming so minute to the eye of the spectator before they reach the bottom as to be scarcely discernible. The gigantic sides of the basin are of the same character as those on the Tonse. The height of the precipice was ascertained to be upwards of 376 feet, and the depth of the basin supposed to be about two-fifths of that measurement. Numbers of alligators and fish were observed in the reservoirs of both rivers.

A narrative of the march of the detachment under the command of Gen. Hardyman, during the late Pindarree campaign, as connected with the localities of a collection of minerals presented to the Society some time ago, was noticed as being nearly completed by Capt. R. Lachlan, who proposes to add to it a brief account of the country of Gurrah, and a genealogical sketch of the ancient Coand Rajahs.

An account of the state of the ancient city of Beejapore, in the Mahratta Decan, in the year 1813, by Capt. J. Warren, of H.M. 56th reg. of foot, was laid before the meeting, intended for the Researches, and accompanied by drawings.

In transmitting this production to the Society, Capt. Warren observes, that on a late visit to Paris he was introduced to Count La Place, president of the Royal Institute, to Mons. Delambre, and other celebrated members of that learned body, who expressed their regret that copies of the Asiatic Researches, which they held in high estimation, were only to be procured with great difficulty, and generally a considerable time after their publication; and that it was their wish to establish a direct mode of communication between the Royal Institute of France and the Asiatic Society. In furtherance of this expressed desire, the secretary was instructed to correspond with the president of the Royal Institute on the subject.

Several judicious arrangements have been made at the suggestion of the officiating secretary for conducting the business of the Society. A sub-committee has been formed to superintend the preservation and management of the museum, under whom Mr. C. Hutchins has been appointed keeper.

The 13th volume of the *Researches* is finished, and will be ready for delivery in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. We have the pleasure to add that 112 pages of the 14th volume are already printed, and that the whole will be out of the press in six or eight months.—*Ben. Hur.* June 23, as quoted by *Bom. Cour.* July 22.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Bombay Literary Society, for the months of May and June, 1820.

May.

Thermometer.				Barometer.			
11 1 4				11 1 4			
A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M. P.M.			
Date.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	In.	dec.	In.	dec.
1	85	85½	85	29	94	29	87
2	84½	85½	85	29	93	29	99
3	84½	85½	84½	29	96	29	87
4	85	86	85½	29	93	29	95
5	84½	85½	85½	29	95	29	98
6	85	85½	86	29	95	29	87
7	84½	84½	85½	29	93	29	87
8	84½	85	84½	29	92	29	84
9	85	85½	86	29	85	29	79
10	87	90	98½	29	89	29	55
11	85	86½	86½	29	55	29	59
12	81	83	84	29	67	29	66
13	85½	86½	87	29	85	29	85
14	84½	86	86½	29	83	29	84
15	85	86	86½	29	85	29	94
16	84½	85½	86	20	98	29	95
17	84½	85½	86	29	94	79	91
18	85	86	87	29	99	29	95
19	85½	86	86½	30	07	22	99
20	85½	86	86½	30	05	29	95
21	85½	86½	87	30	09	29	93
22	86	86½	87	30	09	29	93
23							
24	86	87	87½	30	01	29	94
25	86	87	87	29	98	29	92
26	86	87½	88	29	96	29	92
27	86	87½	87½	29	92	29	95
28	86½	87½	88	29	91	29	95
29	86½	87	87½	29	94	29	98
30	86½	87½	87½	29	93	29	98
31	86½	87½	88	29	85	29	94

June.

1	86	86	86	29	85	29	88
2	86	85½	85½	29	82	29	89
3	86½	88	87½	29	86	29	84
4	86½	88	87½	29	94	29	98
5	86½	86½	87	29	94	29	85
6	86½	87½	87½	29	92	29	88
7	87	87½	88	29	95	29	91
8	87	88	88½	29	95	29	91
9	86½	87½	88	29	92	29	87
10	86	87½	88	29	86	29	82
11	86	86½	87	29	86	29	82
12	85	86½	87½	29	86	29	81
13	86	86	86	29	98	29	84
14	84	85	86	29	99	29	81
15	82½	82½	83	29	84	29	88

Thermometer.				Barometer.			
11 1 4				11 1 4			
A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M. P.M.			
Date.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	In.	dec.	In.	dec.
16	82½	83	84	29	76	29	75
17	81½	83	83½	29	89	29	75
18	82½	83	81½	29	77	29	74
19	81	83	80½	29	76	25	71
20	81	81½	82	29	75	29	79
21	81	81½	80½	29	72	29	78
22	80	80	80½	29	71	29	78
23	80	80	80½	29	75	29	79
24	83	81½	80	29	89	29	76
25	81½	82	82	29	82	29	78
26	82	82½	82½	29	85	29	82
27	83	83½	84½	29	98	29	87
28	82½	83	84	29	92	29	87
29	84	85	84	29	92	29	93
30	82½	82	81	29	93	29	91

Register of the Pluviometer at Byculla, Bombay, during the month of June 1820.

		Inches.		Dec.
June		11		16
	12	0	0	0
	13	0	0	24
	14	0	0	39
	15	1	0	62
	16	0	0	68
	17	0	0	10
	18	0	0	38
	19	1	0	46
	20	3	0	83
	21	2	0	81
	22	3	0	67
	23	1	0	30
	24	0	0	60
	25	0	0	16
	26	0	0	2
	27	0	0	11
	28	0	0	13
	29	0	0	40
	30	0	0	52

Total, in June 18 • 58

May 0 • 24

Present Total..... 18 • 82

[*Bom. Cour.* for June 17 and July 2.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER AT ELLORE.

Range of Thermometer from the 1st of April to the 30th.

In the Room.				Remarks.
April.	Morn. At 8.	Noon. At 12.	Night. At 8.	
1	80	85	83	Fair.
2	81	86	84	do.
3	82	86	84	do.
4	82	89	84	do.
5	82	89	82	Rain.
6	81	79	81	R. w. Thun.
7	80	85	84	Fair.
8	88	90	84	Cloudy.
9	83	88	86	do.
10	83	91	86	Fair.

In the Room.

April.	Morn. At 8.	Noon. At 12.	Night. At 8.	Remarks.
11	83	90	87	Fair.
12	85	87	85	do.
13	85	89	87	do.
14	82	90	87	Cold w. th.
15	83	90	86	Fair.
16	85	91	85	do.
17	82	91	85	do.
18	82	90	86	do. Cd. w. th.
19	84	92	86	do.
20	85	85	88	do.
21	80	89	85	do.
22	84	88	82	do.
23	84	89	83	do.
24	83	88	85	do.
25	84	89	87	do.
26	84	90	86	do.
27	85	90	87	do.
28	85	91	87	do.
29	86	91	87	do.
30	85	91	87	do. Cd. w. th.

[Mad. Cour. May 9.]

The range of the thermometer at Ellore for the last month, together with observations on the state of the weather, have been forwarded to us by a correspondent, to whom we have been before indebted for similar communications.

*Range of the Thermometer at Ellore,
from the 1st to the 31st May 1820.*

In the Room.				
May.	Morn. At 8.	Noon. At 12.	Aftern. At 3.	Night. At 8.
1	85	90	92	88
2	86	90	92	88
3	85	90	93	87
4	86	90	92	88
5	86	91	93½	88
6	86	92	95	89
7	85	90	93½	88
8	86	91	92	87
9	85	85	84	82
10	82	83	82	82
11	83	87	87	82
12	82	87	85	84
13	85	86	89	84
14	83	88	92	87
15	84	90	93½	90
16	86	94	95½	90
17	88	92	96	91
18	88	95	97	90
19	87	90	92	91
20	86	87	88	87
21	86	89	89	88
22	86	90	94	90½
23	87	93	96½	93½
24	90	94	96½	89
25	91	93½	95½	91½
26	89	93	95	86
27	87	93	96½	91
28	87	95	100	93
29	88	93	95	93
30	90	95	95½	92½
31	90	96	96½	91

Asiatic Journ.—No. 61.

Remarks.

May

5. Cloudy, with appearance of rain.
8. Cloudy and close evening.
9. Cloudy, with rain and violent gusts of wind.
10. Cloudy, with gusts of wind and rain.
11. Moderate.
14. Cloudy.
18. Cloudy, with showers.
19. Cloudy, with appearance of rain.
20. Sultry, with appearance of rain.
22. Heavy clouds, with thunder.
24. Cloudy, with thunder and rain.
26. Thunder, with rain and gusts of wind.
31. Cloudy, with appearance of rain.

[Ib. June 13.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER AT CHUNAR.

Average rate of the Thermometer for 12 months, in 1819 and 1820, at Chunar, the temperature taken in a large room where there were no tatties.

	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		Noon.		3 P. M.		High.		Prevailing Winds, &c.
	6 A. M.	10 A. M.	10 A. M.	3 P. M.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
1819.											
May	88	89	83	89	94	86	86	89	94	86	West, variable.
June	87	88	82	89	93	84	84	88	93	84	East, variable.
July	88	89	91	92	96½	87	87	91	96½	87	N.E. cloudy, rain 14 days.
Aug.	83	86	86	87	95	81	81	86	95	81	S.E., rain 20 days.
Sept.	80	82	83	84	89	79	79	82	89	79	West, variable.
Oct.	75	80	81	83	88	77	77	81	88	77	1st part E., latter W., rain 4 days.
Nov.	67	68	71	72	81	67	67	71	81	67	West, Northerly.
Dec.	60	64	65	66	72	65	65	66	72	65	West, variable.
1820.											
Jan.	53	58	61	62	67	60	60	62	67	60	Westerly.
Feb.	57	63	64	66	74	60	60	64	74	60	West., variable.
Mar.	74	77	79	80	89	70	70	79	89	70	Very variable, cases of cholera.
April	81½	85	84	85	89	82	82	85	89	82	1st part squally, latter steady.

[Cal. Jour. quoted by Mad. Cour. May 30.]

CLIMATE OF THE NEILGHERRY MOUNTAINS.*

From a statement published in the gazette of Saturday, it appears, that on the Neilgherry mountains, the mean temperature of the air in the month of April was rather more than 65°, and in May about a degree less, those being the hottest months of the year. In May the thermometer at noon in the shade was often below 70°, and very seldom higher than 73°; exposed to the sun it did not rise higher than 76°, but was oftener at 74°. This is quite satisfactory, as to the coolness of the climate; of its salubrity there appears to be "a diversity of opinion," arising, it is stated, "partly from theory, and partly from insulated

* See vol. X. p. 425.

facts, which, without due consideration of their nature, have been brought forward in support of the theory."

"It is notorious, continues the account, that the climates of all hilly countries hitherto known in the north, south, and west of India, are unhealthy at certain seasons of the year, (Cortallum which is surrounded by hills and is celebrated for salubrity during part of the year, is an example of this), and the inference rather rashly drawn is, that the climate of the Neilgherry must be unhealthy also. But there are circumstances peculiar to this range of mountains, which prove the supposed analogy between these and other hilly countries, either not to exist at all, or to be very imperfect. The first of these is, its superior elevation, the highest peak being from 8 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; the second is its entire freedom from jungle, a great part of the country being in a high state of cultivation, and what remains untilled is generally covered either with fern, or the mountain gooseberry; but there is really not half so much jungle, properly so called, on the whole surface of the Neilgherries as there is between Madras and Streeparamadore, and Madras and Chingleput. The next circumstance peculiar to these mountains is the state of its population. In all other hilly countries the inhabitants usually bear evident traces in their persons of the unhealthy air they breathe, in their enlarged abdomens, withered limbs, and shrunk countenances. The people of the Neilgherries, on the contrary, are as healthy in appearance as people can be, and much more muscular, lively, and active than the natives below. Particular enquiries have been made regarding the diseases most prevalent among them, and the accounts they give of themselves makes them almost incredibly healthy. These facts all go strongly against the theory; the only one that has been brought in support of it, is the sickness with which those gentlemen who travelled in the mountains were visited last February. In answer to this it might be sufficient to say, that upwards of twenty European travellers, with a very large proportion of followers, have traversed the hills at different seasons, have been exposed to the climate in every possible way, and that not a single instance of sickness has occurred amongst the Europeans, and scarcely one amongst the natives. Here is the rule against the exception, for in questions of this nature it is always fair to judge from general results and not from particular cases. But if it can be proved to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, as I really believe it may, that the illness of most of the party in February proceeded from imprudent

exposure to the night air, and that the climate has produced a most wonderful effect upon several invalids, particularly upon bad fever subjects, the scale will be turned quite the other way, and we shall be fully justified in pronouncing the climate to be as healthy as it is cool."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June 22.*

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Jeypoor.—We have received letters from several of the officers of the 1st bat. 26th reg. of N.I., dated from the camp at Jeypoor on the 2d inst. One of these encloses a brief account of Patna and Jeypoor, which we shall take an early opportunity of publishing; another details some of the incidents on the march of the regiment from Bhangulpoor, by a route that was never marched by troops before, the heads of which are as follow.

The writer says: "In the course of this route we met with several places not mentioned in the latest editions of Hamilton's Gazetteer, nor in any maps. Our trip was pleasant, although the mornings were exceedingly cold; indeed we saw ice every day.

It was impossible not to admire Zolim Singh's country, presenting on every side an appearance of extensive cultivation, whilst at the same time the inhabitants seemed to be contented and happy. What a contrast is this to the Boondee Rajah's and Ameer Khan's territories. Tonk, the capital of the latter, is in ruins, and Jeypoor is all a deep sand. We saw Ameer Khan's army also, composed of about 2,000 fighting men, all discontented with their present mode of life.

We halted at Mahadeo-Rajpoora, the place which Ameer Khan was ten months besieging; he has left marks of his shot, but that would appear to be all the harm he effected: the fort is built of stone, but the town is only surrounded by a mud wall and trench. We are informed that the Pindarries had 60,000 men and 100 guns in the garrison: 50,000 of those were Rajpoots; but there were only 2,000 in it when Ameer Khan went off, the remainder having been killed, wounded, or deserted."—*Cal. Jour. March 21.*

CACHEMIRE GOATS IN FRANCE.

The flock of Cashemire goats which were imported into France in 1819, and placed at the north-east of Toulon, have been removed to a more congenial climate at St. Ouen, near Paris. The flock, 175 in number, was embarked on the 7th of October, at Arles, and arrived on the 23d ult. at St. Ouen, without the loss of a single animal. The kids born in France from this flock are abundantly covered with the magnificent down of which the Cashemire shawls are manufactured, and they are superior in strength and appear-

ance to the indigenous kids of the same age, which leaves no doubt of success from the naturalization.—*London Paper, Dec. 1.*

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mummies.—Some Arabs who were digging near Gournau, in Thebes, during the month of September last, discovered a tomb, containing 12 cases of mummies. On one of them was the following inscription in Greek:—"The tomb of Tphon, son of Heraclius Soter and Sana-posia." He was born on the second day of Athur, in the fifth year of Adrian, our lord. He died on the 20th of the month Mechier, the 11th year of the same (lord), at the age of six years, two months, and twenty days. As Adrian commenced his reign in the 117th year of the Christian era, the inscription is 1691 years old.—*London Paper, Dec. 9.*

Statue of Memnon.—The Russian ambassador at the court of Rome has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard very distinctly the sounds so much spoken of in former times, and which had been generally treated as fabulous. "One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it could be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake, and it is from the pedestal that this mysterious sound is emitted, of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied merely because it was inexplicable.—*Paris Paper, as quoted by London Paper, Dec. 15.*

CONTROVERSY WITH MAHOMEDAN DOCTORS.

It appears, from the twentieth report of the *Church Missionary Society*, that Professor Lee is preparing for the press, with as much dispatch as his other numerous and important avocations will allow, the late Mr. Martyn's controversy with the learned of Persia. When completed, as Mr. Lee proposes, the volume will exhibit a more entire view of the sophisms of Mahomedanism, with their just refutation, than has yet appeared. It will be published both in Persian and English.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CALOMEL.*

By S. F. Gray, Lecturer on the *Materia Medica*, &c.

In the *Annals of Philosophy* for October last, p. 309, a question is started respecting the origin of the name calomel,

usually written in Latin *calomelas*, being given to *Mercurius dulcis*, at least when prepared by repeated sublimations. To this a correspondent has replied in your November number, and suggested that calomel or calomela is probably the Arabic name adopted by Spielman in 1766. It were to be wished that this correspondent had given his authority for the name calomel being used by the Arab writers before it was introduced in Europe, especially as the etymology given by him, namely, *burning rust*, is scarcely applicable to *Mercurius dulcis*.

In the *Cynosura Materia Medica* of Paul Hermann, my copy of which is that published in 1726 by Boecler, but which states that the work had been published 16 years before by Henninger, and of course in 1710, I find (part i. p. 687, and part iii. p. 9) a mixture of *Mercurius dulcis* with twice or thrice as much scammony mentioned as the calomelas of Riverius, and said to be frequently ordered in his writings. This carries up the use of the word calomel more than half a century before Spielman; namely, to 1710, if not earlier; as Prof. Hermann died in 1695, and M. Riviere in 1656. The mixture of the white *Mercurius dulcis* with the dark coloured scammony, gives some degree of probability to its alleged derivation from the Greek *καλός*, white, or fair; and *μελός*, black, or dark. I have not, however, been able to find the word calomel used in my edition of *Riverii Praxis Medica*, viz. the 7th, 1653, although in treating of the diseases of the liver, he recommends *Mercurius dulcis* to be used conjointly with scammony; but it may have been used in some later edition, or perhaps in the French ones.

As to the use of the word calomel for *Mercurius dulcis* itself, Wiegleb, who was very well versed in the literary history of chemistry, designates calomel as a synonym of De la Bruine's *Mercurialis Panacea*. Of this author I have no recollection at present, but if he was the first introducer of these two appellations, he must have written upon this substance, or advertised it by those names, before 1700, when Camerarius published a treatise *De Panacea Mercuriali*, which was probably an inaugural thesis on that subject as a celebrated nostrum.

In respect to the etymology of the name, Gmelin, in his continuation of Murray's *Apparatus Medicamentum* inclines to the use of calomel, in Latin, rather than calomelas, for *Mercurius dulcis*, whence it should seem as if he considered it as a combination of *καλός* and *μελί*, the latter referring, as he supposes, to its honey-like sweetness; and, agreeably to this idea, some authors call it *manna Mer-*

civil.—*Annals of Phil. for Dec. 1820*, p. 426.

TRANSLATIONS OF GREEK AND ROMAN
AUTHORS FROM ARABIC MSS.

The French *littérati* are occupied at this time in a work of some importance; preparing translations of Ptolemy, Salust, Tacitus, Aristotle, Hippocrates, &c. from the Arabic MSS., into which language many or all the best Greek and Roman authors are known to have been translated.

The French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Giardin, lately sent to Paris 15 valuable MSS. in Arabic, from the imperial library there, among which are the complete works of Ptolemy and Herodotus.—*Phil. Mag. for Nov. 1820*, p. 392.

LANGUAGES.

According to a "View of all the known Languages, and their Dialects," published by M. Fred. Aderburg, counsellor of state to the Emperor of Russia, their number amounts to 3,064; viz. in all Asia 937, European 587, African 276, and American 1,264.—*Phil. Mag. for Nov. 1820*, p. 390.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.
IN THE PRESS.

A Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, and 1819. Illustrated by Maps and Topographical Plans. By Lieut. Col. Blacker, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Quarter-Master General of the Army of Port St. George. In 1 vol. 4to. and a

separate vol. of Maps and Plans.—The author's military appointments having afforded him a ready access to the original documents, they form a very valuable appendix to the work; while the important station he occupied in the active operation of the war, secures to the memoir itself every thing that is to be expected from intelligence and authenticity. —The Plans have been most carefully drawn under Col. Blacker's own eye. The Maps are from actual surveys under his immediate direction, and will be engraved under the superintendence of Mr. Arrow-smith.

A Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, performed by His Majesty's Ships Hecla and Griper, under the Orders of Captain Parry, in the years 1819 and 1820. In 4to., illustrated by Charts and other Engravings.

Narrative of the Chinese Embassy, from the Emperor of China, Kang Hy, to the Khan of Tourgouth Tartars, seated on the Banks of the Volga, in the years 1712, 1713, and 1714. By the Chinese Ambassador, and published by the Emperor's authority, at Peking. Translated from the original Chinese, by Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart. LL.D., F.R.S.

JUST IMPORTED.

Flora Indica, or Descriptions of Indian Plants. By the late W. Roxburgh, M. D. F.R.S.E. &c. &c. Edited by W. Cary, D.D. To which are added, Descriptions of Plants more recently discovered. By N. Wallich, M.D., F.L.S., &c., Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Vol. 1. 8vo. 1820.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 5, 1820.

On Tuesday, the 5th of December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the college at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation, on their arrival at the college, proceeded to the principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the professors, and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards being joined by Sir Gore Ouseley, Dr. Lumsden, and several other visitors, they proceeded to the hall of the college, the students being previously assembled, when the following proceedings took place.

The list of the students who had gained

prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian and Deva Nagaree writers.

Mr. William Henry Babington delivered an English essay, "on national prejudices, their nature and consequences."

The students read and translated in the Hindustani, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Arabic languages.

Prizes were then delivered according to the following list.

List of Students who obtained Prizes and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination Dec. 1820.

Students in their Fourth Term.

J. S. Dorin—medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

E. V. Schaleh—medal in classics, prize in Bengaler, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. Paternoster—medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. K. Pringle—medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. Franco—medal in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

W. Chamier—medal in Mohammedan law, and with great credit in other departments.

E. P. Smith—prize in Hindustani, drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Third Term.

A. Prinsep—prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. B. Elliott—prize in classics, Mohammedan law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. Fraser—prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. F. Brown—prize in mathematics, drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. Stewart—prize in Persian, and Arabic.

W. H. Babington—prize for best English essay.

W. H. Benson—prize in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Wm. Lavin—prize in Bengalee.

Sam. Patton—prize in Bengalee writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

E. C. Ravenshaw—prize in Persian, Hindustani, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. Steele—prize in classics, history, Mohammedan law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

E. H. Townsend—prize in Sanscrit, Deva Nagaree writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Young—prize in mathematics, Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. S. Clarke—prize in Bengalee.

First Term.

J. M. Tierney—prize in Bengalee.

Jas. Thomason—prize in classics, mathematics, and Persian.

R. C. Money—prize in Hindustani, English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

W. G. Chambers—prize in drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

The following Students were highly distinguished.

Lushington,	Hawkins,
W. Elliott,	Udny,
Le Geyt,	Gouldsbury,
Hanson,	Langford,
S. Fraser,	Andrews,
Gough,	Hon. M.A. Harris.
Graham,	

And the following passed with great credit.

Harrison,	Reeves,
Irwin,	Kirkland,
Montgomerie,	W. Clerk,
Neave,	Onslow,
Grant,	H. B. Morris,
Jackson,	H. Fraser.

Twelve best Persian Writers.

Young,	Chambers,
Dorin,	Chamier,
Smith,	Kirkland,
Blair,	Freese,
Malet,	Glass,
Harrison,	Shaw.

Best Bengalee Writers.

Patton,	Shaw,
Malet,	Smith,
Gough,	Cathcart,
Gouldsbury,	S. Fraser,
G. F. Brown,	Thomason,
Irwin,	Tierney.
Prinsep,	

Best Deva Nagaree Writers.

Paternoster	Fraser,
Townsend,	Babington,
G. F. Brown,	Udny.
Hanson,	

The rank of the students leaving the college was then read; it was also announced that "such rank was only to take effect in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked;" and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that list in which rank was originally assigned to him."

* The students who leave college after the May examination may either proceed to India within six months after being ranked, or by the first Company's ship proceeding after the expiration of that six months.

Rank of the Students leaving College this Term, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's service in India.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Mr. I. A. Dorin.
2. — E. V. Schalch.
3. — E. P. Smith.

2d Class.

4. — I. A. Irwin.
5. — H. Lushington.

MADEAS.

1st Class.

1. — R. Paternoster.

2d Class.

2. — W. Ellior.

3d Class.

3. — A. Freese.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. — R. K. Pringle.

2d Class.

2. — Franco.
3. — Montgomerie.
4. — Chamel.
5. — Le Geyt.
6. — Harrison.
7. — Hanson.

3d Class.

8. — Webb.
9. — H. Brown.
10. — Muspratt.
11. — Wroughton.

It was afterwards announced, that the next term would commence on Friday the 19th January, and that the students were required to return to the college within the first four days of it (allowing the intervening Sunday), unless a statutable reason satisfactory to the college council could be given for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) then addressed the students.

He observed that, in rising to address them for the third, and possibly the last time from that place, he derived, in common with his colleagues, the highest gratification, from the report received of the more than ordinary measure of literary attainment, as well as the orderly and

proper conduct, which had characterized the last term.

He reminded those who were leaving the college, that they were soon to be transferred to a country where, during their residence, they would derive, in fact, from the labour and industry of the natives, and the productions of their soil, every comfort and convenience of life, and might lay the foundation of honour and fortune, to be hereafter enjoyed in the society of their families and friends in their native country.

That, in return for these advantages, the least that the natives of India had to expect from them, was a kind and conciliatory conduct towards them and their prejudices, whether national or religious; and that, in the performance of those duties which would hereafter devolve upon them, in the various departments of the Company's service, a mild and impartial administration of justice should be the invariable rule of their conduct.

He pointed out the evils which would arise from early habits of expense and extravagance, and especially from contracting debts in India. He trusted and believed, that the practice of extortion among European servants was of rare occurrence: but that the best protection against it was freedom from debt, and the exemption from that influence over their independence which a native creditor was always ready to exercise, if they entered the public service with such embarrassments around them.

He assured them all, that there was no prospect which their patrons looked forward to with more anxious solicitude, than the establishment of their credit, and the realization of those hopes of future honours and affluence, which the service of the Company so justly held out to them; and by no one, he added, was this feeling more affectionately or more heartily cherished than by him who then addressed them.

The business of the day here concluded.

Wednesday the 10th, and Wednesday the 17th of Jan., are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the college for the ensuing term.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 6, 1820.

The Commander-in-chief has noticed a practice in some corps of the army of asking prisoners, accused before courts martial inferior to general courts martial, of breach or neglect of military discipline, or other minor offences, if they object to any of the members who are to form the court. The inaccuracy of this step is clear. The prisoner, referring himself to the example of a general court martial (where a latitude is given evidently from contemplation of the amount of punishment which may be inflicted), must naturally understand the question as implying his being entitled to object arbitrarily. Such a privilege is not analogous to British law, except on capital charges, which the inferior court martial cannot entertain: and this embarrassment from the privilege of peremptory challenge would be obvious, that through the paucity of officers procurable for those inferior courts, the trial might be forever baffled by the prisoner. On the other hand, if the privilege be not to be so considered, the appearance of a hardship on the prisoner is entailed by the court's rejecting his challenge after having invited it. A prisoner, before being brought to trial in one of the inferior courts, should always be informed, by direction of the officiating judge advocate, that if he have reasons for surmising any particular member or members to harbour animosity or violent prejudice against him, or can charge any one of them with having declared beforehand the judgment he would pronounce, the court would upon such a statement discuss the case with its proofs, and confirm or overrule the objection, according to their opinion of its validity. The prisoner will thus have all equitable security, without room being left for public misconception. Hence the Commander-in-chief enjoins all courts martial, inferior to general courts martial, not to invite a challenge without the above explanation, and not to admit one but on just cause, assigned and proved to the satisfaction of the court.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. gen. of the Army.

ORDER OF THE BATH

Conferred on *Maj. Gen. Sir J. Malcolm, Toone, and Doveton.*

The Volunteer, Captain Waterman, and George Home, Captain Telfair, sailed for Calcutta on Tuesday.—Sir John Gordon, Bart. proceeded on the former vessel, and has charge of the Insignia of the Order of the Bath to be delivered to the most

noble the Marquis Hastings, for Major Generals Sir John Malcolm, Toone, and Doveton.—*Mad. Gaz. June 24.*

ROUTE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND NAGPORE.

By private accounts from the Deccan, we understand that dawk runners have recently been laid on the direct route betwixt Calcutta and Nagpore: a route lately explored and surveyed by Captain Jackson. This new line of communication with the capital of British India runs nearly in an easterly direction, passing through Rypoor. By this arrangement, the distance which the dawk has to be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta is very materially lessened, and it is very desirable, that its ultimate result were a proportionable saving of time in the receipt of intelligence from either presidency. There are no serious obstacles to the formation of a road through the eastern districts of Goondwarah, in the direction now mentioned. The country is in general but thinly inhabited, being extremely wild and uncultivated.—*Bom. Cour., as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. June 13.*

BALE OF COTTON ROCK.

Accounts from Coringa report the arrival at that place, on the evening of the 11th instant, of the surveying vessel *Sophia*, Captain Court. It will be recollected that the *Sophia* sailed some weeks ago from Calcutta, together with the *Minto*, in order to ascertain the existence or non-existence of the Bale of Cotton Rock. They had a pleasant passage to the position in which this supposed danger is usually laid down, and cruized in all directions in quest of it, but without success. On the evening of the 2d instant they parted company, and on the following day the *Sophia* experienced the commencement of the bad weather. On the 4th and 5th it blew a brisk gale, but on the afternoon of the 6th it became a perfect hurricane, exceeding in violence any thing that the oldest seamen in the vessel had ever seen, and continuing during the 7th and 8th with unremitting violence; on the 9th the gale began to lessen, and on the 10th they were able to open the hatches. During the extreme violence of the weather the vessel was in a very perilous situation, however she escaped with less injury than might have been apprehended.—*Ben. Hurk. May 27.*

SHAIK DULLAH.

Letters from Asserghur inform us that Shaik Dullah, the noted Pindarry, had agreed to deliver himself up to Col. Andrews. He was on his road so to do,

when a friend advised him by no means to commit so imprudent an act, for that the English would decidedly hang him if ever he should fall into their power; upon which he made a turn towards the Nagpore hills, muttering, "I'll be hanged if I go." Detachments are in pursuit.—*Cal. Jour.* as quoted by *Mad. Cour.* June 13.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Disposition of the Subsidiary Force.

Private accounts from Jaulnah state that the head-quarters of the force have been removed to Hyderabad. The left wing of H. M.'s 30th foot was under marching orders, and it was expected that the 1st. bat. 12th. reg., or Wallajahbad light infantry, would follow them shortly to head-quarters.—*Bomb. Cour.* June 3.

Jaulnah.—The order had arrived at this station for the removal of the head-quarters of the subsidiary force of his highness the Nizam to Hyderabad. One reg. of cavalry, three of infantry, and a troop of artillery remain here, under the command of Col. Scott.—*Id.* July 8.

System of Brigandage.

Hydrabad.—The road to Hyderabad is still infested by small bands of merciless robbers. A cooley proceeding hither with articles for an officer was a few days ago murdered. In consequence of this state of the roads, gram sells for eight seers the rupee; rice and all other articles proportionately dear. A band of robbers were some time since apprehended at Hyderabad, to the number of 40, and afterwards released by order of a well known native of rank.—*Bomb. Cour.* July 8.

A correspondent at Hyderabad, under date of June 21, has sent us an account of a well concerted effort to put an end to the system of brigandage which has been so long the subject of complaint in the Nizam's country; and we are glad of so excellent an opportunity of following up the complaint of the preceding letter of May (which we had purposely delayed under the hope and assurance that we should soon have something to add to it of a satisfactory description), by the first dawning of the remedies so long desired. A perseverance in the same vigorous measures cannot fail to have the most beneficial effects; and if, as we trust, the talookdar be made a proper example of, upon his being convicted of these crimes, the lesson must be most salutary to the other persons in authority there. We hope our correspondent will enable us to prove to the public, that the British influence at that court is effectually directed to the improvement of the state of the country, by informing us of the further results of this enterprize. The statement

of our correspondent, on the accuracy of which we have the greatest reliance, is as follows:

"The depredations committed by gangs of robbers in some parts of the Nizam's country have long been a source of vexation to travellers; but their consequences were much more serious as affecting the prosperity of the country, whole villages having been plundered by them. The worst of these villains infected the districts of one of the principal noblemen under this government, whose lands extend across the great roads to Jaulnah and Nagpore; and, from the security which they appeared to enjoy in this country, suspicions were entertained that he most participate in their profit.

"On the evening of the 6th of June, information was brought to the resident that two of the principal depredators, with the whole of their followers, were residing in the fortified villages of Borelem and Airgee; and that if they could be surprized there, there could be no difficulty in proving the fact of their being in the service of the above-mentioned nobleman. Capt. Jones, with a party of the Nizam's regular cavalry, and a battalion of infantry, were ordered to move immediately upon these places, which they did at a few hours' notice, without taking a single tent or any baggage." The rains having set in heavily, the road being unfrequented and very bad, and there being rivers to cross, the detachment had a harassing march of upwards of 120 miles; but at day-break on the 11th the cavalry came in sight of Borelem, after marching all night, and passing through a thick jungle for 25 miles. They darted into the place before the gates could be secured without discharging a pistol, though the party were fired at from the pettah, and were fortunate in surprising Ungle Moka and the greater part of his gang.

"On the 12th the detachment moved to Airgee, a distance of 10 coss further; but its situation, on a plain, enabled Raim Naick, the leader of the band, to perceive its approach, and to escape on horseback; his family, however, and many of his followers were seized.

"The information obtained from the prisoners enabled Capt. Jones to secure many more of these plunderers in the neighbouring villages; and their evidence is complete in establishing the participation of the talookdar in their iniquities. From the spirited manner in which the information was acted upon, and the success which attended the enterprize, it is to be hoped that an example will be made of the talookdar; and that the others, seeing the efficiency and utility of the Nizam's regular troops, will give up the practice of affording protection to thieves, whether from mercenary motives or in

self-defence. An efficient police will then be easily established throughout these dominions, which, together with other arrangements which this Government has lately been induced to make, cannot fail of restoring prosperity and regularity to the country."—*Cal. Journ.* July 10, as quoted by *Bom. Gaz.* Aug. 9.

Reforms introduced by the British Resident.

Hydrabad.—Advices from Hydrabad of the 8th inst. have given us the gratifying assurance, that great exertions are making in every department of the government there to bring the whole country into order, and that no doubt is entertained of the complete success of the measures adopted for that purpose. The resident will have the double merit of having saved this state from the general conflagration during the late campaigns, and of making it a flourishing native government under the British protection; a subject of incalculable importance at all times, and more particularly now that so few similar states remain.

The system of brigandage, which has so long been the great scourge and blemish of this fine country, is likely also soon to be put down, as several very spirited and successful attacks have been made, which will go far to promote and accomplish the desirable end of its complete annihilation.

With regard to the system of military pay and rates of exchange, so frequently commented upon by several of our correspondents in that quarter, we are gratified to learn that the authorities at Hydrabad are as warmly and deeply interested in the amelioration of every abuse, which time, prescription, distance from the supreme government, and a variety of other causes, may suffer to grow up so slowly and gradually, as scarcely to be observed till pointed out as subjects demanding enquiry and redress, by any individual on whom such evils may press most sorely; and with this guarantee there is every thing to hope for in the progress of that improvement, which may be said indeed already to have begun. —*Bom. Har.* June 22, as quoted by *Bom. Conf.* July 22.

Court of Inquiry, Nizam's Service.

The following communication from Hingolah we insert by particular desire.

North Berar Division Orders.—Camp at Hoolburgah, 14th July 1820.

By Major Pitman.—Extracts from the proceedings of a court of inquiry, of which Capt. Godby, M. E., 3d batt. B. R. Infantry, is president, assembled at Hingolah the 12th June 1820 and continued by adjournments to 1st July 1820, by order of Maj. Pitman, Bengal est., commanding

Asiatic Journ.—No. 61.

the Berar division of H. H. the Nizam's regular troops, to investigate the conduct of Capt. Hugh Robinson, 2d batt. B. R. Infantry, on charges preferred against him by Capts. Seyer, Bengal est., and Tocker M. est., are published for general information.

Charges preferred by Capt. Seyer; Hingolah 12th Nov. 1819.

Capt. Hugh Robinson, 2d batt. B. R. Infantry, is charged by me with conduct unbefitting the conduct of an officer in the following instances:

1st. For having stated in an official letter to Lieut. and Adj. Glas, M. est., 2d batt. B. R. Infantry, dated 20th August 1819, that he was unable at that time to give a satisfactory answer, but that he would do so as soon as it was in his power, to an official letter which had been written to him by order of his immediate commanding officer, Capt. Tocker, calling upon him for full information respecting a false report concerning Capts. Seyer and Tocker, which was said to have been communicated to him by his own servant Moideen, at Omerkair, on or between the 1st and 26th days of July 1819, the said Capt. Robinson well knowing at the time he made this assertion that it was in his power, if he had been so disposed, to give the information required.

2d. For having refused, in an official letter to Lieut. and Adj. Glas, 2d batt. B. R. Infantry, dated 20th August 1819, to give information respecting a false report concerning the commanding officer of his station, Capt. Seyer, and the commanding officer of his batt., Capt. Tocker, which he had been the channel of disseminating, and which he knew and believed at the time of his refusal to be perfectly false.

3d. For having falsely sworn, before a court martial held at Hingolah, on the 3d and subsequent days of September 1819, that he did not interrogate his servant Moideen, after he had communicated to him the report concerning Capts. Seyer and Tocker, and that he never after had an opportunity of doing so, from his servant immediately falling sick; whereas, in point of fact, he must have interrogated the servant a second time, as he has himself represented in a letter to Capt. Hollis, Bombay est. (date unknown), that the said Moideen insisted that he heard the report from Capts. Seyer and Tocker.

4th. For having forfeited his claim to credibility by general bad character as a man of veracity.—(Signed)—R. S. SEYER, capt. 23th regt. Bengal N. I. serving with the Rt. Ts. of H. H. the Nizam.

By order—(Signed)—J. MORGAN, capt. (M. E.) maj. brigade.

Opinion.—The court, having duly con-

aided every thing that has appeared before it, are of the following opinion :

On the first charge.—That Capt. Robinson did state, in an official letter to Lieut. and Adj. Glas, 2d batt. B. R. I., dated 20th August 1819, that he was unable at that time to give a satisfactory answer, but that he would do so as soon as it was in his power, to an official letter which had been written to him by order of his immediate commanding officer, Capt. Tocker, calling upon him for full information respecting a false report concerning Capts. Seyer and Tocker, which was said to have been communicated to him by his own servant, Moideen, at Omerkair, on or between the 1st and 26th days of July 1819; but the court are of opinion, that Capt. Robinson had not the power, at the time, of giving the full information required, as it appears he was then only able to state the general substance to the best of his recollection, and not the exact words of the report which he had heard from Moideen; and Moideen being at that time at Omerkair, and Capt. Robinson at Hingolah, Capt. Robinson could not refer to Moideen for the exact expressions used, which he was anxious to do, from having been called upon in an official letter to give full information upon the subject.

On the second charge.—That Capt. Robinson did refuse, in an official letter to Lieut. and Adj. Glas, dated 20th August 1819, to give information respecting a false report concerning the commanding officer of his station, Capt. Seyer, and the commanding officer of his batt. Capt. Tocker, which he had been the channel of disseminating, and which he believed at the time of his refusal to be perfectly false; but the court are of opinion that Capt. Robinson's refusal arose from an error in judgment, founded upon the advice of others; and that on the 24th of the same month, as soon as he was aware of his error, Capt. Robinson did give (to prevent improper motives being attached to him) as satisfactory a reply to the letter as it was in his power to do, by stating the substance of the conversation to the best of his recollection.

On the third charge.—That the third charge has not been substantiated, and that Capt. Robinson did not swear falsely before a court martial, as therein charged.

On the fourth charge.—That the fourth charge has not been substantiated.

The court, in recording their opinion, feel it to be their duty to state, at the same time, their full conviction, that these charges were preferred by Capt. Seyer from no other than public motives.—(Signed)—Wm. Godav, capt. comm. at Hingolah, and president.

Charges preferred by Capt. Tocker.

Capt. Hugh Robinson, 2d batt. B. R. Infantry, charged by me with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances, viz.

1st. For falsely stating to Lieut. and Adj. Glas, on the evening of the 8th October last, that he had been informed by Chatternam Cotwall, of the batt. bazar, that I had given orders prohibiting the passage of his baggage across the Godavery until the bazar was crossed, or words to that effect, well knowing at the time he was asserting a falsehood.

2d. For giving false statements, in letters dated 11th, 13th and 16th October last, of a conversation he had with Rajagopal Havidar, of the light company 2d batt. B. R. I., on or about the 10th of the same month.—(Signed)—J. Tocker, capt. commanding 2d B. R. I.

Hingolah, 12th Nov. 1819.

By order—(Signed)—J. MORGAN, capt. maj. brig.

The court having duly considered every thing that has appeared before it, are of the following opinion :—

Opinion.—That the first charge has not been substantiated. That the second charge has not been substantiated.—(Signed)—Wm. Godav, capt. and president.

Capt. Robinson is released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.—(Signed)—J. MORGAN, capt. maj. brig.—

[Bom. Court. Aug. 5.]

CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Yesterday a meeting of the proprietors of the bank of Bengal was held, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of electing a new director of that establishment, in the room of James Mackillop, Esq., resigned; when George Cruttenden, Esq. was voted into the vacant seat by a very large majority.—*Ben. Hark. June 23, as quoted by Bom. Court. July 22.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

We understand that the following civil students in the college of Fort William have been, at the late half-yearly examinations, declared qualified to enter upon the public service: Messrs. Best, Lane, Cheap, Cumming, Thellusson, Campbell, Wynt, Currie, Smith, and Richardson.—*Ben. Hark. June 22, as quoted by Bom. Court. July 22.*

CALCUTTA NEW COLLEGE.

The bishop of Calcutta is prevented from visiting Ceylon this year on account of a multiplicity of business; and a principal cause of his lordship's detention is the building of a college, towards which the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have contributed £3000 each.

The bishop has obtained a beautiful site for the projected college, upon the banks of the river, three miles below Calcutta, adjoining the botanic garden.

We understand that his lordship will give an opening to Cingalese students, to avail themselves of the advantage to be derived from belonging to this intended seat of learning.—*Cal. Jour.* Feb. 17, as quoted by *Ind. Hark.* March 15.

MISSION IN THE NORTH OF INDIA.*—

—Summary view of—, extracted from the twentieth report of the *Church Missionary Society*. N.B. The statements of this report are grounded on the annual report of the corresponding committee at Calcutta, and on the documents received in the course of the year from the corresponding committee at Madras, the report of that committee not having arrived—

The stations under the superintendence of the Calcutta corresponding committee are gradually increasing. They may, at present, be considered as twelve in number: Calcutta, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Buxar, Benares, Chunar, Lucknow, Bareilly, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, and Titalya. In these several stations there were, at the date of the last dispatches, 29 Christian teachers, European and native; and there are now on their passage, for their further supply, six others.

The corresponding committee remark on the general aspect of the mission:—"On a review of the events of the last year, the committee has much to record which will gratify those who are interested in the missionary cause."

They have entered, therefore, within the presidency, on an enlarged scale of operations; and local support to their plans is increasing with the extent of the exertions.

To native education particular attention is directed; and the increase of the number and the efficiency of the schools is a constant object of solicitude with the corresponding committee. The number of scholars under their direction was, at the date of the last return, 1800; but they have been since greatly augmented.

In this department, the society receives very efficient assistance from the Calcutta School-Book Society, which is an institution formed for the preparation and supply of books adapted to improve and enlarge the minds of the native youth. That society has, with the utmost readiness and liberality, furnished copies of such

works as have issued from its press, and were adapted to the use of the schools.

HUNTING PARTY.

Our letters from the interior mention, among other incidents, that Mrs. Baile, in company with a young lady, went out to enjoy the sports of the field in the Terrahce, near the Nepaulese mountains, on Tuesday the 8th Feb. While the party were looking for some hog-deer among the long grass of the place, a tigress sprang from the cover, and fastened suddenly on the elephant on which the ladies were seated. Our letters say that they (the ladies we understand) behaved with great firmness, and dispatched the tigress, but with what weapons it is not stated. On a close examination of the ground, they found near the spot a couple of the animal's cubs, which accounted for the anger and impetuosity of her attack, on finding her seclusion disturbed, and the lives of her offspring in danger.—*Cal. Jour.* as quoted by *Ind. Hark.* Mar. 15.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

A considerable number of persons were killed by the lightning in Calcutta, during some violent north-westers, in the course of last month.* The following is an account of an awful accident at Saugor, which happened on the 29th ultimo.

"A little before 4 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, a severe squall from the N. W. commenced, accompanied by torrents of rain, tremendous crashes of thunder, and lightning most awful. At twenty minutes past four the lightning struck the fore-royal-mast of the *Exmouth*, and shivered the mast to the gun-deck in a thousand pieces, struck down and dreadfully burnt several of the crew, and most providentially was conducted out of the hawscholes by the attracting power of the iron chain cable, by which she was moored, to which fortunate circumstance is entirely to be attributed the preservation of the ship from blowing up, her hold being full of saltpetre."—*Madras Paper*, June 23.

Our letters from various parts of the country report very favourably respecting the prospects of the indigo planters, and also represent the appearance of the grain and other crops as particularly luxuriant. The rains fall generally in such quantity and as seasonably as could be desired, and the waters of the Ganges and Bhagritty are rising daily.—*Ben. Hark.* June 22, as quoted by *Ben. Cour.* July 22.

By the assistance of an intelligent correspondent we are enabled to present the following article to our readers, and to promise a repetition monthly of the same species of intelligence.

* For the Mission in Southern India, see post under the head of "Madras."

* See vol. X., p. 811.

Agricultural report and statement of the weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for June 1820.

The weather during the greater part of this month has been gloomy; the showers have been frequent, almost daily, and often heavy with S.W. winds. The atmosphere has been for the most part close and sultry, particularly during the night.

The grain and other crops have a very luxuriant appearance. The weeding of the grain fields has been nearly completed during the month and this operation has been favourably assisted by the copious showers that have fallen.

The waters of the Ganges and Bhagiraty rise daily, the average rise subsequent to the 10th of the month having been from six to seven inches per twenty-four hours. Altogether the entire rise during the month has been about nine feet three inches, and should the waters continue to rise at the same rate in Lower Bengal, the indigo planters will doubtless suffer heavy loss, especially those who have their indigo plant on low diara lands, where the soil is best adapted for indigo, and the latter sowings of bysack and jer'h.

The indigo plant is in general small, and has not grown any thing worthy of notice during the month, in consequence of the past heavy showers, but the plant of the early sowings is promising. This latter the planters are now cutting with all possible speed, and the advanced state of their early labours is enabling them to get the whole of their vats into full work.—*Ben. Hurk. July 6th 1820, as quoted by Bom. Cour. Aug. 5.*

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE SHIP LORD LYNDOCH.

Calcutta.—On the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last it appears that an attempt was made to destroy the ship Lord Lyndoch by fire, which was however rendered abortive by the vigilance of the chief officer and others. The following is a statement of the circumstances as they have been detailed to us:—

"About an hour after midnight the sepooy on the starboard gangway of the Lord Lyndoch reported to the chief officer that there was a smell of fire forward: the latter went instantly to examine into the circumstance, and found a thick smoke ascending from the fore-hatchway. When the hatches were removed it issued in such quantity as not to allow of any person descending that way. An alarm was immediately given to the ships Harriet and Liverpool, lying nearest, and assistance requested.

"After some time a passage to the between decks was effected; and on examination, the origin of the fire was discovered on the starboard-side, near the spirit-room, where a quantity of newly

picked oakum and some new yarn had been deposited and set on fire, several billets of dry wood having been carefully placed over them, and the ship's firewood being all at hand to catch and extend the conflagration. By some active exertion on the part of the chief officer, and the officers of the Liverpool and Earl Kellie, who went on board to assist, the fire was speedily got under and extinguished."

As the design of burning the ship was so evidently seen to have existed, the crew were secured, and we understand an investigation took place yesterday, which resulted in the determination of offering a considerable reward on the part of the insurance offices for the detection and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.—*Ben. Hurk. of unascertained date, as quoted by Bom. Gaz. Aug. 9.*

LOSS OF H. M. S. CARRON.

By an express, which reached town late on Thursday evening, advices were brought to the government of the total loss of his Majesty's ship Carron, Capt. Furneaux, on the coast, about twenty miles from Juggernaut. The pilot quitted her on the 1st inst., and it is probable her loss took place on or about the 10th, but nothing is known to us of her track, state of the weather, &c. during the interval. No particulars of the wreck have been communicated that we can learn, beyond the fact of the ship being totally lost, and the captain and a portion of the officers and crew saved. It is added that Col. Pine, the military officer commanding in that district, had made every effort to succour and relieve the survivors, by sending tents and other necessities to the spot immediately. We hope shortly to hear that few lives have been lost, and that the survivors are free from hurt, and carefully provided for.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Abstract of Shipping in the River Hooghly, June 1, 1820.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.
H. C. Sg. ship Nearchus.	1	
H. C. ship	1	1,208
Free traders for Gt. Britain 10		4,560
Country ships for ditto	1	630
Ships and vessels employed		
in the country trade	42	18,515
Laid up for sale or freight 33		12,484
French vessels	2	695
Arab vessels	1	300
	91	38,392

Free traders in the river on		
the 1st June 1819	12	5,126
Do. do. June 1, 1820	10	4,568
Decrease	2	558

BIRTHS.

April 15. At Tannah, the lady of Saville Morriot, Esq. of a daughter.

27. At Fattyghur, Mrs. L. C. Mayroddy, of a son.

May 6. The lady of Dr. G. McCowan, of a daughter.

— The lady of the Rev. John Lawson, of a son.

8. At Chauleah factory, zillah Jessore, at the house of her father, M. Razet, Esq., Madame Verhough, of a son.

14. At Fort William, the lady of Major Beck, of a son.

19. The lady of C. W. Steer, Esq. of a son.

20. At Bareilly, the lady of Francis Law, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

21. The lady of Capt. P. M. Hay, of the 28th N. I., of a son.

23. The lady of Capt. James Neish, of the ship Hero of Malown, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. P. D'Mello, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. and Paymaster Gwatkin, of a daughter.

— The lady of Major W. Coulman, H. M. 53d foot, of a daughter.

29. At Kulpee, in Bundreund, the lady of J. G. Bruce, Esq., of a daughter.

June 2. At Benares, the lady of T. C. Brown, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

5. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lewis Botts, Esq. of a son.

6. Mrs. S. C. Allen, of a daughter.

7. At Tumlook, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. H. P. Casper, Company's marine service, of a son.

8. At Berhampore, Mrs. Reynolds, lady of J. P. Reynolds, Esq., assistant surgeon H. M. 59th reg., of a daughter.

— At Bandel, Mrs. E. N. Lobo, of a son.

9. The lady of the Rev. H. Towuley, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Pybis, widow of the late J. B. Pybis, Esq., civil service, of a son.

10. At Deesah, near Dinapore, the lady of T. W. Hessing, Esq., of a daughter.

13. The lady of R. Alexander, Esq., of a son.

17. Mrs. James Wood, of a son.

20. At Buxar, the lady of Lieut. J. Mackenzie, 3d light cavalry, of a daughter.

— At Secole, the lady of M. A. Harper, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Dacca, the lady of T. Potenger, Esq., of a son.

22. At Fattyghur, Mrs. T. V. Newton, of a daughter.

— At Moorsheadabad, the lady of J. Campbell, Esq., of a son.

24. At Dum Dum, Mrs. Harris, the lady of Dr. Harris, of the artillery, of twin boys.

— The lady of G. Higgins, Esq., of a daughter.

27. The lady of G. A. Jacob, Esq., of a daughter.

30. The lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq., of a daughter.

July 1. At Chinsurah, the lady of J. D. Ubrich, Esq., of a daughter.

3. The wife of Mr. W. Barrington, of a daughter.

5. The wife of Mr. T. Jones, of a son.

7. At Howrah, the wife of Mr. G. Porter, of the botanic gardens, of a daughter.

— Late, the lady of Captain Waters, of a still-born daughter.

— At Pykeparra, in the Kishnagur district, the lady of R. D'Courcy, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 29. At Shahabad, by the Rev. Father Julius Casar, M. A. and vicar of the Roman Catholic church at Patna, Mr. J. E. King, youngest son of the late A. King, Esq., of Chunar, to Matilda Peregrina, the only daughter of Mr. F. L. Da Cruz, of the board of commissioners of the Behar and Benares.

May 1. Mr. J. Burnicott, of H. M. 17th reg., to Miss E. Beckworth.

5. At Fattyghur, at the house of W. T. Robertson, Esq., Capt. F. V. Raper, assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, to Miss E. Fraser, second daughter of Lieut. Col. C. Fraser, late of the Bengal estab.

8. Serjeant J. Thomson, overseer of the H. C.'s stud at Buxar, to Miss H. J. Flack, of the European Female Orphan Asylum in Calcutta.

10. Lieut. T. D'Oyly, of artillery, to Miss C. Williams, daughter of H. Williams, Esq., of the H. C. civil service.

June 3.—At Cawnpore, Lieut. T. P. Bainbridge, of H. M.'s 24th foot, to Miss E. Marshall, youngest daughter of Maj. gen. Sir D. Marshall.

— At the house of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, Agra, Lieut. E. Carnerosa Sneyd, sub-assist. commiss. general, to Elizabeth, third daughter of J. Halhed, Esq., of Yatel-house, Hants.

— At St. John's cathedral, Mr. J. A. Goodall, to Mrs. S. M. Marston.

7. At ditto, Capt. C. Evans, of H. M.'s regt., to Mrs. E. A. Meredith.

8. C. A. Cavock, Esq., second son of the late A. Cavock, Esq., to Miss M. Aveitick, second daughter of A. Aveitick, Esq., of Rangoon.

9. At Myapoorie, H. Blundell, Esq., of the hon. Company's civil service, to Miss A. Gibson.

12. T. Clarke, Esq., of the Company's civil service, eldest son of Maj. gen. Clarke, of the Madras artillery, to M. Mactier, second daughter of the late B. Turner, Esq.

14. At St. John's cathedral, Capt. W. Short, 1st batt. 11th regt., to Miss E. Stewart, niece of Maj. Wiggen, assist. mil. audit gen.

17. At Purnea, Mr. W. Botelho, to Miss C. Thomas, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Thomas.

June 19. At Futtighur, Capt. G. E. Gowan, of the horse brigade of artillery, to Mrs. M. Bain.

24. Lieut. J. A. Currie, 10th N.I., to Frances Sophia, second daughter of H. Williams, Esq.

— Lieut. C. Godby, 1st 18th N.I., to Miss F. B. Vaurenen.

27. At Bancore, G. Richardson, Esq., C.S., to Penelope, youngest daughter of W.W. Bird, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

30. At Serampore, Lieut. J. Elliott, of H.M.'s 67th regt., and son of the late J. Elliott, Esq., to Miss S. Newton.

July 4. Mr. S. D'Cruz, of Madras, to Miss E. A. Poulson.

8. At St. John's cathedral, Mr. E. Bond, marine, to Mrs. S. Sharpe.

Latelly. At Agra, at the house of Capt. T. Chadwick, commissary of ordnance, Capt. C. H. Bell, of the artillery, son of the late Rev. Dr. Bell, of Coldstream, to Miss S. C. Chadwick, ninth daughter of the late T. Chadwick, Esq., of the county of Tipperary.

— At the Portuguese church, by the Rev. P. F. Antonio, Mr. T. Coghill, to Miss E. Walters.

DEATHS.

Feb. 26. At Allipore, at the residence of her father, G. Da Costa, Esq., Miss L. D. Da Costa, aged 13 years.

April 11. At Berhampore, after a short illness of only three days, Lieut. and Adj. R. Howard, of H.M.'s 59th regt.

17. Same place, Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, in the 27th year of his age.

May 1. Same place, Mr. T. Wallace, a young man most sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

2. At Ratuwar, near Ghazerpore, Cadet I. P. Bainbridge, of the Bengal establishment.

4. Maj.-gen. H. Grace, of the artillery, aged 62.

5. At Jaunpore, of the small-pox, at 6 P.M., Charlotte Elizabeth, and at 11 P.M. Thomas, infant children of R. and T. Carran; the former aged 3 years, 3 months, and 5 days; the latter aged 1 year, 9 months, and 14 days.

6. After an illness of only two days, Mr. T. W. Jones, senior.

8. Mrs. S. Rock, aged 50.

9. At Trechindour, of the spasmodic cholera, R. H. Young, Esq., collector of Tinnevely, in the 39th year of his age.

12. Master B. A. Rodrigues, son of Mr. B. Rodrigues, aged 7 years.

21. Mrs. E. Butler.

22. Mrs. H. Brown.

23. Mrs. M. Carey.

May 24. T. Harvey, infant son of J. Harvey, Esq.

— J. Eason, late lieut. of the 24th regt.

— Mr. J. Ellerker.

25. Mr. W. Andersons, of the country service, aged 46.

26. At Moradabad, Maj. H. Bellingham, commanding 1st batt. 1st reg. N.I.

June 1. W. R. B. Bennet, Esq., civil service.

4. Frances Sophia, the infant daughter of L. Magniac, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Chuprah, G. Huntley, the infant son of J. Wemyas, Esq., collector of Sarun.

5. At Guntoor, in the 26th year of his age, W. D. Adamson, Esq., head assist. to the collector of Guntoor; a young man possessed of the strictest principles of honour and integrity. His loss will be deeply lamented by his friends; and the Company have, in his premature death, been deprived of the services of a most promising and excellent young man.

— At Nagpore, A. M. Campbell, Esq., assist.surg. of the 2d batt. 1st reg. N.I.

— At Allahabad, after a very short illness of inflammation of the stomach, sincerely regretted by all who had an opportunity of knowing her worth, Eliza, the lady of Lieut.col. Featherstone, commanding at that station.

6. M. M. Sein, a victim to the cholera morbus, a very respectable and opulent native merchant and banker of this city. He was a man of great urbanity and gentleness of disposition, and had gained the esteem of many of the most respectable gentlemen of Calcutta, by his integrity and uprightness of conduct and generally affable demeanour. His death has been much deplored by them, as well as by his numerous kindred, who grieve the loss of one of their chief supports and their most faithful and sincere friend.

— Of a bowel complaint, with which he had been long afflicted, Mr. W. H. Shaw, assist. in the military audit office; a young man possessing great talents, and much admired by the small circle of his friends.

7. Lieut. J. Walker, 2d batt. 11th reg. N.I., aged 23 years and 8 months.

8. A. Murray, Esq., aged 26. The fever which terminated his existence originated in a violent cold, caught whilst travelling on an elephant at night from Malda to Bogly.

— In Sergoose, after a short illness, Lieut. J. Brett, adj. of the Ramghur batt., but employed at the time of his decease on political duty. Those who have had an opportunity to appreciate the good qualities and acquirements of the man thus cut off in the prime of life, will long lament the loss of an officer, whose active energy of character peculiarly fitted him

for the military profession, and whose private worth secured to him the warmest esteem and regard of his friends and associates.

June 9. Mr. J. Prash, aged 45.

— Mr. P. Fresden, a seaman of the ship *Sherburn*.

— At Meerut, Lieut. Wm. Fowler, of H.M.'s 14th regt., universally regretted by his brother officers and numerous acquaintance. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss. He was a good husband, an indulgent parent, and a sincere friend. The above officer was buried with military honours, and the Rev. Mr. Fisher read the funeral service in his usual impressive and truly devout manner.

12. Of a fever in the brain, Mr. Alexander Munroe, free mariner, and late chief officer of the ship *Roberts*, aged 23.

13. At Chuprah, Chas. Pakenham, the infant son of Norman Maclean, Esq.

— The youngest son of J. Richmond, Esq.

15. At Patna, Jas. Sperling, son of H. W. Money, Esq., aged 1 year and 10 months.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. E. Fitzgerald, of H. M.'s 87th regt., aged 40 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to bewail her loss.

— At Mirzapore, of an apoplexy, Master W. A. N. Long, the only son of W. Long, Esq., aged 10 years, a lad of a most amiable disposition.

— Same place, Charles, the infant son of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood.

— At Goruckpore, of a jungle fever, Mr. W. Gonzales, aged 22.

17. At Putnam, J. G. Du Bois de Lasrosay, Esq., late sitting magistrate at Calpentyn, leaving a disconsolate widow with six infant children to bewail his loss.

— At Hyderabad, G. Rumbold, Esq. The many and distinguished virtues which adorned the character of this lamented individual, had endeared him to all by whom he was personally known; and the mild and alluring manners by which his deportment was always marked, drew forth the constant admiration and esteem of those even whose intercourse with him was more transient. He died after a short illness, carrying with him to the grave the warm and sincere regrets of all those by whom he was surrounded.

20. At Secrole, three hours after its birth, the infant daughter of M. A. Harper, Esq.

21. Capt. J. Aborn, of the American ship *Marcellus*.

22. At Kinnungunge, F. Dixon, Esq.

23. At the age of 24 years, H. Taylor, Esq., C. S. All who had the happiness of possessing the friendship of this young man, cannot fail to retain the most lively recollection of the many excellent qualities of his heart. In this country he

has left a name justly endeared to all who knew him; and his friends in England will hear of his death with that regret which the remembrance of his virtues must necessarily excite.

24. At Dum Dum, the youngest of Dr. Harris's twin children; it lived three or four hours only.

27. R. Coss Jones, the infant son of Mr. R. Eastes Jones, aged 8 years, 4 months and 22 days. This interesting child died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog three months before.

— W. Page, Esq., C.S., aged 22.

— At Dinapore, after a severe illness of scarcely four hours, Capt. P. S. Van Swenden, of the H. C. European regt.; an excellent officer, whose loss will be deeply felt in the corps.

28. After a few days illness, in the 25th year of her age, mostly sincerely and deservedly regretted by her friends, Catharine Elizabeth, the lady of J. H. Swinhoe, Esq., and eldest daughter of Rob. Penny, Esq. of Weymouth, Dorset, a lady of amiable manners and great accomplishments, a kind and tender mother, and an affectionate wife.

— W. C. Warden, infant son of Mr. Fratter Warden.

29. At Purneah, J. Anderson, Esq., indigo planter at that place.

30. Mr. Thos. Magstaff, steward of the ship *George Home*, aged 37.

— At Chowringhee, the infant son of Capt. P. M. Hay, 28th regt. N. I.

— At Fort William, Capt. W. B. Hobart, of H. M.'s 17th foot, aged 33, greatly and deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

July 1. Claudia Georgiana Godfrey, infant daughter of Mr. C. J. Godfrey, indigo planter, of Goruckpore.

4. At Dacca, Mrs. S. D'Cruz, aged 56

5. J. Benson, Esq., merchant, aged 60

6. Mr. Alex. Gordon, aged 44.

9. Mrs. Mary Bartlett, widow of the late Mr. Edm. Bartlett, H. C. marine aged 75.

— Brevet-capt. John Bennet, H.M.'s 17th, of a fit of apoplexy, leaving a disconsolate widow and numerous friends to lament his loss.

— Mrs. Ann Watson, wife of Capt. Watson, of the country service, aged 24.

— Mr. Rutland Church, 3d officer H.C. ship *Castle Huntly*, aged 19.

10. Mr. James Bonner, aged 20.

Latelly, at Shahpore, in the Tirhoot district, John Purves, Esq., after a lingering illness.

— At Bancoorah, the infant son of Lieut. F. T. Bellew, aged 5 months and 18 days.

— At the Upper Provinces, Mrs. Elizabeth Gowran, aged 23.

— On board the free-trader *Globe*, on his passage to the Cape, Thos. Clerk, Esq.

of the Bengal civil service, eldest son of the late Major Thos. Clerk, in the 23d year of his age.

Lately, Mr. G. Nicholl, in a fit of delirium, aged 30.

The late Robert Stuart, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

In our last Journal * we briefly noticed the death of this estimable man. We should be induced to dwell on his public and private virtues, could we add any weight to the testimony recorded in the subjoined announcement to the Supreme Government of that deeply lamented event by the hon. Edward Gardner, the political resident in Nepal.

Leaving this to speak of the public loss thus sustained, we shall only add, that in private life, those who knew him best most deeply regret his death, and most fondly cherish his memory. He was the youngest son of the late Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, in the county of Berwick, Bart.

Nepal Residency, March 15, 1820.
To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., chief secretary,
&c. &c. &c. Fort William.

Sir:—I feel the deepest sorrow and regret in communicating to you, for the information of Government, the sudden and premature death of Mr. Robert Stuart, the first assistant to this residency. It is considered that a severe cold that Mr. Stuart lately took was the immediate cause of this lamented event; he was only ill for a week, and his disorder, which has been supposed to have fallen upon his lungs, terminated suddenly and fatally on the evening of yesterday, the 14th instant.

His loss I conceive to be a great one to the service, for the duties of which he was eminently fitted; and I make no doubt the Government will lament his early removal from a scene, to every part of which, where his duty might have called him, he was so peculiarly qualified to do honour. By those who had the advantage of knowing his private character and worth, which stood at the highest standard for honour, integrity, and principle, and every amiable quality that could do credit to, and render a man estimable, his death must in a particular manner be deplored; and in making this painful report to you, I have some consolation in expressing the sentiments which I have ever felt towards him, and which I am persuaded all who had any concern with him must fully participate with me on this melancholy occasion.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) EDWARD GARDNER, Resident.

To the hon. Edward Gardner, Political Department.

Sir:—The Governor-general in council has received with deep regret the intelligence communicated in your letter of the 15th ult. of the demise of Mr. Robert Stuart. The qualifications which he had evinced in the discharge of his duties were of the highest order; the worth of his amiable private character was not unknown to Government, and his death is lamented by the Governor-in-council as a public misfortune.—I have the honour to be,
(Signed) C. T. METCALF.

Fort William, April 3, 1820.

MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that the export duties charged upon foreign vessels shall be hereafter regulated by the rates levied in Bengal; and also that a drawback shall, in certain cases, be allowed on cotton piece goods exported upon British or Asiatic vessels, the following rules are laid down for the conduct of the officers of customs:

1st. Goods exported from Madras in foreign European or American bottoms, shall be chargeable only with the aggregate rates of duty specified in the annexed table.—2d. On this principle, if the goods shall already have paid a duty exceeding the tabular rate, the difference is to be allowed as drawback. If the duty already paid upon the goods shall not amount to the tabular rate, the difference shall be levied as export duty; provided always, that such export duty upon cotton piece-goods and sugar shall never exceed five per cent., and upon other articles eight per cent.—3d. Goods exported from the subordinate ports on foreign European or American vessels, shall be charged only with the rates mentioned in the table according to the tariff of the port; but the certificates of inland or of sea-import duties shall be received in part payment.—4th. Piece-goods manufactured entirely of cotton, exported on British vessels, or on vessels belonging to the native inhabitants of the British territories, or to subjects of the native powers of Asia, from Madras or from the subordinate ports, shall in like manner be subject only to a duty of two and a half per cent., and shall be allowed such a drawback as may reduce the duty already received to that rate.—5th. No drawback shall be allowed upon any goods unless applied for at the time of exportation, and unless they are exported to places not subordinate to this presidency.—6th. Returned cotton piece-goods shall in all cases pay full import

duties "*de novo*."—7th. For the purpose of making the before-mentioned adjustments at the port of Madras, it is absolutely necessary that the duties paid upon importation by land should be properly certified. The collector of Madras shall therefore, within a reasonable time after application shall be made to him, and upon his being satisfied of the identity of the goods, grant printed certificates, in the following form, for all articles which may have passed his office:

No. _____ Date. _____
Madras Cutcherry.

This is to certify, that the following articles have regularly passed this office, and that the under-mentioned customs (including the general inland duty) have been received thereon.

(Signed)

Collector of Madras.

To whom bo- lemping.	Marks and Numbers.	No. and Nature of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity, weight, &c.	Value.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Glo- vernment Con- tributions.
					l. A. P.		l. A. P.

8th. The commanders of all vessels on which the goods entitled to drawback may be shipped, shall produce in duplicate the export manifest required by Section xlviii, Regulation IX, and Section xxx, Regulation XI, A. D. 1803, and shall, in all cases where it may be practicable, subscribe and make oath to the truth of such manifests in duplicate: one copy of the manifest, endorsed by the local officer of revenue, shall be returned to the commander, to be produced at the port to which he is bound; and the other copy shall be retained as an official document in the custom-house.—9th. No drawback shall be allowed, except on goods so entered in the export manifest.—10th. The drawback hereby allowed shall be payable after the departure of the vessel, either to the shipper of the goods, or to such person as he may authorize in writing to receive the amount. The certificates for the amount of drawback shall be issued in conformity with the rules laid down for granting drawbacks under Regulation II, A. D. 1816.—11th. All documents requisite to certify the amount of duty already paid, or to substantiate the claim for drawback, shall be presented to the

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local officers of revenue, together with the export application; and no such document shall, on any account, be received after the goods are actually shipped. — 12th. The provisions contained in clause second, Section ix, Regulation I, A. D. 1812, and in Regulation IV, A. D. 1819, as far as they relate to goods passing from the hon. Company's territories into the settlements of foreign Europeans, are to be considered as subject to the modification herein enacted.

These rules are to take effect from the 1st May 1820.

Table of aggregate rates of duty payable upon goods exported upon foreign European or American vessels from the port of Madras, to be adjusted by drawback or additional duty, as the case may be :

Cotton piece-goods	Per cent.	5
Silk ditto		15
Partly silk and partly cotton ditto		15
Sugar (exported to Europe or America)		5
Ditto (do, to any other country)		10
Indigo		10
Cotton-wool		10
Raw hides (goats' skins), per 100 skins	Rupees	5
Hides, dressed	Per cent.	10
Camphire		10
Dry ginger		10
Cardamoms		10
Turmeric		10
Coriander seeds		10
Tinical or borax		10
Soap		10
Alcali (soda)		10
Raw silk		15
Saltpetre		15
Cocon-nut oil		15
Ivory		15
Benjamin		15
Coffee		15
Pepper		16
Tin		16
Tutenague		16
Wine		16
Shawls		18
Allam		16
Spices		16
Opium	Rupees per vis.	40
All other articles	Per cent.	10

Fort St. George, May 1, 1820.

CLOTHING BOARD.

G. O. April 19, 1820.—The rt. hon the Gov. in council is pleased to publish in *G. O.* the following extract from the hon. Company's general letter in the military department, dated 12th April 1819.

Para. 138.—"We have lately approved an arrangement which has been adopted in Bengal, rendering all general officers, being colonels of regiments, eligible to be members of the clothing board of that

presidency, whenever circumstances may call them to Calcutta, and we desire that a similar arrangement may be adopted at your presidency also."

All general officers of the hon. Company's service, being cols. of regts., who may at any time resort to the presidency, are accordingly to be considered as members of the clothing board, in addition to the permanent members *ex-officio* (the commandant of artillery and the military auditor general), the senior officer present to be president of the board for the time being.

ALLOWANCE OF STATIONARY.

G. O. April 19, 1820.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in council has been pleased to resolve that the quarter-masters and paymasters of corps in the service of the hon. Company, shall be in future permitted to receive at prime cost from the public stores, an annual allowance of stationery, not exceeding the quantity specified in the following list.—The indents for stationery to be previously passed under the authority of the military board.

Statement of stationery to be allowed to quarter masters and paymasters of corps at prime cost.

Demy	Ream 0½
King's arms and foolscap ..	Do. 1
Letter	Do. 1
Ink powder	Papers 10
Quills	No. 100
Wafer boxes	No. 2
Rubber	No. 1
Penknives	No. 2
Pencils	No. 6
Folder	No. 1

COMPENSATION TO TROOPS IN LIEU OF CLOTHING.

G. O. May 3, 1820.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in council is pleased to direct, that compensation shall be paid in lieu of clothing for the year 1818-19, to the European and native troops of this establishment.

Abstracts with casualty rolls, as directed in the G. O. 13th March 1820, to be forwarded to the clothing board with as little delay as possible.

Indents for clothing for the year 1819-20 to be immediately transmitted to the clothing board, who will take measures for the early dispatch of the clothing.

PAY OF TROOPS IN MOVEMENT.

G. O. May 3.—It having been represented to Government that corps in movement have been occasionally required to halt an extraordinary time for the receipt of pay, by which the public service is impeded, and an unnecessary expenditure incurred by protracted field charges: the rt. hon. the Gov. in council is pleased to direct that, in future, when orders are issued for the movement

of troops, the officers of the general or division staff by whom the instructions may be addressed to corps or detachments shall ascertain, and apprise paymasters of the dates when and the stations at which the troops on march will probably require an issue of pay, and paymasters will be held responsible for the due and timely provision of funds, and for the most prompt and expeditious discharge of the abstracts of troops under those circumstances.

In order further to prevent the inconvenience alluded to, the Gov. in council is pleased to permit officers commanding divisions, districts, and stations, to sanction the issue of advances not exceeding one month's pay, and garrison allowances, if required, to troops when ordered to march.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S LEVEES.

Memorandum.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will in future hold levees at his office in Fort St. George, at ten, instead of one o'clock, on Tuesdays.

J. T. Wood, A.D.C.

Fort St. George, 22d June 1820.

His Exc. the Governor will, until further notice, receive gentlemen who may wish to see him on business, after council, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the government-house in the fort.

J. CARPRAE, Major, A.D.C.
Madras, June 28, 1820.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Board of Revenue.

June 23. Wm. Thackeray, Esq. president of the board of revenue.

Board of Trade.—Sud. and Fouj. Adawlut.

June 23. Geo. Stratton, Esq., chief judge of the courts of sudder and foujdarry adawlut, and president of the board of trade.

Commercial Residency.

June 23. Mr. J. M. Heath, commercial resident at Salem.

Masters Attendant.

June 3. Mr. E. Harley, master attendant at Negapatam.

23. Capt. J. L. Grant, master attendant.

Government Lotteries.

July 6. Mr. H. W. Kensington, Mr. E. Uthoff, and Mr. J. C. Morris, commissioners to superintend the drawing of the government lotteries of the present year.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

June 13. Major J. Carfrae of the 3d reg. N. I., to be aide-de-camp to the hon. the Governor.

Town Major at Fort St. George.

June 13. Capt. J. Macdonald, of the 12th reg. of N. I., to be town major of Fort St. George.

Qr. Mast. General's Office.

May 15. Lieut. W. Strahan, 19th reg. N.I., to be an assistant in.

Military Board.

May 3. Capt. Thos. M'Leane, Madras Eur. regt., to be sec. to, vice Ormsby.

Commissariat Dept.

April 19. Lieut. W. N. Burns, 7th reg. N.I., to be an acting sub-assist. com. gen., vice Alves, employed on other duty.

May 3. Capt. J. N. Abdy, of artil., to be commissary of stores at St. Thomas's Mount, vice Showers, promoted.

Barrack Dept.

May 3. Capt. R. H. Russell, 6th lt. cav., to be barrack-master at the presidency.

Prize Committee.

Feb. 17. Lieut. R. S. Wilson, 11th reg. N.I., to be sec. to the prize committee.

May 24. Lieut. col. Lushington, C.B., 1st regt. lt. cav., appointed a member of the prize committee assembled at the presidency.

Committee for the Investigation of Claims to Pensions.

May 24. Maj. Parby, of 7th regt., appointed a member of the committee, in the room of Lieut. col. Lushington, C.B.

Capt. Baron Kutloban, 22d regt., relieved from the committee.

Southern Division.

May 15. Lieut. C. D. Dun, of the 22d reg. of N. I., to be quarter-master of brigade in the southern division.

Poonamallee.

April 19. Lieut. Bernard, H.M. 24th reg., will act as paymaster at Poonamallee, during the absence and on the responsibility of Lieut. Agnew.

June 2. Lieut. W. B. Bernard, H.M. 69th reg., is appointed paymaster at Poonamallee.

Chingleput.

April 5. Capt. N. J. De Bergoon, on the half-pay of H.M.'s reg. De Meuron, is appointed to the charge of the native pensioners at Chingleput.

Bangalore.

May 24. The rt. hon. the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Col. F. Pierce, of the 5th reg. of N. I., to command at Bangalore.

Arcot.

May 15. Lieut. H. P. Keighly, of the 3d reg. of L. C., to be cantonment adj. at Arcot, vice Russell.

Bellary.

June 2. Lieut. G. Stott, 6th reg. N. I., to be fort adj. at Bellary, vice Power.

Nellore.

June 2. Maj. A. Andrews, Madras Ensup. reg., is appointed paymaster of stipends at Nellore, vice Maclean.

Ceded Districts.

April 19. Capt. James Boles, of the 9th reg. of N. I., to be paymaster to the troops in the ceded districts.

Southern Mahratta Provinces.

May 3. Lieut. J. Power, of the 24th reg. of N. I., to be paymaster with the force under the command of Col. Pritzler in the southern Mahratta provinces.

Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

May 15. Lieut. T. P. Ball, of the 19th reg. of N. I., to be Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

June 2. Lieut. R. Gibbins, 17th regt. N. I., is appointed field assist. quart. mast. gen. with the advance division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Rank in the Army.

May 24. Senior Major of Infantry J. Brodie, from the 16th reg., to be lieutenant. from the 11th Oct. 1818, vice Wilks, retired.

Cavalry.

1st Regt.—May 18. Thos. M. Lare, posted as senior cornet.

2d Regt.—March 3. Sen. Cornet C. Underwood, to be lieutenant, from 12th Sept. 1819, vice Cookson, resigned.

May 18. C. Phillimore posted as senior cornet.

5th Regt.—May 15. Lieut. D. A. Fenning, 5th regt. lt. cav., to be adjutant to that corps, vice Watkins.

18. A. Grant posted as senior cornet.

J. Babington posted as second cornet.

7th Regt.—May 18. A. W. Lawrence, posted as senior cornet.

8th Regt.—May 18. W. C. Lockhart, posted as senior cornet.

Cornets to be Lieuts.—May 24. The undermentioned cornets of cav., who take rank as cornets from the 12th June 1819, to be lieuts. from the dates set opposite their names:

Cornet Alex. Grant, 23th Jan. 1820.

Charles Phillimore, 28th do. do.

W. Cairo Lockhart, 28th do. do.

T. Miles Lane, 28th do. do.

Alex. W. Lawrence, 29th Feb. 1820, vice Crowther, dismissed.

John Babington, 9th Mar. 1820, vice

Mason, promoted.

Cadets to be Cornets.—April 19. C. Thwaites.—June 2. H. F. De Moutmorancy and H. Taylor.

Transf. from Inf.—May 15. Lieut. C. Phillimore, 14th reg. N. I., transferred to the cavalry as cornet.

24. Lieut. W. C. Lockhart, of infantry, having accepted the option given him by

the Hon. the Court of Directors of being transferred to the cavalry, is removed to that branch of the service, and is promoted to the rank of cornet.

European Regt.

Feb. 23. Capt. H. Kyd has returned to his duty, by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived at Madras 16th Feb. 1820.

March 3. Lieut. Jas. Roy has returned to his duty, by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived at Madras 16th Feb. 1820.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt.—May 18. J. Jordaine Dennett, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.; not arrived.

2d Regt.—May 18. J. E. Chauval, 21st regt., as second ensign, and posted to the 2d bat., to do duty with the 2d bat. 2d regt.

3d Regt.—May 18. W. Macqueen, as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

R. J. Charleton, as second ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

E. A. Langley, as third ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

6th Regt.—May 18. D. Addison, as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

24. Lieut. P. P. Hodge, 1st bat. 6th regt., doing duty with 1st bat. 22d regt., is permitted, at his own request, to join his corps.

8th Regt.—May 18. T. Pollock, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat., not arrived.

24.—Senior Capt. D. Carstairs (deceased), to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) W. Hunter, to be capt., from the 28th Feb. 1819, in succession to Ahmuty, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry J. C. Stokoe (deceased), from the 25th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 1st March 1819, vice Bagshaw, invalided.

27. Lieut.col. (Brevet Colonel) W. H. Hewitt, C.B., removed from the 22d to the 8th regt. and 2d bat.

9th Regt.—May 24. Senior Capt. A. McLeod to be major; Senior Lieut. J. Boles to be capt., from the 27th Jan. 1819, in succession to Stewart, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry J. Moodie (deceased), from the 24th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 19th Feb. 1819, vice Heath, deceased.

10th Regt.—May 18. A. Adam, as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

J. F. Montgomerie, as second ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

24. Senior Capt. J. W. H. Howell, to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) H. Walker, to be capt., from the 17th Oct. 1819, in succession to Fraser, promoted.

11th Regt.—May 24. Senior Capt. H. W. Sale to be major; Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Garing, to be capt., from the 16th Oct. 1818, in succession to Brodie, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry T. Stewart, from the 9th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 27th Jan. 1819, vice M'Cally deceased.

12th Regt.—May 18. T. B. Forster, 20th regt., as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat., to continue to do duty with the 1st bat.

J. M. Ross, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

M. G. Fitzgerald, 13th regt. N. I., senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat., to do duty with 1st bat. 12th regt.

R. C. Carter, 1st regt., as second ensign, and posted to the 1st bat., to do duty with the 2d bat. 12th regt. until further orders.

24. Lieut.col. H. F. Smith, C.B., removed from the 14th to the 12th regt. and 1st bat.

13th Regt.—May 18. W. Rose, as second ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

14th Regt.—May 18. P. Burton, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

F. W. Fairbrass, as third ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

24. Lieut.col. H. Bowen, C.B., removed from the 25th to the 14th regt. and 1st bat.

Senior Capt. T. Smyth, to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) T. Cox, to be capt., from the 12th June 1819, in succession to Ives, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry A. Fair, from the 21st regt. N. I., to be lieut.col., from the 17th July 1819, vice Stokoe, invalided.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) H. Coyle, to be capt., vice Ward, deceased; date of commission 18th May 1820.

June 2. Lieut. A. Gray, to be interpreter and quart.mast. to the 1st bat., vice Coyle.

15th Regt.—May 18. F. Minchen, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

16th Regt.—May 18. R. Stewart, 25th regt., as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat., to continue to do duty with the 1st bat. 16th regt. T. L. I.

17th Regt.—March 27. Capt. J. Ogilvie, 17th regt., has returned to his duty, by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, from 27th Dec. 1819.

May 15. Lieut. W. Allen, 17th regt., to be interpreter and qr.master to the 1st bat. of that corps, vice Bordion.

18. Christopher Dennett, 17th regt., as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

June 16. Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Hodgson, to be capt., vice M'Cormick, deceased; date of commission, 3d Dec. 1819.

18th Regt.—Feb. 23. Capt. G. J. Blair has returned to his duty, by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived at Madras 16th Feb. 1820.

May 18. S. R. Hick, as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

A. Tyndall, 18th regt., as second ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.; not arrived.

24. Senior Capt. J. D. Crompton, to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) T. Norton, to be capt., from the 1st Sept. 1819, in succession to M'Donnall, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry J. Wissett, from the 22d regt., to be lieut.col., from the 10th Oct. 1819, vice Mauderville, invalided.

Senior Capt. J. S. Fraser, to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Mauderville, to be capt., from the 10th Dec. 1819, in succession to Crompton invalided.

19th Regt.—May 18. C. Keating, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

20th Regt.—May 18. W. L. Williams, 20th regt., as second ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

F. J. Baird, 20th regt., as third ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

24. Major W. B. Lee (late promotion) is posted to the 1st bat.

21st Regt.—May 18. G. Downing, as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

24. Senior Capt. D. Mackay, to be Major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. Waddell, to be capt., from the 17th July 1819, in succession to Fair promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry S. M'Donnall, from the 18th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 1st Sept. 1819, vice Hamilton deceased.

June 13. Senior Capt. H. Bowdler, to be major; and Senior Lieut. (Brevet, Capt.) H. Tocker, to be capt., vice Mackay deceased, dates of commission 22th May 1820.

22d Regt.—May 18. W. Cotton, 22d regt., as senior ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

T. F. Bond, 22d regt., as second ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

24. Senior Capt. W. Hankins, to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. H. Talbot, to be capt., from the 10th Oct. 1819, in succession to Wissett promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry W. C. Fraser, from the 10th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 17th Oct. 1819, vice Ives, deceased.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. D. Dunn, to be capt., vice Huntly, deceased, date of commission 10th May 1820.

27. Lieut.col. S. MacDowall, removed from the 8th to the 22d regt. and 2d bat.

23d Regt.—May 15. Senior Lieut. (brevet-captain) Charles Newman, to be captain, vice Stewart deceased. Date of commission 25th Aug. 1819.

18. W. H. Trollope, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

24th Regt.—May 15. R. J. Nixon, as senior ensign, and posted to the 2d bat.

C. H. Graham, as second ensign, and posted to the 1st bat.

24. Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) W. Biss deceased, to be capt., from the 23d Jan. 1819, vice Donne retired.

Senior Capt. H. L. Harington (deceased), to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. G. W. Aubrey, to be capt., from the 19th Feb. 1819, in succession to Moodie, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry T. A. S. Ahmuty, from the 8th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 28th Feb. 1819, vice Moodie, deceased.

25th Regt.—May 24. Senior Capt. (Brevet Major) J. Lindsay, to be major.

Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) S. I. Hodgson, to be capt., from the 1st March 1819, in succession to Stokoe, promoted.

Senior Major of Infantry J. Ives, (deceased), from the 14th regt., to be lieut.col., from the 12th June 1819, vice Trotter, deceased.

Lieut.col. T. Pollock, removed from 12th to 25th regt. and 2d bat.

June 13. Major C. H. Powell of the 25th regt. of N. I., has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived 9th June 1820.

Rifle Corps.—May 18. J. Sandys, Madras Europ. regt., posted as senior ensign, to continue to do duty with the rifle corps.

John Gordon, 14th regt. N. I., second ensign, and posted to the 2d bat., to continue to do duty with the rifle corps.

Ensigns to be Lieuts.—May 24. The undermentioned ensigns of inf. will rank as ensigns from the 12th June 1819, and are promoted to be lieuts. from the 13th June 1819; to complete the estab.: Ensigns W. P. Burton, W. Macqueen, T. B. Forster, A. Adam, not arrived; W. Cotton, J. Gordon, S. R. Hicks, R. J. Nixon, M. G. Fitzgerald, J. J. Denner, not arrived; C. Denner, F. Minchin, R. J. Charlton, W. L. Williams, W. H. Trollope, C. H. Graham, R. Stewart, F. W. Fairbrass, T. Pollock, G. Downing, T. F. Bond, D. Addison, A. Tyndall, not arrived; W. Rose, J. F. Montgomery, J. M. Ross, J. Sandys, E. A. Langley, J. E. Chauvill, F. J. Baird, R. C. Carter, C. Keating.

Cadets to be Ensigns.—April 19. J. Ross, and J. Sandys, arrived at Madras, 4th April 1820; E. Servante, arrived at Madras, 6th April, 1820. [Dates of rank to be settled hereafter.]

May 3. Mr. W. P. Burton, cadet of inf., admitted from the 17th April 1820, and promoted to the rank of ensign. [Date of rank to be settled hereafter.]

15. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets of inf., who arrived on the 2d May 1820, are admitted on the estab. in conformity with their appointment by the hon. the Court of Directors, and are promoted to the rank of ens.: R. C. Carter, F. J. Baird, E. A. Langley, J. E. Chauvel, C. Keating.

24. Mr. H. Gould, cadet of inf., is admitted on the estab. in conformity with his appointment by the hon. the Court of Directors, from the 18th May 1820.

— Mr. H. Gould is promoted to be ens., leaving the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

June 2. Cadets J. E. Butcher, J. Clough, S. B. Goodrich, W. P. Gardner, P. D. Glover, J. P. Parsons, P. Cook, C. St. John, H. R. Kirby, G. Burn, G. Hart, O. Lloyd, and C. W. Nepean, to be ensigns; arrived 30th May, 1820.

Cadet.—May 24. Mr. A. Adam, late an ens. in H. M. 34th regt., is admitted on the estab. as a cadet of inf.

Artillery.

March 3. Senior Capt. (Brevet Major) J. C. Francke, to be major; Senior 1st Lieut. T. H. J. Hockley, to be capt.; senior 2d Lieut. H. C. Benn, to be 1st Lieut., vice Brown retired; dates of rank, 2d March 1819.

May 3. Intelligence having been received of the death of Lieut. Fireworker Benn, his name is struck off the army list from the 9th of Aug., 1817, and the following promotion and alterations of rank are made in consequence.

Senior 2d Lieut. P. Hammond, to be 1st Lieut., from the 2d March 1819, vice Brown, retired.

Senior 2d Lieut. A. G. Hyslop, to be 1st Lieut., from the 26th May 1819, vice Court, retired.

Senior 2d Lieut. H. S. Foord, to be 1st Lieut. from the 19th Sept. 1819, in succession to Blair, deceased.

Senior 2d Lieut. W. S. Carew, to be 1st Lieut. from the 1st Nov. 1819, vice Francke, invalided.

Ordnance Department

May 15. Acting conductor T. Harris to be conductor of ordnance, vice Bready. Serjeant Seymour of effective supernumeraries, to be a conductor of the 3d class, vice Bradford.

Medical Establishment.

May 15. Mr. Surg. G. Bruce, to the temporary charge of the office of medical storekeeper at the presidency.

24.—Surg. R. Sladen, from the 8th regt. N.I., to the 4th regt. lt. cav.

Surg. J. Rich, from the 8th regt. lt. cav., to the 8th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. B. P. Longdill, from the 4th to the 8th regt. lt. cav.

Assist.surg. G. Ross, from doing duty with H.M.'s 53d regt., to the 8th regt., and is posted to the 1st bat.

Assist.Surg. W. R. Selby is posted to the right hon. the Governor's body-guard, from 1st Feb. 1820, vice Mackenzie.

Surg. J. Burton is appointed to the medical charge of the 1st bat. artill. until further orders.

Mr. Surg. R. Richardson was appointed on the 15th inst. in the public department, to be surg. to the coroner.

27. Assist.surg. A. Hewat is removed from the 23d to the 10th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist.surg. A. M. Campbell is removed from the 1st to the 23d regt. and 2d bat.

Assist.surg. J. Sandford is posted to the 1st regt. and 2d bat.

June 7. Mr. J. Kelman is admitted on the establishment as an assist.surg. from the 30th ult.

FURLLOUGHS.

March 27.—Col. H. Hall, commanding at Vellore, to visit the presidency for one month.

April 13.—Capt. F. M. Whitehead, brig.maj. in Travancore, to 26 Aug., to the presidency.

Capt. E. Conry, 1st bat. 12th regt. N.I., to 15 Aug. to the presidency.

Lieut. A. T. Lindsay, rifle corps, to 31st May, to the presidency.

19.—Lieut. P. Agnew, paymaster at Poonamallee, to proceed to the sea-coast for the benefit of his health, until the 1st of July next.

The leave to visit the presidency, granted under date the 15th of November last, to Mr. Superintending Surg. James Dalton, is extended to the 25th of May.

May 3.—Lieut. C. D. Dun, Persian interpreter to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health.

Major C. M'Leod, dep.qr.mast.gen. to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, to Bombay on leave of absence for three months.

Captain A. Roberts, 8th regt. native infantry, to Calcutta for six months.

The leave to proceed to Calcutta granted in October 1819 to Capt. J. S. Spaukie, Madras European regt., is extended for six months from the 15th instant.

Lieutenant (Brevet Capt.) J. Crichton, 17th regt. native infantry, is permitted to return to Europe for three years.

Mr. Surgeon Robert Hunter, to Europe on sick certificate.

Mr. Surgeon B. Longdill, to England for three years.

15.—Lieut. John Ward, 20th regt. na-

tive infantry, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

24.—Lieut. col. J. D. Greenhill, 2d bat. 17th regt. N. I. to 15th Oct. to the presidency.

Capt. G. H. Budd, 1st bat. 23d regt. to 31st Oct. to Cannanore.

Capt. T. Youngson, 1st bat. 25th regt. to 15th Sept. to Cuddalore.

Assist. surg. J. Richmond, 2d bat. 5th regt. to 31st Aug. to the presidency.

29.—Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 10th regt. N. I. to Europe on sick certificate.

June 2.—The leave to proceed to sea, granted under date the 26th of June 1819, to lieut. col. D. C. Kenny, 19th regt. N. I. is extended for six months.

Capt. R. Edmonds, 11th regt. N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Mr. Assist. surg. J. Hastie, to visit Bangalore on leave of absence for six months.

7.—Lieut. C. E. Dukinfield, 7th regt. It. cav., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

ARMENIAN CHURCH,

Obsequies performed at, on occasion of His late Majesty's Death.

A correspondent has requested us to insert the following.

"We are informed that pursuant to the notification for a general mourning to commence on Sunday last the 11th instant, for our late reverend and gracious sovereign, the vicar of the Armenian Church of this place, on the preceding Friday, by a most appropriate circular, announced to his congregation his intention of performing solemn obsequies on the same day and for the said melancholy occasion; in consequence of this notification the members of that community attended divine service on Sunday last as usual, appeared in habits recognized as mourning, and where, after the celebration of mass, a most solemn funeral ceremony, according to the rites of that ancient church, was performed to the memory of his late majesty George the Third; in the course of which, the said vicar, in a short but impressive and feeling speech, represented the private virtues and public excellencies of his late gracious majesty,—called upon the gratitude of his community for their equal participation of the benefits and protection of the incomparable laws and government of great and happy Britain, of which his late revered majesty was the ablest and most lenient executor, and requested his audience to join him in imploring the Almighty and Immortal King of Kings to reward the virtues of his late majesty with a heavenly crown, and to bless and prosper his descendants and successors, to the end of time, for the continuation of the happiness of their subjects

and people, and for the example and improvement of mankind in general. During the whole of the ceremony, the bell was tolling mournfully, and the service was concluded with prayers for the long and prosperous reign of George the Fourth, our present gracious king."—*Mad. Cour.* as quoted by *Mad. Gov. Gaz.* June 15.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday his excellency the Governor paid his first visit of ceremony to his highness the Nabob. The accustomed ceremonies were observed on this occasion.—*Mad. Cour.* June 30.

The honourable the governor held his first public levee on Thursday, which was most numerous attended.—*Mad. Gaz.* 22d July.

SIR H. BLACKWOOD.

His Exc. the Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood paid a visit of ceremony to H. H. the Nabob on Monday forenoon, and was received at Chapauk with the honours due to his rank.

His Exc. the Admiral embarked on Tuesday afternoon, under the usual honours. The *Leander* proceeds down the coast, we understand. The *Liverpool* and *Eden* are expected to sail immediately, the former for China.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* June 29.

H. M. S. *Leander* anchored in Pondicherry Roads on Saturday the 1st inst. Sir H. Blackwood landed the same evening under the customary honours; and after visiting his Exc. Count du Puy, proceeded to the house of Mr. Moorat, where he resided until the following Saturday, when he re-embarked. The *Leander* left the Roads early on Sunday morning. The *Eden* and *Carlew* joined the flag-ship in Pondicherry Roads, but remained only two or three days.

We understand the flag-ship has returned to Trincomallie.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* July 12.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The half yearly examinations at the College of Fort St. George commenced on Wednesday the 28th ult. in the presence of the hon. the Governor, who remained during a considerable time, and previously to his departure addressed the gentlemen students in the following words:—

"I have attended during the examination of three of the gentlemen students with much satisfaction; their performance reflects credit on themselves and their instructors. But I did not come here, gentlemen students, to examine personally your proficiency: that I shall learn better from the official reports; my object in visiting the college thus early after my arrival from England, was to

impress on your minds the importance which the Government attaches to the acquirement by you of a knowledge of the native languages. The study of languages is in all countries an accomplishment, but in this it is to be regarded not merely as an accomplishment, but as an essential part of the great science of public affairs, without a knowledge of which all other qualifications can be but of little avail. The study of a language soon becomes rather an amusement than a task: it is only for a few months that it is irksome; and he who has not the resolution to overcome so trifling a difficulty, cannot be supposed by the Government to have the perseverance which is necessary to fit him for the laborious duties of a public office. If a man will not take the trouble of mastering a language, when he knows that without it he cannot act with credit in any public capacity, his mind must be destitute of all that laudable ambition of distinction by which every young man ought to be animated. But I trust there is no such person among you, and that you will all, by your attainments, extend and uphold the reputation of the college, and qualify yourselves to discharge honourably the services of the state in the several situations which you may be destined to fill."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. July 6.*

H. M.'s 46th regt. marched out of the fort on Saturday morning, and were relieved by H. M.'s 34th regt.—*Ibid.*

MISSION IN THE SOUTH OF INDIA—STATE OF SCHOOLS, &c.—

—Extracted from the Twentieth Report of the *Church Missionary Society*, *ut supra*, under the head of "Calcutta."

Summary View of the Mission.

Beside Madras and its more immediately dependent stations, Tranquebar is the centre of various school-establishments; and at Cotym and Allepie, in Travancore, with several stations of the Company's chaplains in the presidency, the labours of the society are carried on. In these different places, nine English or Lutheran clergymen, eight of whom are married, are appointed to labour; about 50 natives are employed under their direction; upward of 2,500 children are under instruction; and, both in stated congregations and by excursions and journeys, the truths of the Gospel are declared to numbers of natives, and are made known by the distribution of tracts and of the scriptures.

State of the Madras Schools.

Much attention has been paid to schools. At the close of last year, there were four in Madras, and nine in the country. The girls' school, which had been established

in Madras, was discontinued in the early part of the year, the mistress removing to Chittoor. The average number of children in the schools varied from about 400 to 450; and the average daily attendance had been about 300—frequent hindrances arising from the native feasts and other causes. At the close of the year, the number on the books was 386; of whom, 39 were Protestant Christians, 59 Roman Christians, and the rest Heathens of various castes. The total number admitted from the beginning had been 1,496.

Of the schoolmasters, the missionaries write:

"The general assemblies of our schoolmasters have, this year, been more frequent than before."

State of the Tranquebar Schools.

The committee quote Mr. Schnarré's account of the numerous schools under his care. In May 1819, he writes:—

Last week I had a general examination of our schools round Tranquebar, and was much pleased with the progress which the children had made. The prejudices of the Heathen parents and children against our religion seem to vanish more and more; and I cannot but entertain great hopes that our school establishment will prove a blessing to the rising generation of this benighted people.

In August, he adds:

The number of children under instruction at the end of the last year was 1387; and, from the enclosed list, you will see that it was 1623 on the 30th of June; from which it appears that, during the first six months of this year, we have had an increase of two hundred and thirty-six children.

The number of our schools is thirty-one; and the number of our schoolmasters, with their assistants, is forty-seven.

The schools are going on to my satisfaction. Our heathen schools cause me often much joy; and, at my examinations, I find between them and our Christian schools little other difference, than that the heathen schoolmasters and children have daubed their foreheads with ashes. Some of our heathen schoolmasters have lately begun to catechize their children from our catechism and other christian instructions, which is a thing unheard of among the heathen before this time.

The total number admitted, since the commencement of Dr. John's plan of free schools, has been—3,846
The number who have successively quitted the school.....2,223

Total remaining as above....1,623

The three thousand eight hundred and forty-six children, who have been admitted from the beginning, were of the following description:—

English and Tamil schools:	
Protestant christian	265
Roman christian	161
Brahmin heathen	174
Soodra heathen	2535
Mahomedan	84
	— 3217
Low-caste schools:	
Soodra	12
Protestant boys and girls	403
Roman boys	70
Heathen	137
Mahomedan	7
	— 629

Total.....3846

The children now in the schools are thus classed:

Protestant christian	181
Roman christian	119
Brahmin & Soodra heathen	1265
Mahomedan	54
	— 1623

State of the Syrian College.

The missionaries make the following report on this subject, at the end of last year:—

The number of students receiving instruction is twenty-five; their studies are the Syriac and the English. Three of the students are surpassed by very few of the Catechists in their knowledge of the Syriac. Their progress in the English is small; the pronunciation they are gradually acquiring; and six or seven of them can read any book with tolerable ease; beyond this their knowledge of the language can be scarcely said to extend. Beside the students there are eighteen children receiving instruction in English. The difference of these from the students consists in their having received no ordination, by which the students are irrevocably set apart to the clerical office.

From this account the committee will perceive, that but little has yet been effected in the way of instruction; and until the missionaries, who more immediately attend to the education of the youth, are thoroughly acquainted with the language of the country, the progress must be slow.

The annual expenditure of the college is about 3000 rupees. This includes a monthly sum of about seventy rupees, received by the metropolitan in lieu of fees on ordination, &c. as heretofore practised. The income is about 2,500; leaving a surplus expenditure of 500 rupees. This statement is made without reference to the land lately granted to the college, from which no benefit can be

expected for two or three years to come, and which has hitherto been a great source of expenditure.

STORM ON THE 8TH MAY.*

The hopes that we formed in our paper of last week, as to the probability of the arrival at Calcutta of the missing ships, have not, we very much lament to say, yet been realized. Our Calcutta advices extend to the 17th ultimo, and though they speak of gales of wind, which the ship *Essex* encountered on the 8th, 9th, and 10th ultimo, and of its blowing almost a hurricane at Saugor, on the 12th and 13th, still remain destitute of the much wished for information. Three weeks have nearly elapsed since the subsiding of the gale, a time apparently sufficient to have gained intelligence regarding them, except in the event of some fatal accident. It now almost ceases to be a matter of doubt as to the fate they have met with; and the anxiety which has been so greatly and so generally felt for their safety, will begin to pass away into regret and sorrow, for the loss of so many lives, of so many persons doomed to experience the miseries and the horrors of a watery grave.—*Madras Paper, June 3.*

NARRATIVE OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP STEELE VENKATASOLOO.†

The following are extracts of a letter addressed to us from Masulipatam by a passenger on a native vessel, who left Madras on the 16th of April to join his corps at Vizagapatam.

"Soon after the ship parted from both her anchors and lost her rudder, she struck with a tremendous shock, and upset in the surf; she went entirely to pieces in the space of half an hour; during which awful crisis, considering it was midnight, pitch dark, pouring with rain, our child drowning, all hands clinging for their lives, the horror of our situation is easier conceived than described. Every spar of the wreck, the hon. Company's armack, about fifty pipes, with all the heavy baggage and sundries, were washed on shore about five hundred yards inland among thick bushes, for miles round about four feet under water. Some of the lighter boxes and small parcels were driven over these bushes a considerable distance further inland, so that, while the inundation remains, it will be very difficult to get at them; and when it subsides, it will be equally difficult to recover them, hid in a jungle such as that is. No property, however, was lost at sea. It is necessary to mention

* See Vol. X. p. 308.

† See Vol. X. p. 617, under head of "Madras Deaths."

all these circumstances for the information of those merchants in Madras who shipped goods on board, of those gentlemen who consigned sundries to my care, and of those persons at the northward who may deem it necessary to take any measures on account of the loss of their chests and parcels. For my own part, it was totally out of my power to secure or bring away a single thing, except the corpse of our poor infant, having to proceed four miles through water and jungle to the nearest village. The famished lascars, as was to be expected, soon got at the liquor, and became quite lawless."

Several hundred fishermen are also mentioned as having arrived at the spot, plundering and securing what they could seize. "They contrived," observes the letter, "to bury our wearing apparel so securely, that all the friendly exertions of the rajah, and the prompt measures of the magistrate of the district since, have not been able to recover a single article of it. Some of the chests and boxes have been brought from the wreck to the magistrate's cutcherry all empty. One trunk, however, of sundries consigned to my care for a person at Vizagapatam, and an article or two of our own, were discovered by the rajah's peons with regular search-warrants in a fisherman's village, and which have been dug up and restored. Five fishermen are imprisoned; and it is very probable these men may point out where the rest of the property is buried—in the jungle, or concealed among their huts."

The letter complains of delays, which the writer considers unnecessary, on leaving Madras, at places where they touched on the coast, and in the mode of navigating, as well as of the management of the ship when the storm reached her; and we fear those who embark on vessels navigated by natives too frequently have reason to complain in the same way—happily, however, very seldom—of so disastrous and melancholy a termination of the voyage as befel the writer of this letter and his family.

The mode of getting to Masulipatam is thus narrated:

"Of our broken chests we made a kind of raft, and eight fishermen out of a hundred remaining at the wreck swam across the river, towing us after them; but not one parcel, or bundle of wearing apparel, would they bring away with us. We then waded through mud and thorns for about three miles, till we reached Humaulday, whence are deep nullahs all the way, about 13 miles, to Masulipatam. We then hired a cocoa-nut tree canoe, crossed the northernmost branch of the Kistna, got into another nullah, and then, with the broken shaft of my bandy for a mast, and a gown for a sail, with the southerly wind in

our favour, and, above all, with the divine favour, we got safe to this station.

"In our passage we passed several remains of wrecks, and two dead bodies floating, one of which was an European."

The letter, dated the 28th ultimo, is signed

"J.C., lieutenant and passenger on board the late ship *Stree Venkatesoloo*."

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June 15.*]

WEATHER.

The weather at the presidency lately may be considered as far from reasonable. The wind from the land has been comparatively cool, and, instead of the usual sea-breezes, the March south or along-shore wind has generally prevailed. There have also been frequent showers, with thunder and lightning. On Tuesday night the lightning was extremely vivid and near, and the thunder awfully loud; but we have not heard of any accident having occurred. Fortunately the rain fell in considerable quantity during the thunder-storm, which was of some hours' continuance, the wind at the time having been from the N. E. quarter.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. July 20.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 30. Ship *George Home*, Telfar, from London 1st, Maderia 29th January, and Cape 6th April.—*Passengers*: For Madras: Mrs. Nepean and child, Mrs. Bews and two children; Mr. Bews, paymaster 73d reg.; Mr. J. Kelman, assist. surg.; Messrs. C. S.W. Nepean, J. Hart, O. Lloyd, P. Gardner, S. Goodridge, J. Clough, H. Taylor, H. Kirby, J. P. Purkins, H. T. Montmorency, O. St. John, P. Cook, G. Burn, J. E. Batchelor, and P. Glover, cadets.—For Bengal: Mrs. Pate and two children; Mr. C. Pate; J. Sharpe, free mariner; Messrs. H.T. Strettle, W. Ludlow, E. Cumberlidge, and J. Pate, cadets; and the Hon. P. Sinclair for the Cape.

31. Ship *Hannah*, Heathorn, from Bombay 9th, and Mangalore and Trincomallee 28th May.—*Passengers*: captain, officers, and passengers of the late ship *Hope*, from Mangalore; Capt. Deuman, Mr. Parker, Mr. Brunin, Mr. Edmonstone, Mr. De Souza, and his wife and six children.

Ship *Friendship*, Wise, from Bencoolen 18th April.

June 1. H.M.S. *Dauntless*, Hon. A. Gardner, from Trincomallee 30th May.

5. Ship *Earl of Balcarra*, Jameson, from Bombay 25th May.

H.M.S. *Carron*, Capt. Furneaux, from Trincomallee.

Schooner *Hermine*, Gaillereau, from Mauritius 1st March, and Colombo 24th

May.—*Passenger*: Mr. A. Swene, supercargo.

7. H.M.S. *Leander*, Capt. Richardson, C.B., from Trincomallee.

8. Ship *Venus*, Dawson, from Trincomallee 6th June.

9. Ship *Thomas Coutts*, Marjoribanks, from Bombay 28th May.

10. Ship *Edward Strettle*, Baldston, from Vizagapatam 8th May.

Ship *Cambridge*, Touissaut, from Bombay 28th May.

Brig *Salamanca*, G. East, from Fort Marlborough 19th April, Padang 7th, and Nattal 19th May.

11. Ship *Resource*, Williams, from Canton 13th April, and Anjar 25th May.

13. H.M.'s brig *Curlew*, B. Blackwood, Esq., acting commander, from Trincomallee 12th June.

14. Ship *Cochin*, J. P. Greene, from Calcutta 12th May.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Green; Lieut. Jas. Stewart, H.M.'s 46th regt.; Mr. Conductor James Elge, and Mr. Carrier.

16. Ship *Britannia*, Snowball, from Rangoon 9th May.

Ship *Volunteer*, Waterman, from the Persian Gulf and Bombay 2d June.

12. Ship *Ganges*, Chivers, from England 21st Feb.—*Passengers*. For Madras: Mrs. More and son; Capt. More, 89th regt.; Messrs. Bishop, Griffith, Annesley, Brown, Missetar, Robe, Sparrow, Mitchell, Eaton, Roebuck, Duff, Shee, and Minto, cadets.—Messrs. Allcock, A. A. Campbell, and J. Campbell, engineers.—For Bengal: Mrs. Pollaid, Mrs. Johnstone; Messrs. Roxburgh, Squibb, Kennedy, Preston, Rutherford, Shortreed, Talbot, Roebuck, and Pollaid, cadets.—Messrs. Johnstone, Brandon, Richardson, Scott, and Bartleman, assist. surgeons.—Messrs. Jollif and Rose, free mariners.

19. Ship *Lord Wellington*, Hill, from New South Wales 23d April.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Sutherland, 30th regt.; Lieut. Rains, 46th regt., and detachment of H.M.'s 46th regt.

20. H. C. ship *Duke of York*, Campbell, from London 8th March.

23. Ship *Catherine*, Banefield, from Zinzibar 28th May.

Schooner *Princess Charlotte*, Frisbie, from Masulipatam 12th June.—*Passenger*: Lieut. Bell, 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.

24. H. M. ship *Eden*, Lock, from Trincomallee.

H.M. ship *Liverpool*, Collier, from ditto.

26. Ship *Eliza*, Woodward, from Bathurst 3d May, and Bombay 7th June.

27. Ship *Hamon Shaw*, Hussian Bin Ebrahim, from Muscat 2d June.

28. Ship *Henry Porcher*, Phillips, from Calcutta 15th May.

29. Ship *Prince Regent*, Innis, from London 10th March.—*Passengers*: Mrs.

Bowser, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Smith, Misses M. Brodie, J. Brodie, J. Brodie, C. Brodie, and L. Brodie, M. Young, B. Young, C. Neale, E. H. Smith; Lieut. gen. Bowser, Lieut. col. Vigoreux, H.M. 30th regt.; Capt. Brunton, 13th regt. lt. dr.; Capt. Anoud, 34th regt.; Lieuts. Ralph, Ellis, and Scowney, 30th do.; Lieut. Parker, 46th do.; Surgeon Pollock, Esq. Norcott, Mr. J. Rich, surgeon; Mr. Chas. Robert Jones; Messrs. H. Watts, H. I. C. Messardiere, J. H. Warding, W. M. Lally, H. A. Nutt, B. Codrington, G. A. Brodie, C. A. Buxton, J. Harwood, Rochfort, Davidson, H. Short, H. Younge, H. Walters, C. Delanoy, cadets; Messrs. Adams and J. Stewart, surgeons.

30. Grab ship *Futta Alvadood*, Richardson, from Bombay 13th June.

July 1. Schooner *Hermine*, Gullewan, from Karrical 29th June.

7. Brig *Anna Catherine*, Ondreboour, from Trincomallee 1st July.

8. Ship *Golconda*, Edwards, from England 17th March.

11. Ship *Venus*, Dawson, from Coringa 1st July.

14. Ship *Amboyna*, Wilson, from Sydney 24th April.

15. Ship *Alexander*, Roger, from Bussorah 20th May.

17. Brig *Tagus*, Meyler, from Padang 24th June.

24. Ship *Ajax*, Clark, from England 10th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Arrow, Miss Eliza Arrow, Mrs. Ridsdale, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Perone, Capt. Norman, Rev. Thos. Ridsdale, Rev. Thos. Morris, Rev. M. Perone, Rev. B. S. Roche; Messrs. Malcolm M. Reid, P. A. Taylor, Norman Burt, Edw. Jardine, John Ure, Wm. Scott, Wm. Gamperiz, Theodore Longworth, Alex. Pitchairn, Chas. Wilford, Jas. Seddon, Wm. Gilby, Richard Otter, Thos. Wallace, Frederick Crocker, Geo. Leacock, Michael Joseph, Thos. Brown, and Chas. Edwards.

Departures.

May 25. Schooner *Princess Charlotte*, Frisbie, for Masulipatam.

29. Brig *Two Brothers*, Batta, for Pondicherry.

30. Ship *Bulmer*, Barclay, for Calcutta.

31. Ship *Hannah*, Heathorn, for Calcutta.

June 1. Danish ship *Nymphes*, Capt. P. S. Kierulf, for Copenhagen.

4. H.M. ship *Dauntless*, Hon. A. Gardner, on a cruise.

H.M. ship *Carrou*, Furneaux, on ditto.

8. Schooner *Lagille*, Jude, for Coringa.

— Cutter *Gutrinysda*, Kail, for Pondicherry and Colombo.

19. Ship *Friendship*, Wise, for Rangoon.

Ship *Venus*, Dawson, for Coringa.

21. Ship *Cochin*, Greene, for sea.

Ship Volunteer, Waterman, for Calcutta.

22. Ship George Hema, Telfair, for ditto.

23. Ship Catherine, Banfield, for ditto.

25. Ship Earl of Balcarras, Jameson, for Penang and China.—*Passengers*: J. Casamajor, Esq., E. H. Woodcock, Esq., and Surg. Longdill, for China.

26. Ship General Palmer, Truscott, for London.

29. H.M. ship Leander, commander-in-chief (the admiral) for Pondicherry.

H.M. ship Eden, Lock, on a cruise.

July 1. H.M. ship Liverpool, Collier, ditto.

Ship Eliza, Woodhead, for Calcutta.

2. Ship Ganges, Chivers, for ditto.

Ship Resource, Williams, for ditto.

3. Brig Two Brothers, Batta, for Colombo.

9. Brig Sweepstakes, Kirby, for Manipalram.

Ship Thomas Conits, for Penang and China.

Ship Henry Porcher, Phillips, for London.

14. Ship Cochin, Greene, for Calcutta.

15. Ship Golconda, Edwards, for ditto.

Ship Amboyna, Wilson, for ditto.

BIRTHS.

March 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Broderick, H. M. 54th regt. of a son.

31. At Poonamalle, the lady of the Rev. W. Malkin, chaplain, of a daughter.

May 18. At Pursevankum, Mrs. O'Leary, of a daughter.

20. The lady of Major Collette, 7th lt. caval., of a still-born female child.

22. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Hill, H. M. 69th regt. of a son.

31. At Cannanore, the lady of James Wyse, esq. of a son.

June 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Col. Freese, of a daughter.

4. At the Luz, Mrs. Oliver, of a daughter.

6. At Cannanore, the lady of Major John Leslie, commanding H.M. 69th regt. of a daughter.

8. At the Ameer Bhaug, the lady of Capt. Wood, of the Queen's Royal regt. military secretary to his excellency the Commander-in-chief, of a son.

9. Mrs. Pybus, widow of the late J. B. Pybus, esq. of the civil service, of a son.

14. The lady of William Cooke, esq. of a son.

July 1. At the Presidency, the lady of Daniel Elliot, esq. civil service, of a son.

3. At the house of John Dwyer, esq. the lady of John Rich, esq. surgeon on this establishment, of a daughter.

Latest, at Kilpauk, the lady of Capt. Miller, H. M. 46th regt., acting brigade major to H. M. forces, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 10. At Jaulnah, Mr. William Collin, sub-assistant surg., to Miss Mary Vernon.

22. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Thomas Locke, 7th regt. N. I., to Miss Helena F. F. De Sallio, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Sir F. De Sallio, of the Dutch service.

31. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Mr. George B. Pharaoh, late of H. M. 22d lt. drag., to Miss Susannah Freeborn.

June 7. At Madras, Capt. D. Ogilvie, 2d N. I. to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. Duncan, of Ratho, near Edinburgh.

— At the house of Major Lindsay, Nunddroog, Lieut. Calder, quart. mast. and paymast. rifle corps, youngest son of the late Alexander Calder, esq. of Lynagar, to Mrs. Anna M'Craith, widow of Capt. M'Craith, pioneers.

8. Mr. J. G. Turner to Miss Ann F. C. Reilly, daughter of Mr. Wm. Webster Reilly.

— At St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, Lieut. R. D. Odell, 1st bat. 13th regt. N. I. to Miss Sophia Matilda Dobbin.

— Mr. E. Luxa to Miss Harriet Charlotte Lucco, daughter of the late Lieut. Lucco, of the marine service.

22. At St. George's Church, Lieut. T. Festing, of the 2d bat. 16th regt. B. N. I. to Miss Mary Mascariet.

29. In the Scotch church, by the Rev. Dr. Allan, Mr. George Calder, to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Mr. John Lloyd, of Madras.

July 1. At Bangalore, Capt. Sidney Cotton, 22d drag., aid-de-camp, to Miss Marianne Hackett, youngest daughter of William Hackett, esq. of that corps, and sister-in-law to Major Gen. Hare, commanding in Mysore.

DEATHS.

Feb. 15. At Policole, at the house of Mr. A. M. De Silva, with consumption, Mrs. Joana De Silva, the wife of Mr. Stephen De Silva, aged 27 years and 5 days, leaving a disconsolate husband, 2 helpless children and a numerous circle of relatives, to bemoan their irreparable loss. She always proved the tenderest of parents and sincerest of friends.

March 18. At the Mount, of the cholera morbus, during only 3 hours illness, Serjt. Major Angus Davidson, of the 1st bat. artillery, aged 35; leaving a widow and large circle of relations and friends to deplore his premature loss.

April 27. Francis Agnani, the only child of Mr. M. Carrapiet, aged one year, nine months and nineteen days.

29. After a long and lingering illness

which he bore with exemplary patience. Mr. Charles De Castro, jeweller.

May 7. Rev. Mr. Keating, senior chaplain of Madras, of the cholera. He was taken ill in church just before the service began, and expired about 11 o'clock the same night.

14. At Jaulnah, of the epidemic, after an illness of only nine hours, Lieut. E. J. Loveridge, of the 2d bat. 5th regt. N. I. A young officer who promised to do the utmost credit to the service, and his loss is sincerely regretted by the officers of his corps and all who knew him.

19. At the Netherlands settlement of Jaggermaikporam, after a long illness borne with christian fortitude, C. B. Dirksy, esq. in the 61st year of his age, resident of that place, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his family, friends and acquaintance. He has left a widow, with a large family, to bewail his irreparable loss.

26. At Chittledroog, Ann, the wife of Mr. W. Bates, conductor of ordnance, aged 26 years, after a short illness, which she bore with pious resignation and christian fortitude, leaving a disconsolate husband and four children to lament her irreparable loss.

25. At Poonamallee, after a lingering illness, regretted by all who knew him, store-serjeant Henry Murphy, of H.M. 30th regt., aged 60 years; who during a service of upwards of 40 years ensured to himself the respect and consideration of his superior, and whose honest worth will long be cherished in the remembrance of his friends.

26. At Arcot, the Rev. Halhed Cox, chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

— Jas. Eason, late Lieut. of the 24th regt. aged 28 years.

27. At the house of Mr. John Lloyd, Master Dan. Horatio Lloyd, at the early age of five years and four months, of the cholera morbus, in eight hours.

28. Mary Helen, only daughter of Maj. Collette, 7th lt. cav., aged 14 months.

— At Masulipatam, Catherine Drummond, daughter of the late Maj. gen. Wahab, of the Madras establishment.

30. At Cindatrapettah, Mary, the wife of Serj. maj. Andrew Murray, of the 7th regt. lt. cavalry.

— Miss Theodosia Lloyd, aged 12 years and seven months, of the cholera morbus, in 14 hours. Her loss is sincerely deplored by a large circle of friends who knew and appreciated the good qualities of her affectionate heart, and whose mild and unassuming deportment attached her to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

June 1. Thos. Stackhouse, Esq. attorney at law of the supreme court of this presidency. He was highly respected in life, and as sincerely regretted in death.

5. At Guntour, in the 26th year of his age, W. D. Adamson, Esq., head assistant to the collector of that station: a young man possessed of the strictest principles of honour and integrity. His loss will be deeply lamented by his friends, and the Company have, in his premature death, been deprived of the services of a most promising and excellent young man.

— At Nagpore, A. M. Campbell, Esq., assist. surg. of the 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I.

7. At the house of J. C. Morris, Esq., in the 24th year of his age, Wm. Hardy, Esq., assist. surg. on this establishment, of the cholera morbus.

13. At Vizagapatam, the Rev. Edw. Pritchett, missionary, after a short attack of bilious fever. His qualifications were peculiarly suited to the office he sustained, possessing as he did a more than ordinary strong constitution and vigorous mind, both of which he was enabled to devote to the study of the Telooogo, into which language he translated and printed the New Testament under the patronage of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. He has left a widow and four children to lament their loss.

16. At Arcot, Maj. Mark West, of the 3d lt. cav., of cholera.

25. Jas. Rich., son of Mr. J. R. Hogg, bookseller, aged five years and 18 days.

July 10. Mrs. Aratoon Simeon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Aratoon Simeon, vicar of the Armenian Church at the presidency.

14. Miss Harriet Buines.

Latelly, on board the free trader Melish, on his passage to the Cape, Mr. Spottiswood, of the Madras civil service, much and deservedly lamented.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Residencies.

May 31. J. Williams, Esq. appointed to act as resident in Cutch.

Lieut. C. Walters of the European reg., to officiate as 2d assistant to the resident in Cutch.

C. Norris, Esq. to act as resident at Baroda.

Court of Circuit and Appeal.

July 19. Mr. A. Elphinstone to be assistant to the register to the court of circuit and appeal.

FORCE IN CUTCH.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1820.

Referring to the general order of the 26th ult., the hon. the Governor in council directs that the charge of the pay department be delivered over to the paymaster in Cutch, instead of the paymaster of the Baroda subsidiary, it having moved to

the former station to form part of Lieut. Col. the hon. L. Stanhope's force.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1820.

The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to confirm the following extracts from field orders issued by Lieut. Col. the hon. L. Stanhope, commanding the force in Cutch, the formation of two flank battalions and three brigades being sanctioned as a temporary measure:

Extract from field orders, by Lieut.

Col. the hon. L. Stanhope:—Camp near Bhooj, 1st June 1820.

A grenadier bat. will be formed under the command of Major Digby of H. M.'s 65th reg. composed of the following details.

Detachment H. M.'s 65th reg.

Grenadier company 2-10th reg.

2d companies 1st or grenadier reg.

Grenadier company 1st-9th reg.

Lieut. Barnes H. M.'s 65th reg. will act as adj. to this bat.

The light companies of the 2d-3d, 1st-5th, 1st-6th and 1st-9th in addition to the light company and two bat. companies of the 2d-10th, will form a bat. under Capt. Gilkrist 1st-6th.

Lieut. Seymour is appointed to act as adj. to this corps, which is to be drilled to Lt. inf. manoeuvres and called the Lt. bat.

The flank companies of the 1st-9th and 1st companies of the 2d-3d, 1st-5th, and 1st-6th regts. are to be completed to 100 rank and file, and a European officer each.

The troops at the head quarters of the force and on the march to camp are brigaded as follows.

1st. or cav. brig., Lieut. Col. Barclay 1st Lt. cav. commanding.

1st. regiment light cavalry.

2d regiment light cavalry.

Major of brig., Capt. Byne H. M.'s 17th drags.

Qr.mast. of brig., Cornet Woodhouse, 1st Lt. cav.

2d brig., Lieut.col. Wilson, 2d Lt. cav. commanding.

2d battalion 3d regiment.

1st battalion 5th regiment.

1st battalion 6th regiment.

Major of brig., Lieut. Stepany, H. M.'s 65th reg.

Qr.mast. of brig., Lieut. Wilson, 2d Lt. cav.

3d brig. or reserve, Major Sale, H. M.'s 17th drags. commanding.

His Majesty's 17th dragoons.

Grenadier battalion.

Light battalion.

Major of brig., Capt. Sale, H. M.'s 17th drags.

Qr.mast. of brig., Cornet Wilkinson, 2d Lt. cav.

Lieut. Col. Kemp will remain in command of the troops at Bhooj with the staff of the subsidiary force, and will receive further instructions from the officer commanding the force.

Capt. Manson of the artil. is appointed to act as commissary of stores to the field force, and Lieut. Moore pay-master to the Bhooj brig., to conduct the duties of the pay department, until the pleasure of government shall be known.

Capt. Ellis, sub-assist.com.gen., will act as field com. to the troops in Cutch until further orders, and Capt. Payne will continue to act as sub-assist.com. and in charge of the bazar at Bhooj under the direction of Capt. Ellis.

All command and staff appointments in the field force not mentioned in these orders will cease from this date, and the officers holding them rejoin their corps.

Camp near Bhooj, 2d June 1820.

Lieut. Leeson is appointed to act as adj., Serj. Bromley as serj.major, and Serj. Clifford as Qr.mast.serj. to the detachment of artil. until the pleasure of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief shall be known.

Lieut. Moore, paymaster to the force, is placed in charge of the post office department, and will take immediate measures for establishing a daily communication with Kaira in Guzerat.

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS, A. A. G.

Bombay Castle, July 10, 1820.

The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to confirm Lieut. Rollings of the 1st or grenadier reg. in the situation of interpreter and qr.mast. of the temporary grenadier bat. formed in Cutch, to which he was nominated by Lieut. Col. the hon. L. Stanhope on the 7th ult.

Bombay Castle, July 18, 1820.

The following field orders issued by Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope, commanding the field force in Cutch, are confirmed.

Extract from field orders, by

Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope.

—Camp at Kairah, 21st June 1820.

Capt. Bagnold, of the 2d bat. 3d regt., is appointed to act as interpreter to the officer commanding the field force till the pleasure of government shall be known.

Camp at Kairah, 22d June 1820.

A lock hospital will be established in the force, under the superintendence of Assist.surg. Graham, who will indent for routes and every thing necessary to complete the establishment without delay, agreeably to the existing regulations on that subject.

Camp at Kairah, 23d June 1820.

Serj.maj. Hall, of H.M.'s 17th drags., is appointed to act as provost serjeant to the field force till the pleasure of his Exc. the commander-in-chief shall be known.

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS D.A.G.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS,
ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK, REMOVALS, &c.*Surat.*

June 20. The hon. the Governor-in-council is pleased to appoint Capt. A. W. Browne, of the 6th regt. N.I., to succeed the late Capt. Campbell as barrack master.

Guzerat.

June 3. Lieut.col. Wilson, of H.M.'s 17th drags., is confirmed in the command of the northern division of Guzerat during the absence of Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope, or until further orders.

Lieut.col. Barclay's Force.

May 26. The hon. the Governor-in-council permits Capt. Campbell to resign the appointment of paymaster to Lieut.col. Barclay's force, and transfers that department to the charge of Capt. Stanley, paymaster to the Baroda subsidiary force.

*Engineer and Survey Departments in the
Deccan.*

May 26. A vacancy having taken place in the survey department in the Deccan, by the death of Lieut. Wright, Lieut. N. Campbell, of the 6th regt. N.I., is directed to do duty under Major Sutherland until further orders.

July 18. The Governor in council is pleased to appoint Ensign Slight, of the engineers, to be assistant to the executive engineer in the Deccan, to be stationed in Candeleish.

Phalunpore.

May 31. With reference to the general order of the 13th of May, Capt. Wm. Miles is directed to return to his duty as agent at Phalunpore.

Sholapore.

June 3. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to accept Major Campbell's resignation of the command of the fort and garrison of Sholapore, and to appoint Capt. A. W. Browne, of the 6th regt. N.I., to that situation.

July 18. Capt. Crozier, of the 11th regt. N.I., to command the fort of Sholapore, vacated by the removal of Capt. A. W. Browne.

Poona.

May 27. Lieut. Mansfield, senior assistant commandant, is appointed to the command of the 4th division of the Poona auxiliary horse, vice Lieut. Hunter, returned to England; Lieut. T. M. Baillie, of the 2d regt. N.I., succeeding Lieut. Mansfield, as assist. commandant.

June 9. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Thos. Morris, of the 12th regt. N.I., to officiate in the duties of interpreter in the oriental languages to the officer commanding the Poona division of the army, until further orders.

June 18. Capt. C. B. James, to be paymaster to the Poona division of the army, Lieut. Henderson acting for him until further orders.

Conkan.

July 24. The hon. the Governor in council appoints Capt. W. Black to officiate as paymaster in the Conkan, for Lieut. Henderson, nominated to Poona.

Rank in the Army.

Bombay Castle, 3d June 1820.—For the purpose of giving effect to the augmentation announced in the general order, dated the 24th of last month, the hon. the Governor in council directs that the following promotions and distribution of officers be made, viz.

Infantry.—Sen. Lieut.col. W. Ronne, to be lieut.col. commandant on the augmentation.—Date of rank, 4th May 1820.

Sen. Major B. Kennett, J. P. Dunbar, A. Aitchison, and W. Turner, to be lieut.col. on the augmentation.—Do. do.

June 20. Sen. Maj. A. Hogg, to be lieut.col. on the augmentation.—Date of rank 4th May 1820.

Lieut.col. B. Kennett to take rank, vice Stewart deceased.—Date of rank 19th Jan. 1820.

Cavalry.

1st Regt.—June 3. Sen. Capt. H. Smith to be major; Lieut. Brevet Capt. R. Dawson to be captain; and Cornet T. Myles to be lieutenant, vice Dunbar, promoted, 4th May 1820.

Cornet E. Sparrow to be lieutenant, vice Hammond, removed to the 3d regt. light cav. ditto.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the infantry to the cavalry at their own request:

Lieut. Haggart, of the Europ. regt., to be 5th cornet to the 1st regt. light cav.; date of rank, 4th May 1820.

Lieut. Sanderson of the 8th regt. N.I. to be 4th cornet to the 1st regt. light cav.; date of rank, 4th May 1820.

Ensign Conyngnam, from the infantry, to be 6th cornet, ditto.

2d Regt.—June 3. Senior Capt. G. A. Litchfield, to be major, Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) W. C. Illingworth to be captain, and Cornet P. P. Wilson to be lieutenant, vice Turner, promoted, 4th May 1820.

Cornet Thos. Wilkinson to be lieutenant, vice Jameson, removed to the 3d regt. light cav. ditto.

Acting Cornet H. Fawcett to be cornet, vice Wilson promoted and transferred to the 1st regt. light cav., 4th May 1820.

Acting Cornet Hugh Grant to be cornet, vice Wilkinson, promoted and appointed to the 2d regt. light cav., 4th May 1820.

Lieut. H. Kensington, of the 11th regt., is posted to the 2d regt. light cav. as fourth cornet.

21. Ensign Pringle to be 5th cornet to the 2d regt. light cav., 4th May 1820.

July 4. Lieut. Beni Payne, from the 4th regt. N. I., to the 2d regt. light cav. as 6th cornet at his own request.—Date of rank, 4th May 1820.

3d Regt.—June 3. To be officered as follows:—Maj. P. De Lamotte.—Capt. S. Whitehill, W. Gillcrest, S. W. Wells.—Lieuts. F. Jarvis, W. Hammond, H. Jameson, J. Sutherland, G. Marshall, G. J. C. Paul.—Cornets, M. Stark, O. A. Woodhouse, J. K. E. Johnstone, three vacant.

Sen. Captain in the line P. De Lamotte of the 10th regt. N. I., to be major on the augmentation and removed to the 3d regt. L. C., ditto.

Cornet G. J. C. Paul, of 1st regt. L. C. to be Lieut. on the augmentation, and removed to the 3d regt. L. C.

Lieut. Peyton, of the 5th regt. N. I., to be 5th cornet to the 3d regt. L. C.

The rank of acting cornet, W. H. Ottey, a cadet for the cavalry, having been received, he is promoted to cornet and posted as 4th cornet on the 3d regt. L. C.

To be Cornets, &c. but not posted.—June 21. Mr. Henry James Robinson.

Andrew William Pringle, permanently posted.

Henry Conyham, ditto.

Europ Regt.

June 3. Lieut. Geo. Taylor to be capt. vice Barr, removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

21. J. Watkins permanently posted as ensign, 17th Sept. 1819, as Lieut. 14th April 1820.

Robert Mignan, permanently posted as ensign, 1st Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. R. Wynter permanently posted as ensign, 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

R. S. Hell, permanently posted as ensign, 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

Henry Cooke, permanently posted as ensign, 1st March 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

A. P. Hockin, permanently posted as ensign, 1st March 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

G. W. Dardes, permanently posted as ensign, 1st March 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt.—June 21. C. H. Wells, permanently posted as ensign, 27th Sept. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

C. C. Rebenacke, permanently posted as ensign, 2d Nov. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. Whitaker, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

T. Probyn, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

2d Regt.—June 3. Senior Capt. J. Hickey to be major; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) S. Hughes to be captain; and Ensign J. G. Birds to be lieutenant, vice Aitchison, promoted.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Cocke to be captain; and Ensign G. C. Robinson to be lieutenant, vice N. Betts, removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

20. Senior Capt. V. Kennedy to be major; and Brevet Capt. F. Hickey to be captain, vice Hoze, promoted.

21. H. S. Le Blanc, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. Hall, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

F. C. Darke, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

3d Regt.—June 3. Senior Capt. H. Torrey to be major; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Cruikshank to be captain; and Ensign J. B. F. Lavery to be lieutenant, vice Kennett, promoted.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) R. Taylor to be captain; and Ensign W. N. T. Sme to be lieutenant, vice Bagnold, removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

20. Major H. Torrey, Capt. J. Cruikshank, and Lieut. J. B. T. Lavery to take rank, vice Kennett, promoted 19th Jan. 1820.

21. W. Macan, permanently posted as ensign 1st Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

T. Bell, permanently posted as ensign 22d Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. Hawkes, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec., as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

O. Poole, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

July 18. The appointment made by Lieut. Col. McClinch, commanding the 1st batt. 3d regt. N. I., of Lieut. W. Keys, to officiate as quarter-master to that battalion, is confirmed from the 1st instant until further orders.

4th Regt.—June 3. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) G. Arden to be captain, vice Kinnersley, promoted.

21. G. Mackintosh, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as Lieut. 27th Jan. 1820.

G. W. Gillio, permanently posted as ensign 1st Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

R. Payne, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

E. Grisdale, permanently posted as ensign 27th Dec. 1819, as Lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. Hobson, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as Lieut. 4th May.

July 4. Senior Ensign J. Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Payne, transferred to the cavalry.

5. Lieut. J. Neville to take rank, vice S. J. Wambey, retired, 2d June 1819.

Lieut. P. M. Melvill to take rank 22d Nov. 1819.

Lieut. G. Mackintosh to take rank 26th Dec. 1819.

18. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Graham to be adjutant in succession to Arden, promoted; date of appointment 4th May 1820.

28. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. A. W. Burn, 2d batt., to officiate as quarter-master to that battalion from the 3d instant.

5th Regt.—June 2. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. H. D. Robertson to be captain, vice Midford, deceased; date of rank, 14th May 1820.

3. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) T. Palin to be captain, vice Barnwell, removed to the 12th regt. N.I., 4th May 1820.

12. Lieut. P. W. Pouget to be adjutant in succession to Long, promoted; date of rank, 1st June 1820.

21. F. H. Billamore, permanently posted as ensign 16th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 16th Jan. 1820.

J. P. Cumming, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 21st April 1820.

G. Duvernet, permanently posted as ensign 1st Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

T. B. Kinsey, permanently posted as ensign 22d Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

A. McDonald Elder, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

F. W. Parry, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

6th Regt.—June 3. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) A. W. Browne to be captain, vice Gillkrest, removed to the 3d regt. light cavalry.

21. W. J. Browne, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 31st Jan. 1820.

G. Boyd, permanently posted as ensign 27th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

G. M. Hughes, permanently posted as ensign 22d Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

C. Richardes, permanently posted as ensign 27th Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

J. Campbell, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

7th Regt.—May 26. The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. H. A. Harvey, of the 7th regt. N.I., and barrack-master at Kaira, to officiate as interpreter to the 2d batt. 7th reg. N.I. from the 15th ultimo.

June 3. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) R. Stam-

per to be captain, vice Whitehill, removed to the 3d regt. light cav.

21. R. Carr, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 15th Feb. 1820.

H. Cracklow, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

E. M. Ennis, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

8th Regt.—June 3. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. Davis to be captain, vice Napier, removed to the 12th regt. N.I.

21. C. B. Parker, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 19th Feb. 1820.

C. J. Westley, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

George Macan, permanently posted as ensign 1st Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

William Barnett, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

Henry Pelham, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

9th Regt.—June 20. Capt. R. Campbell, and Lieut. T. D. Hughes to take rank, vice Byers, resigned. Date of rank 19th June 1819.—Capt. W. H. Sykes and Lieut. H. N. Corsellis to take rank in succession to Capt. D. Campbell, promoted. Date of rank 5th June 1819.

Capt. M. Soppitt, and Lieut. A. P. Le Messurier to take rank, vice Anderson, deceased. Date of rank 15th Oct. 1819.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. B. Campbell to be capt., in succession to Willis, promoted, 16th Oct. 1819.

Lieut. T. R. Gordon to take rank in succession to A. B. Campbell, promoted. Do. do.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Hurle to be capt., vice R. Campbell, deceased, 7th June 1820.

21. A. P. Le Messurier, provisionally posted as ensign 16th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 16th Jan. 1820.

J. R. Gordon, permanently posted as ensign 27th Sept. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

A. F. Johnson, permanently posted as ensign 12th Nov. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

J. S. Jameson, permanently posted as ensign 22d Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

J. S. Down, permanently posted as ensign 22d Dec. 1819, as lieutenant. 4th May 1820.

Fitz. F. Newton Barton Von Burr Fortune, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

T. Donnelly, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieutenant. 4th May.

July 19. Lieut. J. Craig is appointed

to act as adjutant to the 2d batt. 9th regt. N. I. until further orders, vice Lieut. Waite, removed to the 2d-12th regt.; date of appointment 4th May 1820.

10th Regt.—June 3. Lieut. (Brevet Captain) S. Wells to be captain, vice De Lamotte, promoted.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) J. Jones to be captain, vice Wells, removed to the 3d regt. it. cav.

20. Lieut. W. Nixon to be adjutant, resigning the situation of Interpreter and quarter-master, vice Jones, promoted; date of appointment 5th June 1820.

21. J. Dillon Browne, permanently posted as ensign 16th Sept. 1819, as lieut. 16th Jan. 1820.

G. H. Hogg, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as lieut. 4th May 1820.

R. M. M. Cooke, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. W. Gordon, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieut. 4th May.

11th Regt.—June 3. Lieut. (Brevet Captain) R. Campbell to be captain, vice Tucker, promoted.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) A. Grafton to be captain, vice Deschamps, removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

21. F. Marshall, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieut. 16th Jan. 1820.

S. Hennell, permanently posted as ensign 17th Sept. 1819, as lieut. 6th Feb. 1820.

G. T. Parry, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as lieut. 4th May 1820.

J. Paul, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieut. 4th May.

July 18. The Governor in council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieut. J. Wilkinson, of the 11th regt. N. I., of his commission in the honorable Company's service.

12th Regt.—June 3. To be officered as follows:—Majors, J. Kinnersley, W. P. Tucker;—Captains, H. R. Deschamps, N. Betts, D. Barr, R. Barnwell, J. P. Napier, M. E. Bagnold, J. Barclay, G. J. Wilson;—Lieutenants, W. Ogilvie, R. Ogilby, W. B. Corker, R. Waite, C. Newport, T. D. Mofris, J. Rankin, W. T. Glascott, A. Jellicoe, T. M. Baillie, T. Lechmere, J. Scott, W. Allen, H. Lyons, R. Ord, G. More, J. Outram, and S. P. Palmer, 4 vacant:—Ensigns, 10 vacant.

Senior Capt. in the line J. Kinnersley, of the 4th regt. N. I., to be major on the augmentation, and removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

Senior Capt. in the line W. P. Tucker, of the 11th regt. N. I., to be major on the augmentation, and removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

Senior Lieut. in the line and (Brevet Captain) J. Barclay, 7th N. I., to be capt. on the augmentation, and removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

Senior Lieut. in the line (Brevet Captain) G. J. Wilson, 11th N. I., to be captain on the augmentation, and removed to the 12th regt. N. I.

17. Lieut. R. Ogilby, to be adjutant to the 1st batt., with the present date of appointment, 30th Sept. 1817.

Lieut. R. Waite, to be adjutant to the 2d batt., retaining his present date of appointment, 16th Nov. 1817.

21. B. Justice, permanently posted as ensign 22d Dec. 1819, as lieut. 4th May 1820.

Thomas Briggs, permanently posted as ensign 23d Dec. 1819, as lieut. 4th May 1820.

R. Albert Bayly, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieut. 4th May.

W. F. Barlow, permanently posted as ensign 28th Feb. 1820, as lieut. 4th May.

July 19. Lieut. T. Lechmere, to officiate as quarter-master to the 1st batt. 12th regt. N. I. until further orders; date of appointment 10th July 1820.

Two Extra Battalions:—June 3. His Excellency the commander-in-chief will be pleased to recommend the officers for the two extra battalions directed to be raised, viz. a commandant and adjutant, and order their formation.

17. Capt. N. Betts to command 1st extra batt.

Brevet Captain F. Hicks to command 2d extra batt.

Lieut. W. Sterling to be adjutant to do, with the present date of appointment, 27th May 1820.

July 27. Lieut. J. H. Bellasis, of the 5th regt. N. I., to be adjutant to 1st batt., date of appointment 20th July 1820.

Auxiliary Infantry:—May 27. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Sterling to the adjutancy of the supernumerary battalion of the auxiliary infantry, vacant by return to England of Capt. Sykes.

Infantry Cadets appointed to Ensigncies but not posted, &c.

June 3. Messrs. H. Cracklow and J. D. Brown, appointed cadets for this presidency, are admitted on the establishment, the former from the 22d and the latter from the 30th ultimo, and Mr. Cracklow is promoted to ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

10. Admitted and promoted to ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter:—Messrs. E. M. Ennis, T. R. Wynter, W. Barnett, R. S. Hele, H. Pelham, J. Whitaker, J. Campbell, F. F. N. B. V. B. Fortune, T. Probyn, O. Poole, H. Conyngham, R. A. Bayly, W. F. Barlow, J. Hall, F. C. Darke, H. Cooke, A. P. Hockin,

G. W. Dardes, J. Hobson, and J. W. Gordon.

21. Admitted and promoted to ensign, date of rank to be settled hereafter: Mr. J. H. Chalmers.

Mr. C. Richardes, who has recently been appointed a cadet by the honorable court, having reported his arrival at the presidency and taken the oath of fidelity, is also admitted on the establishment from the 17th instant.

Artillery.

June 5.—Lieut. Geo. Rose Lyons of the artillery is appointed adj. and qr. mast. to the 2d troop of horse artillery, vice Capt. Gibson, gone to Europe; date of appointment 1st May, 1820.

21. In consequence of the death of Col. Griffith, the following promotions are ordered by the hon. the Governor in Council, to take place in the Hon. Company's regiment of artillery:

Lieut. col. Henry Hessman to be lieut. col. commandant, vice Griffith deceased; date of rank 19th June 1820.

Maj. C. Hodgson to be lieut. col., Capt. R. McIntosh to be major, and Lieut. Jas. Cocke to be capt., vice Hessman promoted, date of rank 19th June 1820.

In publishing the promotions in the regiment of artillery, in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. J. Griffith, the commandant of the 2d bat. of artillery, and commanding the garrison of Bombay, the Hon. the Governor in Council feels it due to the claims which that officer has established on the consideration of government by a service of nearly 38 years (during which he has been distinguished by his zeal, intelligence, and professional acquirements) to express the regret with which he has received the communication of that mournful event, and to record the high sense he entertains of the public services and private worth of the deceased.

Ordnance Department.

June 30.—Sub-Conductor Geo. Houston to be conductor, in succession to N. Houston deceased, date of rank 12 June 1820.

July 28.—Sub Conductor Robt. Johnson to be an acting conductor in succession to Metcalf deceased, date of rank 22d July 1820.

Pioneers.

June 17.—Capt. Geo. Challon of the 3d regt., to command the pioneers, vice De Lamotte promoted, date of appointment 1st June 1820.

Medical Establishment.

May 25.—In consequence of a third member having been appointed provisionally to the Medical Board, the following promotions and arrangements are ordered by the Hon. the Governor in Council to take place:—

Surg. C. A. West, to be super.surg.,

vice Sproule promoted, date of rank 17th May 1820.

Senior Assist.surg. Jas. Mitchell, to be surg. in succession to West,—ditto.

Surg. Wm. Panton, to be garrison surg. at Surat in succession to West,—ditto.

Superintending Surg. J. Milne, M. D., to the Northern and Southern Concan, including the island of Salsette, in succession to Sproul.

Superintending Surg. H. Robertson, to the Baroda subsidiary force, in succession to Milne.

Superintending Surg. C. A. West to Candesh, in succession to Robertson.

June 3.—Surg. J. Mitchell to take rank on the augmentation.

Assist.surg. P. Leslie to be surg. on the augmentation.

Assist.surg. J. Orton to be surg. in succession to West.

The hon. the Governor in Council has transferred Assist.surg. Edgar from the Margaret and Frances to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's cruiser Teignmouth.

10. Messrs. John Graham Stuart and Chas. Downey admitted as assist.surgs.

20. The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Sub-assist.surg. Fallon from the Hon. Company's cruiser Thetis to the Prince of Wales.

21. The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. Assist.surg. C. Adam, in charge of the medical duties of the residency at Bhooj, at the disposal of the officer commanding the force in Cutch until further orders.

July 18. The rank of the undermentioned assist. surgeons appointed by the hon. Court having been received, commissioners are assigned in them severally, from the dates of their departure from Europe:—

	Date of Rank.
John Harding (not joined)	
Charles Jameson, appointed in India, not confirmed by the hon. Court.	
Richard Thos. Barra.....	24th Jan. 1819.
Joseph William Cumine.....	4th Feb.
Robert Martin.....	8th do.
Joseph McMorris.....	23d Mar.
Joseph Glen.....	5th Apr.
James Brydon.....	10th do.
Anthony Conwell.....	19th do.
William Taylor, M.D.....	1st May.
Christopher Kane.....	do.
William Symonds Cooke.....	2d do.
John Gordon.....	11th do.
Robert Finlay.....	26th do.
Robert Green.....	12th do.
William Gray.....	do.

20. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Assist.surg. Downey, now doing duty with the artillery in the fort, to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's surveying vessel the Discovery.

FURLONGHS.

May 26. Lieut. G. Sangster, 9th regt. N.I., to England on sick certificate for three years.

June 1. Lieut. E. W. Jones, 2d regt. N.I., to England on urgent private affairs for one year, from the date of his embarkation.

5. Lieut. F. Sharpe, personal brig. major to Maj. gen. Smith, and Assist. surg. Wm. Gall to sea on sick certificate, and to be absent for a period of six months.

21. Maj. Tucker, dep. qr. master-gen. to the army, and late paymaster to the troops at Java, to Calcutta for the purpose of bringing the accounts of the Java pay-office to a speedy and final settlement.

30. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. McIntire, 10th regt. N.I., to England on sick certificate for three years.

July 8. Capt. A. W. Browne, barrack-master in the south. div. of Guzerat, to remain at the presidency until the end of the present month.

10. Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 1st bat. 10th regt. Madras N.I., for six months.

13. Lieut. Wm. Waterfield, 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I., to England for a period of three years.

20. Lieut. Wm. Shaw, 1st bat. 10th regt. Madras N.I., to sea for the recovery of his health for a period of ten months.

23. Lieut. J. Thomas, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I., to sea for the recovery of his health for eight months.

24. The furloughs to sea on sick certificate granted to Lieut. W. Cazelet and Lieut. Humphrey Lyons are extended, the former to the 1st of Sept., and the latter to the 1st November next.

Capt. A. B. Campbell, 9th regt. N.I., to the presidency as soon as the season opens, for the purpose of finishing his accounts as paymaster of the late field force under Lieut. col. Barclay.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S 65TH REGT. AT MANDAVIE.*

The Charlotte, Capt. Stevenson, returned here on Sunday last from Mandavie. She reached that place on the 25th May, and landed the whole of the detachment of H. M.'s 65th regt. with their tents &c. in safety on the same afternoon. After landing the stores and taking in ballast, she sailed again on the 28th. She experienced some little difficulty in clearing the gulf of Cutch, but effected it on the third day after leaving Mandavie.—*Bom. Cour.* June 10, as quoted by *Mad. Cour.* June 23.

PERSIAN GULF.

An Arab ship which came in from Muscat on Monday has brought us but little news; the Imam was at Muscat, and

had sent all the assistance in his power to Ras-el-Khima to accelerate the removal of the garrison to Kishma.—*Bom. Gaz.* June 21.

STAGNATION OF COMMERCE.

Extract from a letter, dated Aug. 13. —“ This last year has been a complete blank in the commercial history of Bombay, owing to the failure of the cotton crops and the glut of European goods of all descriptions. The ship-owners have been in some measure relieved by an expedition to the Persian Gulf, the result of which you must be acquainted with before this. Another expedition is in embryo for Cutch and the banks of the Indus, His Majesty's ships Eden and Curlew have proceeded to the Red Sea, where a further force will soon join them, for the purpose of bombarding the town of Mocha, the governor of which place, having maltreated some of our people about two years ago, refuses to make any apology, as required by Government. These things will enable us to keep up our heads until the beginning of next year, when our trade, I hope, will flow in the same regular stream as usual.”

Inclosed in the letter was a Bombay price current, by which it appears that English boots and shoes, cutlery, and cotton are at prime cost; earthenware at ten per cent. discount; and jewellery, patent shot, and snuffs without demand. Ale and beer, carpeting, glass-ware, gloves, hams and cheese, linens and muslins, Arrowsmith's and Horsburgh's maps and charts, mathematical instruments, marine stores, millinery, music, perfumery, plate, and plated ware, are all more or less on the advance.—*Plymouth Telegraph*, as quoted by *London Paper*, Dec. 20.

NEW CAUSEWAY.

May 31, 1820.

Amidst all the apathy attendant on almost a total cessation of commercial speculation, we notice, amongst other improvements in our roads and comforts, the erection of a causeway or vallard, which will connect Bombay to Old Woman's Island.—*Bom. Gaz.*

FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a crowded part of the bazar within the fort, which on its first appearance threatened great havoc; on the first alarm however being given, H.M. 47th regt. under Col. Elrington immediately repaired to the spot, and by the valuable assistance thus afforded to the police and engine department, its destructive effects were confined to the house in which it originated.—*Bom. Cour.* June 10, as quoted by *Mad. Cour.* June 23.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF A WEATHER-CHEST.

Towards the close, however, of these demonstrations of loyalty* and dutiful affection to his present Majesty, a considerable degree of alarm and agitation was created by the awful explosion of a weather-chest on Hornby's battery, by which accident we were concerned to find that six Europeans were blown up (their bodies mangled in the most distressing manner); and two lascars were killed, and one matross desperately wounded, on this unfortunate occasion, large fragments of the gun-carriages being hurled to a distance from the spot.

Almost every house in the vicinity of the battery has suffered from the concussion, and the damage sustained in the destruction of chandeliers and of other furniture of this description has been to a great extent and value.

The names of the unfortunate Europeans who suffered by this melancholy event are conductor John Metcalfe, sub-conductor Weate, gunners Terrence Moore, James Wallace, James Sandham, and Michael Cotter. The distress occasioned by this accident is heightened by the circumstance that some of the sufferers have left widows and orphans to deplore their loss. Conductor Metcalfe has left a widow and two children; sub-conductor Weate, a widow far advanced in pregnancy and one child; and gunner Wallace, a widow and four children. Bereft of husbands and parents, on whose exertions their comforts and very subsistence depended, these afflicted beings have a claim on the liberality of this society, which we are confident will not be appealed to in vain.—*Id. Id.*

WEATHER, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.†

Whilst we congratulate ourselves at the presidency with the gradual diminution, if not the total absence of cholera, yet we are concerned to state that it continues to rage in many parts of Guzerat and Cutch with great violence.—*Bom. Gaz. June 7.*

June 17, 1820.—The south-west monsoon rains we think may now be considered as fairly set in, a few mild showers of rain having fallen since Wednesday last. We hope this change in the weather will check the progress of the epidemic cholera, which we are sorry to report yet continues its ravages; and although it has been decreasing a little for the last three or four days, the proportion of deaths is still considerable.—*Bom. Cour.*

June 21, 1820.—Since our last the

rain has fell in torrents, and, as we had conjectured, a diminution of the cholera has certainly taken place, as will be noticed in the annexed statement.

Died of cholera morbus from 18th June to the 19th June 1820, inclusive.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
13 June....	22	29	9	60
14 —.....	24	14	4	42
15 —.....	17	21	7	45
16 —.....	18	24	8	50
17 —.....	24	13	6	43
18 —.....	17	13	3	33
19 —.....	13	15	4	32
	153	129	41	305

[*Bom. Gaz.*]

The rain has fallen copiously during the last week, and we are happy to be able to state that the police returns exhibit a very considerable decrease of casualties from the epidemic cholera.—*Bom. Cour. June 24.*

The weather of the last week has been milder than we ever recollect. It began however yesterday to rain, and gave some indication of a boisterous spring. The Upton Castle, however, bound to Madras and Bengal, got safe out.—*Bom. Gaz. Aug. 9.*

STORM, ON THE 8TH MAY.*

We are sorry to state that the accounts received from the coast to the southward of us, and from Madras, bring tidings of a very severe storm, which appears to have raged with great violence, both on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, on the evening of the 8th and all the 9th and 10th inst. The injury done both on shore and at sea is very considerable. For the particulars of the effects of the gale at Madras we refer to the accounts copied from the papers of that presidency under the usual head. We have also copied the account given by the gazette; and we are sorry to add, that the apprehensions which were entertained of the loss of the *Hibernia* have unfortunately proved too well founded, this ship having been run on shore and lost off Cape Ramus. We are also concerned to state, that Capt. Atkinson and two lascars were lost with her; the rest of the crew got safe on shore. The following we believe will be found as correct a statement of the loss of the *Hibernia* as has yet been received here.

The brig *Hibernia* sailed from this port for Singapore on the 9th inst., and during the night of Wednesday the 10th they experienced very severe weather. Every precaution was then used for the safety of the ship. Early in the night, however, she made much water, and at midnight

* On his Majesty's Accession; see vol. X. p. 623.

† See vol. X. p. 593.

* See ante under head of "Madras," and vol. X. from p. 301 to p. 304.

she had four feet in her hold, one pump constantly going, the other useless from the ship lying over, although under barepoles. The water increasing fast, the captain directed the vessel to be steered for the shore. At day-light on Thursday morning they found themselves close to the shore, a little to the southward of Goa, off Cape Ramus. They were immediately afterwards driven on the rocks. The captain in getting into the long-boat was lost, together with two lascars. The chief mate and the remainder of the crew got on shore by means of the foremast, which went by the board and fell upon the rocks.

The brig *Dotterel*, for whose safety fears were also entertained, has got safe into Bancoote river.

The tidal of a pattamar just arrived from Cowghat, states that of 21 pattamars in company with him, only four besides his vessel are saved. The crews of most of them however have escaped. He reports also the loss of a ship and a dow in Mangalore roads, and two vessels off Goa.—*Bom. Cour.* May 27.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The number of merchant vessels of all nations that have entered the harbour of Bombay for the last two years are as follows:—1818, 200; 1819, 190.—*Bom. Gaz.* Aug. 9.

BIRTHS.

May 2. The wife of Conductor Westford, of a daughter.

19. The lady of Capt. Philip Maughan, H. C. Bombay marine, of a son.

29. At Seroor, the lady of Lieut. J. Sandwith, 2d batt. 1st or Grenadiers, of a son.

June 1. The lady of M. Forbes, Esq. of a son.

5. At Fort Victoria, the lady of J. H. Pelly, Esq. of a son.

—, At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Slight, Bombay engineers, of a daughter.

6. At Colaba, the lady of Lieut. col. O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th regt., of a son.

—, At Kaira, the lady of Cornet Potts, H. M. 17th light dragoons, of a son.

11. At Mazagon, the lady of the Rev. J. Horner, Missionary, of a daughter.

12. The wife of Mr. Jas. Diggins, master of the garrison band, of a son.

30. The lady of E. C. Anderson, Esq. of a daughter.

July 10. The lady of Lieut col. Aitchison, military audit. gen., of a son.

15. Mrs. Wooler, of a daughter.

21. The lady of Dr. Ducat, H. M. 67th regt. of a son.

28. The lady of the Rev. T. Carr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 12. At Surat, Lieut. H. Sandwith, 2d bat. 4th reg. youngest son of the late Dr. Sandwith, 2d Member of the Medical

Board on this Establishment, to Miss Comins.

May 5. At Kaira, Geo. W. Anderson, Esq. H. C. C. Service, to Miss Vibart.

13. Lieut. Wm. Chas. Newhouse, H. M. 65th regt. to Miss C. Blair.

June 17. D. McLeod, Esq., commander of H. C. ship *Marquis* of Huntley, to Miss E. Gwinnett.

July 12. By the Rev. Thos. Carr, officiating chaplain of Tannah, at the house of A. Conwell, Esq. M. D. at Bhowdy, Lieut. col. Jas. C. McClintock, commanding at that station, to Frances, second daughter of the late J. Martin, Esq., of Tyrone, Ireland.

13. At St. Thomas's church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Lieut. col. H. Blair, H. M. 87th reg., to Eliza, eldest daughter of T. Norris, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 10. Master C. F. Ashburner, infant son of W. P. Ashburner, Esq., aged 2 years and 6 months.

April 7. At Colaba, Mr. Wm. Lovett, aged about 25 years, late chief officer of the ship *Kusrovie*, leaving a disconsolate widow and an helpless child totally destitute, to lament his irreparable loss.

20. In camp, Sholapoor, after a few hours' illness of the cholera, Lieut. Twigg, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

May 14. In camp at Jaulnah, of the cholera morbus, Lieut. J. E. Loveridge, 5th reg. M. N. I., an officer whose premature death is deeply regretted.

—, Capt. Thos. H. Midford, 5th reg. N. Infantry.

20. Wm. the infant son of Capt. Phill. Maughan, H. C. Marine, aged 38 hours.

30. At Kaira, C. H. McNeill, youngest son of Capt. M. McNeill, H. M. 17th dragoons.

—, At sea, on her passage to England, on board the *Orient*, Jane Eliza Barr, only daughter of Capt. Barr, assistant auditor-general, aged seven years and nearly two months. Those who were acquainted with this most interesting child will participate the feelings of deep and poignant grief which her premature death has occasioned her parents and friends. To her fellow-passengers, even those who had known her but for a few weeks, her sweetness of disposition and intelligent mind, her gentleness and resignation under severe suffering, had so much endeared her, that her untimely death threw a gloom over them time only can remove, and strongly affected her little brother Harry, the companion of her voyage, and who from his birth had never been separated from her, even for an hour. The feelings of her afflicted parents at such a loss may be faintly conceived, but can never be expressed.

"She was the rainbow to their sight,
Their hope—their heaven—of lost delight."

Her remains were conveyed to the Isle of France, and buried on the 4th June, amidst the deep regret of all who knew her.

June 3. At Seroor, after four hours' illness, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Con-

ductor Holbrook, of the commissariat, aged 39 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and two orphan children to bewail their irreparable loss. He served in H.M. 65th 21 years, the greater part of which period he was quarter-master serjeant of the regiment, and had by honourable zeal in every becoming duty gained for himself, with all ranks, a particularly high character, his right to which has subsequently been confirmed by his meritorious services in the commissariat. His funeral was most respectfully attended, and the band of the Corygaum battalion added to its solemnity.

6. At Surat, of the spasmodic cholera, after a few hours' illness, Capt. Robert Campbell, of the 9th regiment, barrack-master at that station. In the premature demise of this brave and active officer, the service has sustained a loss which only those of his companions can justly estimate, who knew the integrity of his character, and had experienced the genuine warmth of his heart; whilst all those who stood near him by the ties of consanguinity or affection, will mourn over his death, as an event which has deprived them of what was no less dear than life itself.

8. At Seroor, aged six years 17 months, Evan, the son of Mr. Hemson, conductor in the ordnance department.

9. At Seroor, Lieut. Athill, of the artillery, of the cholera.

11. At Jaulnah, Capt. W. G. Poignand, of the artillery, and commissary of stores with the Hd. subsidiary force, of the spasmodic cholera, after an illness of a few hours. In the various situations of life a man beloved and respected, whose principles were directed by the strictest sense of honour, and whose judgment was sound and discriminating. As a soldier, he was an ornament to his profession. In the more endearing circle of private society, those who were proud to rank themselves in the number of his friends will never cease to regret the loss of one who, when living, was most affectionately beloved.

12. At the house of Lieut. Gamage, Horse artil., Jaulnah, Lieut. Lucas Lawrence, of the Bengal Artil., and commanding regular artillery of his Highness the Nizam at Aurungabad, of a violent bilious fever, after only two days' illness. His mind had sustained a severe shock at the death of his friend, Capt. Poignand on the preceding day, at whose house he was at that distressing time an inmate, and which deeply affected his spirits. To his friends, who are far distant, it will be satisfactory to know, that he received the most skilful and unremitting attention from his medical attendants, and from his friends, who had known him long, and by whom he was most sincerely regarded and esteemed, every kind and affectionate office that could sooth the bed of sickness. His remains were interred with military honors in the burial ground at Jaulnah,

and were attended to the grave by the whole of the officers of the force.

14. At Poona, Capt. Gibbs, paymaster.

15. At Seroor, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Richard Kelly, conductor of ordnance. In the death of this man, the service is deprived of one of its most trustworthy servants, his wife of a most indulgent husband, and his children of a most instructive parent; in short, Mr. Kelly was universally beloved by all those that knew him, and it is his bosom friend only that can form an idea of his private virtues. He was the second son of a very respectable family in Dublin.

18. Col. J. Griffith, commandant of the 2d batt. of artil. at this presidency. A man equally distinguished by an active benevolence and courteous demeanour in private life as by an honorable and meritorious career of military duty. The society which now regrets his loss can witness that he was always the generous friend and patron of distress, in whatever shape it met his view; to know calamity and to relieve it were in him simultaneous acts, nor were his purse or exertions ever refused to any scheme which had for its object the good of his fellow creatures. The corps in which he so long held a distinguished rank must lament him as a commander jealous of their character for honour and discipline, which he so constantly upheld, and watchfully anxious and provident for their interests and their comforts. The sincerity and constancy of his friendship shall live long on the memory of those who were fortunate in being its objects. The fruits of such estimable endowments were the universal regard and respect with which he was beheld in society; but we trust that he is gone to receive a higher and more lasting reward of his good actions than the genuineness of our sorrow or the panegyric of our friendship can bestow.

July 5. Mr. And. Stephensone of the H. C. ship Marquis of Huntly.

6. At Booej, Eliza, the infant daughter of Capt. C. Payne.

15. At Bicullan, aged 56, Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut.col. Jer. Hanks, of the Hon. Company's art., and commissary of stores at this presidency. A lady much respected by a numerous circle of friends, and whose death is deeply deplored by her afflicted family.

August 3.—At his house at Mahim, the Rev. Joao de Souza e Silva, in the 57th year of his age, after a severe illness of 33 days, which he bore with the Christian fortitude and pious resignation becoming a clergyman; leaving an old and disconsolate mother, among other relatives, to lament his loss.—The Rev. Joao de Souza e Silva was educated in one of the royal seminaries at Goa; after his return to this island he was appointed to different benefices by the primate in the east under the confirmation of government, the duties of which he discharged to the full

satisfaction of his prelate.—The manners of this respectable clergyman were such as attracted the friendship of all the principal inhabitants of the island; his disposition towards his needy relations were charitable, and towards his friends hospitable; his care in rendering the church of which he was the vicar as decent as could be expected, even at his own expense, very commendable.—His professional qualifications were such as drew the full confidence of the late primate in the east, who delegated to him, in the year 1811, the powers of his vicegerent in the north, and he was confirmed by government in that situation, which however ceased, as they usually do, with the death of the prelate in the year 1812.—His remains were interred in the church of Nossa Senhora de Savalcao, of which he was the vicar, at 6 P.M. They were conveyed from his own house, attended not only by his friends both of Bombay and Mahim, but by almost the whole number of his parishioners, and many of those of the church of Sao Miguel.

7. Arthur, a twin son of Maj. Monier Williams, aged nine months nearly.

Latelly, Mr. Mathaoss Joseph, an Armenian gentleman, aged 25 years.

ROADS.*

On Monday the 15th inst. the hon. the Lieut. gov. and suite returned to the seat of government from his tour, in perfect health.

We understand that one of the objects which particularly engrossed Sir Edward Barnes' attention during his late tour, was the construction of roads through the principal provinces of the interior; some of these roads are at present in considerable state of advancement, and the line of communication from Kandy to Kornegalle, now opening under the direction of Capt. Dawson, of the royal engineers, bids fair to rival the finest roads in any part of India. We understand that they are formed upon a new system, being perfectly flat, instead of circular, thereby differing in principle from the shape hitherto in use.

The road from Colombo to Kandy is also in progress; it is to take a direction to the right instead of the left of Fort King, whereby the traveller will be enabled to avoid the Ballany Pass, which ascent has hitherto been so great an obstacle to the accessibility of the Kandyan country from this point.—*Ceylon Gaz.* May 20, 1820, as quoted by *Mad. Cour.* June 2.

ACCIDENT BY DROWNING.

On Thursday last, as four Caffree boys were amusing themselves in swimming in the sea near the Pettah, they were carried

out by the violence of the surf, and one was drowned, the other three having, with difficulty, been saved by their own exertions, and the aid of sticks held out by some soldiers and others from the shore. We are sorry to have to remark that a very culpable degree of apathy, and disregard for the lives of their fellow creatures, was manifested by the fishermen living in the neighbourhood, none of whom used any exertion to put out a boat for the purpose of relieving these lads, though doing so was neither dangerous or eminently difficult: and we can only hope that the censure of government, which has been conveyed to them on the present occasion, will have due weight in stimulating them and other natives to greater humanity in future.—*Ceyl. Gaz.* June 10, as quoted by *Mad. Cour.* June 23.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE LEANDER.

His Excellency the Admiral arrived at Trincomallie on the 11th instant. Our private letters, we regret to say, state that the Cholera had made its appearance amongst the crew of the Leander. Mr. Thomas, a midshipman, and ten seamen, had fallen victims to this dreadful disease; we are happy, however, to say, that at the time when the Cochin sailed it had abated in violence considerably. Trincomallie continued very healthy.—*Mad. Gaz.* July 22.

BIRTHS.

March 31.—At Colombo, the lady of H. A. Marshall, Esq. of H. M. civil service, of a son.

April 18.—At Point de Galle, the wife of P. C. Roomanalecocq, esq. sitting magistrate of Hambantotte, of a daughter.

At Colombo, on the 13th May, the lady of J. Walbeoff, Esq. H. M. C. service, of a son.

At Colombo, on the 3d June, Mrs. Eden, wife of T. Eden, esq. vice-treasurer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 5.—Wm. Granville, Esq. deputy secretary to his Majesty's Government, to Frances, daughter of the late Hon. G. Turnour, of that island, and niece of his eminence the late Cardinal Duke de Bausset, of Paris, and the Earl of Winterton.

DEATHS.

April 11.—At Colombo, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. D. W. F. Hoffman, leaving her young children in the most poignant affliction for the loss they have so prematurely sustained.

At Colombo, on the 22d April, aged six years and a half, T. G. Cleather, eldest son of Capt. Cleather, 1st Ceylon regiment.

* See vol. X. p. 612.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 20, 1820.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of Jan. next; which was also made special for several purposes.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) rose to say, "It is ordained by the 5th section of the 12 cap. of the by-laws, that the court of directors shall annually cause a general state per computation of the Company's affairs to be drawn out to the 30th of April in each year, and laid before them for their observation; and that the same shall also be laid before the quarterly general court in the month of Dec. following at latest.

"I regret," continued the hon. *Chairman*, "being obliged to acquaint the court that the accounts and statements from Bengal, up to the 1st of May 1819, which are necessary in order to frame the general statement with respect to England up to the 1st of May 1820, have not been received; in consequence of which, it is not in my power, nor in the power of the court of directors to comply with the course prescribed by the by-law. Much blame is imputable to the officer abroad, on whom the duty of preparing those accounts devolves. The court of directors, from this circumstance, have found it necessary to point out, in very strong terms, to the government abroad, the negligence of that officer; and to state that the by-laws of the Company distinctly mark the penalty of such an omission: this penalty is no less than dismission from his situation. I trust, when that paragraph reaches India, it will procure a proper degree of attention to the terms of the by-law."

Mr. *Hume* wished to recal the attention of the court to the by-law, which gave the directors the power of inflicting the penalty of dismission on any officer who should neglect to make up the necessary accounts, and to the discussions which took place when it was proposed. It would be recollected, that, at the time to which he alluded, the regulations passed at the different presidencies (which might be denominated the parliamentary acts of India) were three years in arrear. In consequence, the then existing by-law was amended. He hoped the court of directors would pursue the course they now seemed inclined to adopt, in order to prevent delays in future. If they did not

make an example of some individual, when such neglect was discovered, it was impossible that they could go on regularly with the Company's accounts. It was not alone in the department which had been mentioned, that such neglect was observable; it was to be found in almost every other commercial department in India. He therefore trusted, that the court of directors would act with decision on the order which had been sent out, by dismissing the very next servant who disobeyed their instructions.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the list of superannuations granted since the last court to the Company's servants in England, under the act of the 53d Geo. III, cap. 155, sec. 93, is laid before them, in conformity with the 19th sec. and 6th cap. of the by-laws."

The list contained only two names, those of Mr. W. Pashou and Mr. W. Hamilton, sub-inspectors of military stores, who, after a service of 22 years retired on an allowance of £60 each per annum.

DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* stated, that the court was assembled to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half year, commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of Jan. next, on which subject the court of directors had come to a resolution.

The resolution of the court of directors of this day, recommending that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be declared for the half year, was read—and, on the motion of the *Chairman*, agreed to.

PENSIONS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court that it has been made special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the general court of the 27th of September, approving the resolution of the court of directors of the 2d of August last, granting, under the circumstances therein stated, a pension of £1,000 per annum to Mr. R. M. Barnard, late assistant Coast and Surat warehouse-keeper; I now move that this resolution be confirmed.

Mr. *Stretzell* said, if any person had stood up and defended the arbitrary doctrines that were disseminated in the reign of King Charles I., maintained that money might be raised without the consent of either house of parliament, and denied the constitutional power of king, lords, and commons, he could not have felt more unfeigned surprise than he experienced when he was last in that court, at the inference which was drawn from his opposition to the amendment which an hon. gent. (Mr. *Hume*) proposed on

that occasion. He undoubtedly did set his face against that amendment, and he called on the few gentlemen who were then present to oppose it with him. He did so, because he conceived the proprietors possessed the power to approve and to confirm that amendment, if they pleased to exert that power. He did not call on them to support his opposition, because he entertained an idea that the court had no power over the amendment: that would have been absurd; and still less did he conceive that they had not the power, on proper occasions, to offer advice to the court of directors. It was impossible for every man not to understand the relative situation of the court of directors and the court of proprietors; he understood it perfectly well; and on that occasion he addressed the court of proprietors, requesting them, if they found it necessary to lay down any law on the subject of pensions (he did not himself deem any such law necessary), that they would lay down a broad and comprehensive law, which would affect circumstances generally, as they arose, instead of sending in, by way of rider, an amendment of such a nature, the effect of which, in his mind, was to convey an indirect censure on the court of directors, as having been unmindful of the interests of the Company. Such a charge, he thought, was not deserved; and, therefore, he was of opinion, that any motion which went to convey a censure was improper. He now rose to express his satisfaction that the amendment had been withdrawn, and to assure the hon. gent. who did him the honour of drawing the inference of which he complained, that he had totally misconceived him (Mr. Chalmers) if that hon. gent. imagined, when he spoke against the abuse of constitutional power, that he was destitute of a proper knowledge of the relative situation of the court of directors and the court of proprietors, or that he entertained an opinion that the latter had not a right, if they pleased, to carry the amendment, such as it was.

Mr. Hume wished to ask some explanation; or rather to submit by way of observation, his opinion with respect to those pensions. No person who attended to the business of the court could deny, that, as far as regarded pensions, salaries, allowances, &c. the utmost liberality was displayed. He was not one of those who would check that spirit of liberality; but it would be well for the court to consider, whether the mode in which pensions were granted was perfectly just; whether they were dealt out with an equal hand, according to the services that had been performed, and uninfluenced by any feeling of partiality. He would not assert that there was any partiality in their distribution,

but he would submit to the court what appeared to him to be an unequal apportionment of pensions with respect to different individuals, the circumstances of whose claims were nearly similar. He would, for that purpose, refer the court to what took place in 1817, when all the pensions granted from the fee-fund were found to be illegally conferred, and were, in consequence, regranted by the proprietors. They would see in the list exhibited at that time the name of Mr. Frost, pepper warehouse-keeper, who had served the Company for 42 years, whose salary had been £1250 per annum, and yet he retired on a pension of £600 a year; and also of Mr. Dominicus, who retired on a pension of £650 per annum, after having been in the Company's service for 42 years, and in the receipt of a salary of £1250 a year. He mentioned these two parties, because they were somewhat similar in situation to those now before the court. Here was one gentleman of the name of Mordaunt, who had been in the Company's service 27 years, whose salary had been £550 per annum, and he was about to retire on a pension of £500 a year. There was another, Mr. Barnard, who had been 35 years in the service, and was upwards of 60 years of age; to him a pension of £1000 a year was to be granted, being £50 per annum more than he received as salary. Now he could not conceive why this distinction should be made; why, in one year, they should grant to an individual whose salary had been £1250 per annum a pension of £600; and in a subsequent year bestow a pension of £500 on one whose salary had been only £550. He would be told, no doubt, that the court of directors had exercised their discretion. He trusted that they had exercised a sound discretion; but still it appeared to him that this difference required some explanation. He thought that all the servants of the Company, both abroad and at home, ought to be under the special protection of that court; but he believed that some instances might be found, in which even-handed justice, and equal liberality, did not appear to be manifested alike towards all. Here he could not avoid naming a circumstance, connected with pensions, which had recently come to his knowledge, and a harder case it was scarcely possible to conceive. A petition to the proprietors (which he knew was irregular) had been placed in his hands by the individual who felt himself aggrieved. He would, however, state the circumstances which would hereafter be laid before the court of directors. It was the case of a labourer who had served the Company for 22 years; who in the course of that service was ruptured, and from whose head several pieces of bone

had been taken, in consequence of an injury he had received. He retired on a pension in 1816: but, strange to say, his pension was discontinued early in 1819. It appeared that, after he had retired, he took a small shop in the Borough; where, to eke out his means of existence, he sold tea and other articles. His pension was stopped, because the court of directors had come to a resolution, that no person who had served in the tea department, as this man had done, should be allowed to sell that commodity. He entirely approved of the resolution adopted by the court of directors, but what he wished to point out particularly was, that with respect to this individual, the resolution was an *ex post facto* law; and when he was informed that his pension would be withdrawn if he did not desist from selling tea, he expressed his willingness to abandon that trade.

The *Chairman*.—"The question now before the court is, to confirm the grant of a pension to Mr. Barnard, and I put it to the good sense of the proprietors whether it is right, on the discussion of that question, to introduce matter wholly unconnected with it. I think the hon. proprietor would be perfectly in order if he brought the subject forward as a substantive case, but to introduce it in this way, is, I conceive, very irregular."

Mr. *Hume* was unwilling to do any thing irregular; but when the matter before the court related to the grant of a pension, he thought that was the proper time to make observations on the subject of pensions. He was sure the court would observe that his remark grew out of the inconsistent grants made by the court of directors. He knew that the act of the 53d of Geo. III. allowed the directors to grant pensions to the servants of the Company after a certain period; but still the difference of pensions which he had pointed out, both with respect to the time and nature of the service and to the amount granted, did call for some explanation. He knew that he might, if he pleased, bring forward the case of the labourer to which he had referred; but still he thought he was perfectly in order when he stated it, for the purpose of shewing that a different mode of treatment was adopted towards different individuals, as well as to impress on the court that care should be taken to pay every person for his service, according to the time he had served. He could not conceive why an individual, who had served for 43 years, had not a greater right to receive a liberal compensation than he who had only served 35; nor why another, who had served 42 years, had not a stronger claim on the Company than a gentleman who had been but 27 years in their service. With respect to

the amendment which he proposed at the last court, he did not withdraw it. He had re-considered that amendment, and he thought it extremely proper. If the court had agreed to it, they would have consulted their own dignity, and the interest of the Company, in a greater degree than they had done, because they would have shewn their anxiety to prevent any unnecessary expense. With regard to the observations of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Strettell), he must say, that what that hon. proprietor now stated he had requested the last court to do, was precisely that to which he (Mr. Hume) objected. The hon. proprietor wished that one rule should be applied to all pensions; but he maintained that the act of parliament called on the court to consider each proposition for a grant on its own specific merits, and he objected to any such broad and sweeping rule, as absurd and erroneous. He thought then that the hon. proprietor's view of the subject was wrong, and he was now of the same opinion. He could assure the hon. proprietor that he endeavoured to draw a fair conclusion from the argument he had advanced, and having done so, he must strenuously protest against such doctrine and opinions as those which had been advanced by the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Lowndes* assented to many of the observations made by the hon. gent. who had just sat down: he would not call him friend, because he had not been his own friend for the last three months, and when that was the case, he could not be his (Mr. Lowndes's) friend (a laugh). He sincerely wished the hon. gent. would confine himself to that house (order, order); but, however they might differ in politics (and their political feelings were as different as light and darkness), still, whenever he brought forward any thing that appeared to be good and useful, he would support it. He thought he acted very properly in bringing forward the case of the labourer on this occasion. It was right, in order to shew that they considered the situation of their poor as well as of their rich servants. The poor man had no friend, and therefore his case ought more particularly to be taken care of. He had, year after year, brought before the court the forlorn situation of one class of their naval servants; he meant the mates of Indiamen, who were a very worthy, but a very much neglected body of men: their case ought undoubtedly to be taken into serious consideration. He thought the Company acted properly in pensioning warehouse-keepers in the manner they did, but still they ought not to neglect the labourer. If, after a service of 22 years, a labourer deserved a pension, he ought to receive it, and that mark of beneficence ought not to be hastily

ly removed. If, however, they found that they could not conveniently pension their labourers, they ought to give the warehouse-keeper less, in order to enable them to effect that object; for certainly the labourer could not be expected to live, like the camelion, on air. He hoped things would be impartially conducted, and that no attempt would be made by individuals to reward their own particular friends and favourites with the Company's money. If persons wished to reward their favourites, they should put their hands into their own purses.

The *Chairman*.—I rise for the purpose of giving an explanation on those points which have been alluded to by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), and which it is incumbent on the court of directors, when called upon, to explain; and I hope to do this perfectly to the satisfaction of the court. Certainly my own decided conviction is, that what has been done in this case is right and proper. The comparison drawn by the hon. proprietor is not a just one, because it entirely refers to different periods. The pensions to Mr. Dominicus and others, mentioned by the hon. proprietor, were granted so far back as the year 1807; subsequent to which period an act of parliament has passed, which prescribes a mode of settling superannuations grantable to the servants of the Company; such superannuations to be proportioned to the length of service. It is not for me to say, whether the act of parliament is a proper or an improper one, but this I cannot help remarking, it has entailed on the East India Company, as parties to that act, a very considerable expense, because it has enlarged their power and discretion in granting pensions. There is also this material difference between those individuals observed upon by the hon. proprietor as being underpensioned, and those whom he supposes to be overpensioned; in one case the servant left the Company, and in the other, the Company left the servant (*hear, hear*). Under these circumstances, I think the difference in the rates of the pensions may be satisfactorily explained to the court. —A further inconsistency is stated by the hon. proprietor with respect to the comparative rate of pension granted to the two gentlemen whose cases are now under the consideration of the court. I am extremely sorry when any circumstances occur which impose upon me the painful necessity of assigning reasons for my conduct; and, in speaking, not only of my own, but of the conduct of those who act with me, I regret the being compelled to make any observation which may in the smallest degree hurt the feelings of an individual; but when so forced upon me, it is a duty I owe to myself and to those who act with me, not to shrink from a

statement of the grounds on which we have proceeded; if, in stating those grounds, any thing is disclosed unpleasant to the feelings of an individual, it must be attributed to those who have provoked the discussion, and not to those who are called upon for explanation. I have, therefore, no hesitation to say, that in granting those pensions which are now under consideration, the court of directors were guided by the comparative exertions, industry, and application of the two individuals (*hear, hear*). Having observed this, I hope to be spared from entering into any further detail.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had reason, on this and on many other occasions, to be satisfied with the open course pursued by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume); who, in his opinion, had acted correctly when he stood up and expressed his sentiments; thereby giving the hon. chairman an opportunity to explain those points which he considered doubtful. In conformity with their by-laws, they met on this, the second day, for the purpose of confirming that which had previously been approved of by the last general court; and as it had been the practice, in such cases, to consider the farther proceeding as a sort of adjourned debate, he would now deliver his sentiments on the subject. He was not in court when the proprietors were last assembled; but he had read an account of their proceedings in a periodical publication, in which they were detailed, with a degree of accuracy and talent that was extremely creditable to those by whom their debates were reported. By this time, whatever had occurred on that occasion was disseminated through all ranks of society. It happened to him to differ from some of the propositions advanced by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) and other proprietors, at the last court; and it was his duty now to refer to those propositions, and to point out in what respect they appeared to him to be erroneous. But when he differed from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), he did so with a great deal of diffidence, because he knew how well he was prepared; he knew the general accuracy of his statements, the extent of his industry, and the depth of his research, which was, perhaps, only to be compared with the inflexible integrity of his heart, and the uncompromising honesty of his mind. And though his hon. friend had not the good fortune to be possessed of those political lights which had shone from another quarter of the court; however he might be plunged in comparative darkness, from the want of that illumination which had been just displayed by the hon. proprietor to whom he alluded, still he (Mr. Jackson) would venture to say, that, whatever steps his hon. friend had

taken, whether in the senate-house of which he was an ornament, or out of it, the moment never would arrive when he would be unable "to account for the faith that is in him;" and, account for it when and where he might, he was convinced that his hon. friend would do it to his own honour. He dissented from some of the observations which had fallen from his hon. friend at the preceding court; and believing the cause of the Company to be so decidedly good that its best defence consisted in its being rightly understood; believing that nothing could more effectually serve it than enabling the public perfectly to understand all matters of fact that occurred between them and the Company, he would proceed to reason the question fully and openly. With respect to the point out of which the discussion grew, namely, the granting of the pensions in question, his hon. friend seemed to him to have taken up the subject erroneously. His hon. friend, who was laudably jealous as to that head of expenditure, did not, as he conceived, assign to his auditors the true ground on which they had been granted; and, in consequence of which, they differed not only from the majority, but, indeed, from the general stream of pensions which had been granted by that court. By the act of 1813, there was a provision assigning certain rates of pension in proportion to age and length of service. By that act the court of directors were at liberty to pension off the Company's servants in cases of age or infirmity. Those might be considered *legislative* pensions; pensions ordained by act of parliament, and therefore would stand even after the charter had expired: and the hon. chairman would allow him to say, that the benefit to be derived, or the danger to be apprehended, from that act, must wholly depend on the conduct of the court of directors. He was by no means disposed to question the conduct which had hitherto been pursued under that act. He was still less disposed to imagine a probable case that might assume a censurable character. But he it recollected, that the only two points on which pensions could be fairly granted were those of age and infirmity. The situation of the gentlemen behind the bar was, with reference to this act, extremely trying. Individuals might wish to retire from various motives, and even the claims of friendship might be exerted in order to attain that object, accompanied by a suitable provision. But if the grant of pensions ever proceeded on any other grounds but those of age and infirmity, then must this act become one of a most onerous and burdensome description. If, however, those two grounds were constantly kept in view, as he doubted not but they would, then, though

the disbursement might be found considerable, he could contemplate but with delight and pleasure the honourable means of retirement afforded to gentlemen who had served them for twenty, thirty, or forty years; and exult in the idea, that those individuals were thus sure of a handsome provision from that liberal body in whose service they had spent their youth and the meridian of their days. He saw but one way in which their bounty could be abused; and that could never take place, as far as respected that end of the town, while the directors fairly administered the act. His hon. friend had, it appeared, arraigned a considerable portion of their Indian trade. So far back as the year 1813, and frequently since that period, his hon. friend had pointed out the falling-off of the trade in piece-goods, which was now reduced almost to annihilation. But what became the duty of the directors in consequence? Why, when they found a great branch of commerce declining, it had been incumbent on them to square their establishments to the circumstances of the hour. What would the proprietors have said, if they had continued to keep up the establishments of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras? As the directors perceived that the trade had very much declined, it became necessary not only that they should perform the hard and painful task—a task which required some fortitude—of reducing the Company's establishments abroad, but that they should make every possible reduction in the same branch at home. It appeared, from the report which he held in his hand, and which was open to every other proprietor, that the directors, after giving the subject great and serious consideration, determined to consolidate the two establishments of the Bengal and Coast and Surat warehouses. By that consolidation, they had effected a considerable saving; a present saving of £3,000 or £4,000 a year, and an eventual saving of about £8,000 per annum. His paper specified £8,000; but let them call it £5,000, if they pleased. Supposing it to be but £500, it would have been equally their duty to make the alteration; if they did not, well might the proprietors exclaim, "What! keep two great establishments, when one will answer the purpose?" He hoped, however, that the saving would not be of long continuance. Looking to the diffusion of taste, the love of elegance and of variety, and the refinement in the arts, which every where appeared (and which formed the most prominent feature in the history of commerce), he hoped that some other article would be invented by their fellow-subjects in India, which would occupy the place of those that were now almost excluded from the British market. He

said their "fellow subjects" in India; because there was not an inhabitant of those places, which conquest or treaty had made theirs, over which circumstances had given them absolute power and dominion, who was less their fellow-subject than the people of England were. He hoped, therefore, that opportunities would occur, which would enable them to cherish and employ the natives of India; who, although he believed that they had thereby arrived at a happier lot, had nevertheless become their subjects on compulsion, and who, therefore, had all the claims of subjects on the state. With this feeling it was his sincere wish that, in the course of a few years, means would be found to encourage the industry of that portion of their Indian population, which might have been injured in consequence of the failure of a particular branch of trade, by the invention of some new species of manufacture, that could be wrought by those hands formerly occupied in the cloth department. The question here, however, was, whether under existing circumstances it was or it was not necessary to reduce certain of the Company's establishments? It was evident that a reduction was necessary; and, in effecting it, the gentlemen whose services were dispensed with, must be provided for, in one way or another. His hon. friend thought it hard that Mr. Dominicus and Mr. Frost, who had retired with their own consent, should have smaller pensions than Mr. Barnard and the younger Mr. Mordaunt. But there was this difference in the case of the latter gentlemen; namely, that they were men in the prime and glory of their days, men of known ability, men who had proved themselves able and efficient servants, and whose ultimate hopes were disappointed, by a new arrangement made for the benefit of the Company. Would it be right to turn round on these gentlemen and say, at the end of 27 or of 35 years' faithful service, "It is true you have strength and health to encounter labour for many years longer, but we do not want your services, it suits our convenience to turn you into the streets with a very scanty provision for your subsistence." If they had done this, it would have been acting on a system perfectly new to the Company; for if any characteristic more than another distinguished the Company, and rendered it the theme of praise, it was the considerate attention they manifested towards the well-being of their meritorious servants. The case of the labourer to which his hon. friend had alluded, might be true; but he defied any individual to point out an instance, where a case of real hardship had reached the conviction of the directors, which had not been relieved. He had no doubt but that, when

the case of the labourer was fairly stated to the directors, his hon. friend would not find it necessary to use his humane exertions in bringing it before this court. He was not, he repeated, friendly to the idea of sending the two gentlemen whose cases were under consideration, to the right about, without the means of supporting their rank, that rank, too, which they had attained in the Company's service. But (said his hon. friend), let them be placed in some other situation. Now he must be pardoned for observing, that it was incumbent on those who proposed such a mode of providing for them, to point out the means by which it could be effected. They ought to shew where those individuals could be properly employed, without inflicting a grievous hardship on other gentlemen. He would suppose a case. He knew a gentleman who had been connected with the warehouse department for many years (he meant Mr. Johnson) who was known to possess considerable ability, and than whom no man had conducted himself more faithfully or more assiduously during a long course of service. Now, he would ask, where would be the justice of saying to him, after he had served 35 years, and had arrived at the situation of deputy in the department, "It is very true you have done all this, and your next step would be to the first situation in the office; but we think it necessary to place Mr. Barnard over your head, painful as it must be to your feelings, and detrimental as it is to your interests." Would the court have countenanced or endured such an arrangement? The pensions now under consideration arose from the adoption of that system which his hon. friend and other gentlemen were constantly recommending to the directors, a system of retrenchment and economy. In conformity with that plan the establishments were reduced, and it became necessary to pension certain individuals, because they could not now be employed in any other office without manifest injustice either to themselves or to others. They could not say to Mr. Barnard, who had been assistant Const and Surat warehouse-keeper (an office of consideration), "you must act as third or fourth clerk in another department." It could not be endured; they might as well tell him to go into a corner, and break his heart. Men's feelings would not submit to such degradation. That gentleman could not go into the Bengal warehouses, in an inferior situation; still he must be provided for! What then was to be done? Nothing remained but to pension him; and, therefore, those pensions had his hearty assent. His hon. friend had, he understood, moved an amendment at the last court. To that amendment he would agree, if

the motion were somewhat differently worded. His honourable friend said, "Let the pension be granted until another and a suitable office can be found for the individual." But it was scarcely within the scope of possibility that, in these cases, any such offices would present themselves; besides, the person dismissed from a particular situation might have come from one of the remote provinces, and it might be his wish to go back and settle in his native place, where his income would go infinitely further; but if he were told that he would be liable to be called on, at a short notice, to take another situation when it offered, could he, under these circumstances, venture to establish himself in the country? The observations which his hon. friend had made on the situation of the India trade were certainly of great importance. So far back as the year 1813, his hon. friend had stated that the India trade was a losing speculation, and therefore had contended that it ought to be abandoned; he had shewn most unquestionably that the defalcation, with respect to piece goods, was very great, and he must have been prematurely contradicted by an hon. director (Mr. Grant), whom he did not now see in his place, if he had denied the woful falling off that was observable in the trade in piece goods, at the periods to which his hon. friend had alluded. The assumed cost of investments in these articles nineteen years back was £1,500,000, but now orders were scarcely given to the amount of £250,000. This alone, without entering into farther detail, shewed the immense falling off in the sale of piece-goods; but, in justice to the hon. director (Mr. Grant), he was bound to state what his impressions were of that hon. director's argument. He knew well what were the sentiments of the hon. director in the year 1813; for no man who took a part in the discussions of that day, when all the interests of the Company were at stake, could forget the great exertions he had made on that occasion. There was no person who perused the different papers which he had drawn up, but must see that they came from the hand of a master, that they were the productions of one whose talents were only equalled by his zeal. His argument, then, he would briefly state, as well as his recollection served him. In the first place, they must all be aware that the enemies of the Company's system always made a terrible outcry, when general business was a little slack; their constant exclamation then was, "Oh! throw open the India trade, it is useless to the Company," forgetting the story of the avaricious clown, who cut open the goose to get all the golden eggs at once, but who thereby destroyed the source

from which, had he acted wisely, he might have continued to derive riches. The hon. director, however, had said, "We deny the general charge, that the India trade has been a trade of loss; on the contrary, we contend that it has been a trade of some gain. But supposing it even to be unproductive to a certain degree, it forms a part of a great political system, and we must take one part of that system with another, in order to carry on the whole advantageously to the country, as well as ourselves. He (Mr. Jackson) then took the same ground, and he maintained it now, because he had seen nothing since which destroyed that position. They ought to consider the vast population which was committed to their care; and instead of giving up the trade, it was their duty to afford every encouragement which human ingenuity could devise, to effect the employment of those who were to pay imposts to the Company. Besides, if they did not continue to be general traders to India, they would have no use for those ships which carried out their troops, their stores, their artillery, and all the munitions of war, to their immense settlements; they would, indeed, be deprived of a most potent influence, if they did not, by every practicable means, encourage that trade, and perhaps betray themselves into that fatal error, a dispute with government on some legislative construction. In 1813, when they agreed to carry on the trade, one great point for which they stipulated was, that the China trade should be continued to the Company, with all its exclusive privileges. Now, if they gave up the India trade, and thereby refused to do that which they had agreed to perform, in what situation would the Company stand? What would be the probable consequence when parliament came to consider the subject? The court well knew that there were those who, by every possible artifice, and by every plausible representation, were endeavouring to procure small scraps and portions of the China trade, no matter how small, or how indirect in the first instance. But the Company, while it acted *bona fide*, might defy them; they might, with conscious integrity, look government in the face and insist that they should fulfil their part of the compact, the Company having strictly and honourably adhered to theirs. But if, on account of the failure of one branch, the Company flew off from the India trade, what an excuse would it afford for annulling the agreement altogether, or what would be worse, allow of an insidious participation in the only productive part of their commerce. If the Company committed an infraction of the implied compact on their part, might it not be pleaded, on the other side, as a sufficient reason for infractions which no-

thing else could justify? They were called on to break through the spirit of an agreement, on account of a loss consequent on the fluctuation of certain branches only of the India trade; for he believed figures might be exhibited to shew that, as an aggregate, India trade had done comparatively well; though piece-goods had fallen off, silks had fetched great prices at their sales. Take the India trade on the average of nineteen years before the renewal of the charter, and compare it with the average of the last six years, since the renewal of the charter, and it would be found that the India trade had upon the whole been better since the charter was renewed than before; he was therefore prepared to contend, that they ought inviolably to adhere to the spirit of that great national compact. Looking to the vast number of political consequences that were attached in a thousand ways to their Indian commerce, which he would not now detain the court to enumerate; looking to the understood obligation between government and the Company, he felt, even if they were sure of encountering a moderate loss (and in case of a large one so incurred, he was sure that government would respect their motives and relieve them), that they ought still to sustain and cherish the India trade, as the means by which they preserved possession of the China trade. He was sure that, in 1813, this was the scope of the hon. director's argument; it was certainly the course of his own (Mr. J.'s) argument, both in that court and in another place, in which it was at that time his duty to appear; and he was happy to state, that at the very moment in which he was now speaking, instead of the interest of the Company having been materially hurt by acting as they had done, fairly and honourably towards the country, they were, as to amount of profit, in a better situation than in the year 1813, when the charter was renewed. Some fears, Mr. J. observed, had been expressed respecting the duration of the pensions in question, under the terms of the grant. He did not think those pensions would be affected, even by the expiring of the charter; they were not like pensions chargeable on their territorial revenue; they were to be defrayed out of their commercial funds; and even if the charter were expired, the Company would remain, under the act of William III, a great trading corporation. So long, therefore, as they had commercial funds, they must pay those pensions, and it was right that the gentlemen should be made easy as to that fact. Another point was noticed at the last court, by a learned friend of his (Mr. Rigby), who was not now present, which arose very much from a misconception of the acts under which the Com-

pany existed. His learned friend thought that, as the law now stood, the Company were subservient to, and in fact, in the possession of ministers; he supposed that ministers not only might do what they pleased with the directors, but that they were actually in the habit of exercising despotic power over them. But such a system was wholly different from the law and from their charter, and such a conduct the reverse of the entire course and stream of their proceedings. With respect to their present constitution they were not answerable, because it had been growing up since the year 1769. But, in 1784, the act under which they now existed, but renewed and improved, was proposed and carried through, by one of the greatest men this country had ever produced, the late Mr. Pitt; who, however, only followed the plan previously formed by another illustrious statesman, Mr. Charles Fox; with this difference, that Mr. Pitt removed all those strong, obnoxious and oppressive clauses, which were so loudly objected to, when the measure was introduced by Mr. Fox, as trampling upon the chartered rights of the Company, and giving too much influence to the ministers of the crown. Since 1784, therefore, the constitution which the Company now existed under had been the law of the land. And, he believed, there was not a man, whether he had passed his days in that court or out of it, however fond might be his Leadenhall-street predilections, who would not say, that the constitution of 1784, improved and amended as it had since been, was the salvation of the East-India Company; and the great engine, which had preserved to this country a mighty empire, under circumstances unparalleled in the history of the world; and, on the continuance of that constitution, he conceived the welfare and stability of the British interests in India mainly to depend. As to the assertion, that government had at all times tyrannized over the court of directors, it was a position not founded in fact. He spoke not from private information; he did not acquire his intelligence from private sources; but he referred to known and decided facts, when he said, that on many occasions, the directors had shewn the strongest spirit of independence with regard to government, and had exerted themselves, when their opposition was called forth, much to the advantage of the Company and the country, for proof of which he need not go farther than to point to the present wise and successful administration of authority in India. Some of those whom he had the honour of addressing, had been members of that court long enough to know, that at one time, no gentleman would set up for the situation of a di-

rector, until he had ascertained the sentiments of Mr. Dundas, and knew whether he would or would not, be supported by that gentleman. Perhaps, Mr. Dundas would say, "I cannot support you now; but you shall stand second or third on my list." No man was rash enough to go to the ballot until he had had a communication with Mr. Dundas, and knew that he was acceptable to him. Treasury letters were then sent out, soliciting the votes of the proprietors. Many gentlemen, he supposed, had fifty of those printed letters lying by them. Now, however, it was well known, that no such system was practised, and that Mr. Canning had expressly and repeatedly refused to interfere in any manner in their elections.

Mr. *Chalmers* expressed his regret at being obliged to interrupt his learned friend. But he felt, as other gentlemen did, that there was a great deal of business to be gone through; and, therefore, that dispatch was necessary. He was always highly entertained and instructed by the speeches of his learned friend; and he listened to him with much attention. But the fact was, that on this occasion, he was rather trespassing on the time of the court. He (Mr. *Chalmers*) did mean to offer some observations, but he was afraid he would not have an opportunity.

Mr. *R. Jackson*. As his hon. friend seemed to think that there was a great deal more business to be done this day, he would not detain them longer. He had no other reason for stating what he had hitherto done, than to remove the strong and specific charge which at the last court had been preferred against persons who were absent. The perfect conviction of his mind after due inquiry, and he had advanced the same position some years ago, was, that as much, if not more moderation, was displayed by ministers towards the Company, than had ever before been practised. He said this in justice to a right hon. gentleman, who was necessarily absent. He thanked the Court for their attention, and more particularly his hon. friend, whose patience he feared he had put to great trial, himself waiting to speak. He could assure them that his only object was to meet, and if possible, to confute certain propositions advanced in that court, and which he had chanced to see in print.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he had not the honour of being present at the last court, but he had read their proceedings as they had been reported. He believed the feeling of all the proprietors on that occasion was in favour of this pension. The proprietors considered that this gentleman was far advanced in life; they recollected the prospects he had lost; and they kept in view the manner in which

he had conducted himself for many years. He really thought, when the services of Mr. Barnard were considered, and that too, in a department from which many proprietors must know that great wealth had flowed into the Company's treasury, the pension now proposed was by no means too much. The case of Mr. Mordaunt was somewhat different. The question was, whether he should be made the object of unconditional pension. Those who maintained that he ought, observed, that if he were provided with a situation equal to his merits, such an appointment must interfere with other individuals, who had also been brought up in the Company's service. This would occasion discontent and dissatisfaction, which must at length reach the court of proprietors, and create unpleasant feelings. Therefore, as it was necessary to provide for him, this pension had been proposed. On the other side, those who opposed the proposition, had been actuated by no motive but a sense of public duty. They treated the subject fairly, and offered strong and cogent arguments in support of what they advanced. He agreed in the principle of the amendment, and thought that Mr. Mordaunt should only have his pension until a situation was provided for him. Looking to the extent of the Company's patronage, he thought a proper situation might be found, at no very remote period, without interfering with the promotion of others. The whole question was, whether Mr. Mordaunt should receive a pension conditionally, until a situation was prepared for him. It did not include Mr. Barnard, who was too old to enter on a new office. If it were probable that a situation could be found in any reasonable time, which would suit Mr. Mordaunt, he would agree to an amendment, granting the pension conditionally; but if not, he wished the original resolution to be confirmed.

After a few observations from Mr. Lowndes, in the course of which he censured revolutionary principles, and made several remarks on the political sentiments of Mr. Hume, (expressing at the same time an anxious wish to support that gentleman, whenever it was in his power), the motion for confirming the resolution was carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that it is also made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the general court of the 27th of September, approving the resolution of the court of directors of the 2nd of August last, granting, under the circumstances therein stated, a pension of £500 per annum to Mr. George Mordaunt, jun. late second clerk in the Coast and Surat warehouse department. I now move,

"That the said resolution be confirmed."

Mr. Hume said, he had not, at the last court, opposed the pension of Mr. Barnard, who was a man advanced in years; but he had stated his objection to the grant of an unconditional pension to Mr. Mordaunt, who, being a young man, might hereafter be otherwise provided for. His learned friend, judging from what he had advanced, must have read very imperfectly the reasons which induced him to act as he had done on that occasion, or else those reasons must have been very imperfectly stated. Before he proceeded farther, he would make one observation on what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) in the course of the day. He would merely state, that whatever opinion he entertained on any political subject, whatever sentiments he uttered in any other place, he would be extremely happy, at a proper time, to meet and to answer any objection his hon. friend might advance. (*Hear, hear!*) But his remarks, at the present moment, were altogether uncalled for and irrelevant. He would state one circumstance, to prove the strong desire to serve him in that court, which his hon. friend felt. Some time ago, he had, on the spur of the occasion, started for a seat in the direction. He applied to his hon. friend, who was so anxious to support him, for his vote, and what was his answer? "O," said he, "there are too many Scotchmen in the court of directors already, and I cannot give you my vote." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Lowndes.—I knew that, as you could not attend in two places at once, we must have lost your services as a proprietor when you became a director; and that I think was a very cogent reason for my refusal.

Mr. Hume merely noticed the circumstance to shew what kind of assistance his hon. friend had afforded him. Now, with respect to the amendment that he had moved at the last court, he had submitted it to the proprietors, because he thought it was very improper to pension a young man, one, as his learned friend had stated, in the prime of life, capable of serving the Company in any department, until they had seen whether he could be otherwise provided for. He (Mr. Hume) wished the directors to take time for consideration; suppose they waited for a year, Mr. Mordaunt might be receiving his pay during that period, and perhaps, before it had elapsed, a proper situation might be found for him. It was not out of hostility to that gentleman, or to the court of directors, that he opposed the vote, but because he considered it premature. Having said this, he would ask, once for all, if his learned friend saw good reason for granting pensions to in-

dividuals in the prime of life? Why were other persons (Mr. Dominicus and Mr. Frost, for instance,) who passed the whole of their days in the Company's service, and who were aged and infirm, to retire on less than was granted to men who were fit to transact any business whatever? He was sorry his learned friend was not present at the last court, because he thought he would not have dissented from what he (Mr. Hume) said with respect to their commercial establishment; he did not complain of the reduction of the establishment, all he complained of was, that the court of directors had not sooner adopted the system of reduction. In addition to what he had stated in 1813, he, early in 1818, submitted to the court that it was impossible for them to carry on the India trade at the loss they were then sustaining. He examined, in a specific manner, the statement of their commercial investments for India, and he took, as a specimen, a copy of the investment for Madras for 1817. He then recommended the court of directors to consider, that there was twenty-eight per cent. farther charges on their commercial establishment, exclusive of a very large additional freight, which they were then paying; and he stated, that it was impossible, with the decrease of price here and the increase of charge in India, ever to compete successfully with the private trader. An hon. director (Mr. Grant) then thought fit to maintain the contrary, but his (Mr. Hume's) statement was supported by facts. He was only anxious that the court should clearly understand him. He at that time stated that the trade was carrying on at a great loss, a loss of twenty-five or thirty per cent.; and the report now lying before the proprietors shewed that his calculation of twenty-five or thirty per cent. loss (though, strange to tell, it was then contradicted) was greatly under the mark, the loss having been from forty-five to fifty per cent. on various articles. This being the case, so far from complaining, he rejoiced in the reduction of their establishment, and, notwithstanding what his learned friend had said, he should be glad to see the whole of the commerce of India proper abandoned, except what could be shewn, by incontestible evidence, to be beneficial. He was ready to prove that the Company could not meet the private merchant, in the present state of the country. Therefore he conceived his learned friend was in error, if he contended that the Company were carrying on even the remainder of their commerce to India (leaving the trade in piece-goods out of the question), at a profit. The fears which he entertained in 1816, 17, and 18, were now proved to have been well-founded, although gentlemen were, at the time, extremely in-

credulous. A good deal had been said about the reduction of their establishment—but he did not think the reduction was sufficient. Their India commercial investments had been reduced to 1-6th; why, then, should not the establishment here be reduced in the same proportion? He contended, that justice would not be done until the establishment was reduced in a ratio proportionate to the commerce carried on, if the Company thought fit to carry it on at all. The expense of the warehouse establishment was, last year, £13,747, and the reduction proposed was £5,900, being not one-half—while the whole amount of their commerce had dwindled down to 1-6th. There was one part of the hon. chairman's explanation, which no man had heard with greater satisfaction than he did; he meant that part of it in which the hon. chairman had informed them, that, in granting pensions and rewards, the merits of the individuals were considered, and the boon was apportioned accordingly. He wished that practice always to prevail—nothing could be more just or equitable. He hoped he might be permitted to observe, that he had never in his life, to his knowledge, seen Mr. Dominicus or Mr. Frost; neither did he know Mr. Barnard or Mr. Mordant; his observations, therefore, were free from any personal feeling. They arose out of the incongruity and inconsistency, as it appeared to him, which marked the proceeding in the different cases—for, as to the amount of pension, no man would quarrel with it, provided it was shewn to be correct and proper. His only desire was, to put his sentiments on record with respect to this pension; because, on former occasions, he had been supposed to assent to measures in consequence of his not having stated his objections to them in the form of an amendment. He agreed entirely in the opinion expressed by the hon. chairman with reference to the impolicy of the act, that gave, not only to the directors, but to others elsewhere, the power of pensioning off individuals at their pleasure, instead of having their bounty strictly confined to old age and incapability. They all knew that every day individuals were pensioned off who were capable of transacting business. The proprietors could only trust to the court of directors, that they would take care not to let any persons be placed on the pension list, in future, except those who were incapable of labour, in consequence of age or infirmity. Believing they had generally acted on that principle, he would give no further opposition to the present motion. His learned friend had asked, "Would it not be a harsh and oppressive measure, to place those gentlemen, who had arrived at distinguished rank, in the

situations of third or fourth clerks?" But, as he had already said, let the same even and impartial justice be extended to all. What was done in this very case? Why, Mr. Wright and all the elders were transferred, as supernumeraries, to other departments, until proper situations offered for their employment. Why, then, should it be considered in any degree harsh, if the same thing had been done with respect to these gentlemen? He could see no reason why the directors should not act towards the individuals now before the court, as they had done towards Mr. Wright and the elders. Though the salaries of the latter were small, still every pound, and every hour they lost, was a matter of as great importance to them as it could possibly be to those whose incomes were much larger. Therefore, he repeated, considering the course adopted with respect to Mr. Wright and the elders, as compared with that pursued towards Mr. Barnard and Mr. Mordant, that equal and impartial justice had not been extended to both parties.

The resolution was then agreed to.

SEMINARY AT ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman*.—I have also to acquaint the court, that it is farther made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, in conformity with the 17th section of the 6th chap. of the by-laws, a resolution of the court of directors of the 8th ult. proposing the establishment of a new office, with a salary of £300 per annum, at the Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, for the instruction of the cadets at that institution in the science of military surveying. The resolution of the court of directors will now be read.

The clerk then read the following resolution:—

"At a court of directors held on Wednesday, the 8th November 1820,
 "Resolved unanimously, that on a review of the arrangements adopted in 1811, by which it was determined that cadets selected for the corps of engineers should, after quitting the military seminary, be sent on the trigonometrical survey carrying on under the right hon. the board of ordnance, and having maturely considered the suggestion of Col. Sir Howard Douglas, the public examiner, that the science of practical surveying might be advantageously pursued at the seminary under a person competent for that duty; this court are of opinion, that by the adoption of the suggestion of Sir Howard Douglas, advantages equal to those now acquired may be secured at a saving of expense to the amount of about £500 per annum: that the cadets would be enabled, by the proposed

"arrangements, to proceed to India at a much earlier period than at present; and that by the residence of a master on the spot, the knowledge of military surveying, &c. will be afforded to the cadets generally.

"That with these views, a person possessing the requisite qualifications be appointed to the seminary, for the purpose of instructing the cadets in the science of military surveying. That he be required to reside near the institution, and that he be granted a salary of £300 per annum, subject to the approbation of the general court and the board of commissioners for the affairs of India."

The *Chairman*.—"I am to move, that the court approve the resolution of the court of directors of the 8th of November, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

Mr. *Hume* would be glad to ask, as he had not seen the report, how the saving of £500, mentioned in the resolution, was made out?

The *Chairman*.—It is made out by a comparison with the expense which the Company incurred for the cadets, while that branch of military science was taught under Mr. Downes, the assistant to General Mudge, the surveyor-general.

Mr. *Hume* said, he observed on the account a charge of £350 for teaching four cadets the science of military surveying, and another charge of £500, for the instruction of four cadets in the art of sapping and mining, under Col. Paisley. He wished to know whether these two branches were to be taught by the same person? The charge, it appeared, for teaching the two branches, military surveying, and sapping and mining, amounted to £850. Now, if the same individual stipulated to give instruction to eight cadets in the two branches of military science for £300, there would certainly be a saving of £500 per annum. He now asked, whether the same person would give instruction in the two departments?

The *Chairman*.—No. The individual who teaches military surveying will have nothing to do with that branch of military science, which relates to sapping and mining. The cadets are to be perfected under him in military drawing and surveying, and are still to go to Col. Paisley, for instruction in the science of sapping and mining.

Mr. *Hume* said, if that were the case the account did not make out the saving; but still he had no objection to the appointment; because as they had a military seminary, he thought it right that the students should receive every species of information, suitable to the profession for which they were intended. A few hundred pounds, devoted to the useful

purposes of education, would produce information, the benefits to be derived from which in India, would be above all price. He would say little more, but only repeat his thrice told tale, that he wished to see the day, when every cadet before he went out to India should be efficiently instructed in the Hindoo language, which it was essentially necessary he should understand. At present, the cadet might proceed to India, ignorant of that tongue, and ignorant he might remain all his life. This was a disgrace to the Company, and to the service in which the cadets were employed. The interests of India, the interests of the millions who were placed under their control; in short, every thing connected with that great empire, called on the Company, when they sent out men to command natives, to take care that they were able to speak the native language, and to converse with those whom they commanded. It was well known that the cadets did not, in general, obtain that knowledge, which alone could make them efficient, and which they might easily cultivate in India, if they had received some primary instruction here. He hoped hereafter it would be rendered imperative, that every person sent out by the Company should possess the important qualification of speaking the native language. If they did that, they would add to the excellence of a service, already distinguished for its efficiency, more perhaps than any other service in the world. Give the officers, in addition to their other acquirements, a knowledge of the native language, and the service would be rendered as complete as it could possibly be. He would also advise them to let their Indian army have officers enough. He had no hesitation in saying, notwithstanding any increase of expense, that their officers ought to be far more numerous than they were. Every communication he received from India, complained of the utter inequality of English officers, as compared with the forces under their command, and though the Company were now sending out 500 cadets, that number would not be sufficient to fill up the vacancies. He held in his hand a paper in which it was stated, that there were six battalions actually on service, each battalion consisting of eight hundred or one thousand men (as it happened to be on the peace or war establishment) with whom there were only forty-three English officers serving; and any gentleman, who had paid attention to military matters in India, must have seen that there was a great deficiency of cadets to undertake the necessary duty. There was also another department in which a deficiency was observable; he meant the staff of the medical department. There was scarcely one medical man to every fifteen hundred

men in arms, on their establishment. It was very well known, that all the civil departments borrowed the medical men from the army, and therefore the military establishment was short of medical practitioners. He thought, under these circumstances, that the Company could not do better than to send out an adequate supply; he would not encourage extravagance in any department, but extended liberality in this department was real economy.

Mr. Lowndes.—When the hon. proprietor speaks of an instance, where there were only forty-two English officers with six thousand men, does he mean to say, that that number is the regular proportion, or that the rest were absent from their duty? Because if they are absent from their duty it is a very great abuse.

Mr. Hume said, the case was this; every officer, appointed for instance to the commissariat department, was taken from a regiment of the line. In England, when an officer was disposed of in that manner, his situation was immediately filled up, and he was considered on the staff. In India there was no staff, and it was not too much to say, that the numerous situations that were to be filled up, accounted for the great proportion of officers who were absent from their corps.

Mr. Lowndes said, that custom might be pleaded in defence of such a practice; but it was a custom that ought not to be suffered to exist. He hoped his hon. friend (for so he must call him) would excuse him for any thing he had said; he certainly considered him to be the most honest man of his party. There had been some conversation about espionage and mining in the course of the day; and, when he looked at the state of the country for the last four months, it seemed to him as if they were standing on a mine: but care, he hoped, would be taken, to prevent it from exploding.

The resolution was then agreed to.

CASE OF MR. BAILEY.

Mr. Chalmers wished to ask a question before the court adjourned. He believed there was an order of the court of directors, which set forth, that, when any officer abroad felt himself aggrieved, he was to send in a memorial to the governor in council, which memorial was immediately to be transmitted to the court of directors, who were to consider the case, for the purpose of affording redress. So far back as the month of August 1819, Mr. Bailey, a gentleman on the Madras medical establishment, sent in a memorial to the governor, complaining of his supercession at the medical board, by an individual who was his junior in the service. It was usual for a certain portion of ves-

and if the memorial had been then transmitted, it would have reached this country in the course of the month of March; it would have been then laid before the court of directors, and might before this have been decided on. The friends of Mr. Bailey naturally looked with anxiety to the approach of every ship from India, hoping that the memorial would soon arrive, and that a speedy decision would take place; but a month or six weeks ago it had not arrived. He understood, however, that it had at length, by the last arrivals, come to the hands of the executive body. He would then ask, whether the memorial of Mr. Bailey, complaining of his supercession, was now before the court of directors; and if so, whether the delay was the act of Mr. Elliott, the late governor of Madras, or of Mr. Munro, who now filled that situation?

The Chairman.—"The memorial to which the hon. proprietor alludes has arrived from India by the last ships."

Mr. Chalmers was glad that it had at last arrived, confident as he was that the court of directors would always sustain the character of a fair and impartial tribunal of appeal, and afford, in every instance, that redress which the merits of the case demanded. In consequence of the delay which had taken place, a considerable hardship had been inflicted on the individual; for he believed there was a rule, to which the court of directors inflexibly adhered, not to enter into the consideration of any case, unless all the documents connected with it were laid before them, from the presidency in which the matter originated; although from private information they might have been previously in possession of the facts. He (*Mr. C.*) had taken some pains in this case, because it affected a very worthy person. He had spoken to the late Sir Alexander Allan on the subject a very short time before his death, and Sir Alexander told him, that the case could not be considered until all the papers were before the court. Sir Alexander had served with Mr. Bailey, and he said, that when the proper time came Mr. Bailey should have that support from him which his merits deserved. The hardship arising from the delay was, therefore, very great; because, if the memorial had arrived in due course, Mr. Bailey would have had the benefit of the testimony of a man whose virtues and integrity were highly appreciated by all who knew him. There was, connected with this case, a point of principle which nearly concerned the service at large. Looking round the court, whether within or without the bar, he saw gentlemen who must know how to value a privilege of this kind, by which a party

complaining was authorised to lay his grievance before an unbiassed body. There was no man, however perfect his conduct might be, who was sure of escaping from accidental injustice. Mr. Bailey felt that he had not been fairly treated, and all he wished for was, to make his appeal to the court of directors. The delay of that appeal, however, which had taken place, was most unfortunate. If the governor of Madras had neglected to send out the memorial, and the different documents connected with it, he had been guilty of a dereliction of his public duty, and had inflicted on an individual a great private injury.

The *Chairman*.—"I beg to suggest to the hon. Proprietor, whether it is orderly or proper, in a speech to the court to introduce reflections on the conduct of the late governor of Madras, when the subject is not before us. I have answered the hon. Proprietor's question by stating that the memorial alluded to is now before the court of directors; and, I will add, that it will be properly considered by the court, and as fully and fairly investigated as any other matter or complaint which is submitted to the consideration of the executive body."

Mr. *Chalmers* considered it a fair subject for observation and animadversion; but, after what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, he would not persevere, but would sit down, with this remark, that, if the court of directors formed a rule, it was proper that it should be attended to. They were the best judges, whether or not a violation of their orders had not taken place. But, was it to be endured, if it were shewn that the rule was violated—was it, he asked, to be endured, that the individual guilty of the offence should be suffered to pass unnoticed? He hoped the discussion would not be put an end to, as two or three gentlemen, near him, were inclined to deliver their sentiments on it.

The *Chairman*.—"I do not think this is a subject into which the court can examine, at this time, in any shape whatever. While the hon. proprietor contented himself with making some observations in matters of fact I did not interrupt him; but the moment he drew inferences from those facts, disparaging to the character of an individual, and that individual not in the way to repel the accusation, I felt it my duty to state the irregularity of such a course."

Mr. *Lowndes* rose to call the attention of the court to a subject of much importance. He conceived that the proprietors of East-India stock were bound to address his Majesty at the present critical period. He would, on a future day, introduce a motion for that purpose, if some gentleman of

greater weight and ability than himself did not come forward. He thought it was their duty to go up with an address to his Majesty; and, on that subject, he was willing to try the strength of the court. He was anxious that the address should have no reference to the late unfortunate trial, but should merely assure his Majesty that the Company still continued loyal, as it had always been; and that the proprietors wished his Majesty health and prosperity.—(*Hear, hear!*) As tenants of his Majesty (for so they were), they ought to address him, to prove that they were loyal tenants.—(*Hear, hear!*) He would not introduce any other matters into the address, which ought to appear like sterling gold, without any mixture of dross.

Mr. *Hume* quite concurred with the Hon. Chairman, as to the impropriety of agitating the merits of the question which his hon. friend (Mr. Chalmers) had recently noticed. The merits would be best considered hereafter; but the principle was one of the first importance for the immediate notice of the court. The principle was simply this, whether the authorities in India, who were directed to transmit to this country, as speedily as possible, all documents complaining of grievances, whose bounden duty it was to transmit forthwith to the court of directors any memorial presented to them which pointed out a case of hardship; whether they would be suffered to contravene the order under which such transmission should immediately take place? What a monstrous thing it would be, should an individual, conceiving himself to be injured by the government abroad, send in a memorial stating his grievance, if the government, who were parties in the transaction, were allowed to keep back that memorial from the court of directors? The question was, when this gentleman found himself superseded, and looking upon that supersession as a grievance, conceived it proper to memorial the government; whether it was legally within the power of the government of any presidency to withhold the memorial from the authorities at home during any period he pleased? Such an assumption of authority was exceedingly blameable. The origin of the unfortunate business that took place at Madras under Sir G. Barlow might be traced—

Mr. *Astell*.—"I speak to order. Could the circumstance of a question being asked, which question has been answered, justify the hon. proprietor in entering on so wide a field of observation? The hon. proprietor seems to take it as admitted that the Madras government have acted improperly, that they should (no matter what circumstances were connected with the case) immediately have sent this me-

morial home; whereas, the hon. chairman's reply went no farther than to say, that the memorial has arrived only within these few days. The directors have now but one duty to perform, namely, to consider that memorial; and while the subject is pending before them, I conceive that observations on the subject, in this court, are out of order." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* considered himself not at all out of order. He did not attempt to express his opinion on the merits of this question, but he thought he had a right to refer to the principle which was alleged to have been violated; and he was much surprised when he heard the hon. director (who, from his office, was one of the guardians of the Company's servants abroad) state to the court, that it was a matter of indifference whether the memorial was sent home immediately or not. (*No! No!*) Was it of no consequence that a period of fifteen months should elapse before a document of this nature was sent home, instead of only four or five months? This was the question he wished to submit to the court; and he must maintain, that it was a matter of great importance that the complaints of their servants abroad should be promptly attended to. If it were to be declared in that court that it was of little importance whether their servants abroad had a regular communication with the authorities at home or not, it might lead to lamentable consequences; and yet that was, in effect, the position laid down by the hon. director. (*No! No!*) He hoped he had misunderstood the hon. director, but he understood him to say that this court had nothing to do with the question. It was admitted, that the memorial had been received; but was nothing to be said as to the reasons for withholding it so long? It might have been withheld through mistake, but whatever the cause was, it should be made known. He held several documents in his hands relative to granting rank to certain officers whose memorials had not come home: it would prevent much mischief if such papers were transmitted immediately. The directors themselves had encountered much trouble in consequence of delay; witness the case of Major Keeble, and of other officers which had engaged the attention of the executive body. It was most important that the memorials should be immediately sent home, and it was disgraceful in any government to withhold them. The court of directors would not do their duty to themselves, nor to their servants, if they did not compel governors to transmit the different memorials with all possible dispatch. This subject was perfectly proper for the consideration of a general court. It should be recollected that the

proprietors were not met there for any particular purpose, to which their proceedings were limited. The act of parliament said the proprietors were to meet four times in the year, to consider of every subject connected with their affairs; he, therefore, would not suffer any one to put him down when he was exercising an undoubted right. If this were once permitted, the next step would be to shut the doors of the court, to leave the whole cognizance of their affairs to their officers, who might press them down by the iron hand of power, and, in short, act just as they pleased. The individual whose case had thus been introduced had, during a period of 32 years' service, looked forward to promotion in his department by the regular course of succession. The government had, however, thought fit to alter the system, and the individual complained of the grievance which that alteration inflicted on him. The governor could, perhaps, explain the circumstance: but if an opportunity were given him to withhold the memorial of the complaining party as long as he pleased, it was, in his opinion, a gross and glaring injury.

Mr. *Astell*.—"It is rather fortunate that I have been present during the remarks of the hon. proprietor, because it is always fitting that, if possible, a misrepresentation should receive its refutation at the moment. I put it to the court to consider whether any thing I stated could have fairly given rise to the hon. proprietor's observations? I will repeat what I took the liberty of stating; namely, that it was not regular to notice the memorial here at present. I do not approve of keeping it back. The court of directors are to do their duty, and they will undoubtedly make governors perform theirs: but, in the present stage of the business, I think gentlemen ought not to canvas censure, which, in the end, may turn out to be undeserved."

Mr. *Chalmers* conceived that there was good reason for making the observations which had been addressed to the court; because, when one of their servants abroad complained of a grievance, there was an order, imperative on those persons to whom the complaint was transferred, to transmit that complaint immediately to the court of directors; and if that rule appeared, in a particular case, not to have been followed, ought they not to inquire whether it had not been wilfully contravened? He thanked the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) for supporting him on this occasion. His observations touched not on the merits of the case, they related merely to the transmission of this memorial. It was a plain matter of fact, that the memorial was withheld: he wished to know why, but the hon. chairman and the hon. director

had both evaded that point. (*Order, order!*) The fact was, the memorial had not been transmitted as it ought to have been; and, if so, the governor had violated an order made by the court of directors, and which they all knew to be of very great importance.

The *Chairman*.—"I wish to observe shortly on the accusation which the hon. proprietor has thought fit to make relative to my conduct. He says that I have evaded, and that my hon. friend has evaded the question. I think he is not justified in making such statement. The fact is (and I hope to shorten the debate, or rather the conversation, for there is no question before the court to debate, by stating it), that the documents connected with the memorial are extremely voluminous. I admit there is a standing order, according to which governments abroad must transmit all memorials to the court of directors within a given period; but that, like all other orders, is to be governed by circumstances and events. And when I tell the hon. gent. that the documents connected with the subject of which the memorialist complains occupy four large volumes; and that, if the memorial had been laid before us, it would have been impossible to decide upon it in the absence of those documents, I should like to know how such a case, which has arrived only in the course of the last fortnight, could be taken up so quickly, and disposed of so readily, as he seems to suppose it could. (*Hear, hear!*) I trust the directors will be found to do their duty. If the government abroad has unjustifiably disobeyed their orders, they will express their opinion strongly on the subject, but I am not prepared to say, under all the circumstances, that the go-

vernment of Madras was not justified in keeping this memorial until he could transmit to this country all the documents attached to it.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Chalmers* assured the hon. Chairman, that he had spoken without entertaining the remotest intention to give offence. If the hon. Chairman had explained the matter at first as he had now done, it would have been received by him (Mr. C.) as a very efficient reason for withholding his observation, and he would have sat down immediately. But, when he dwelt on the fact of the non-transmission of the memorial, and no explanation was given on that point, he thought it was necessary to persist in requiring information.

Mr. *Louder* was glad that a proper explanation had been given, because he was going to fire a volley himself. (*A laugh*) With regard to the address to his Majesty, to which he had before called the attention of the court, he understood that several gentlemen near him would support it, if it were brought forward. He therefore would not give up the point, unless some gentleman of more importance than he was would promise to undertake the task. Nothing could be more proper than such an address, steering clear of any mention of the late proceedings in the House of Lords. It was peculiarly called for, when they considered the state of the country for the last four months.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. Proprietor will allow me to say, if he has a notice to give for a motion to be discussed on some future day, that notice will be received, but it is contrary to practice in giving a notice to enter into a detailed statement."

The court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Captains sworn into the Command of Ships, &c.

Nov. 29. A court of directors was held, when Capt. G. Welstead was sworn into the command of the ship *General Harris*, consigned to Madras and China.

Dec. 6. A court of directors was held, when Capt. R. Absar was sworn into the command of the ship *Waterloo*, consigned to St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

11. A court of directors was held, when the under-mentioned commanders took leave of the court previous to separating for their respective destinations, *viz.*

Capt. T. Larkins, of the *Marquiss Camden*, for Bombay and China.

Capt. C. S. Timins, of the *Royal George*, for ditto.

Capt. W. Cruikshank, of the *Farquharson*, for ditto.

Capt. T. Borradaile, of the *Ingles*, for ditto.

Capt. J. Paterson, of the *Repulse*, for St. Helena, Beucoolen, and China.

13. A court of directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, *viz.*—Capt. H. Scott, to the *Charles Grant*, for Bombay and China; and Capt. A. Lindsay, to the *Kellie Castle*, for Madras and China.

22. A court of directors was held, when Capt. C. Biden was sworn into the command of the ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, consigned to China direct.

CANDIDATE FOR THE DIRECTION.

Mr. Henry St. Geo. Tucker, late secretary to the supreme government in the colonial and commercial departments, has offered himself as a candidate for the East-India direction. Mr. Tucker was a writer of 1790; and has highly distinguished himself in his long services.

COMMANDER-IN CHIEF AT FORT ST. GEO.

The court of directors have appointed Lieut. gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G.C.B., Commander-in-chief at Fort St. George, in the room of Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B.—*Times*, Dec. 7.

Brev. Lieut. gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart., and K.C.B., to have the local rank of general in the East-Indies only.—*War Office*, Dec. 8.

ROYAL EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

Wm. Hen. Nuthall, Gent. to be lieut., vice Mitchell, whose appointment has not taken place.—*War Office*, Dec. 22.

FIRST CEYLON REGIMENT.

Lieut. Joseph Dyas, of the 51st foot, to be captain without purchase, vice Cleather, deceased.—*War Office*, Dec. 22.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

It is announced in a Hamburgh paper of the 18th inst. that certain intelligence had reached St. Petersburg of the death of Kia King, Emperor of China.—*London Paper*, Dec. 27.

Joseph Baretto, Esq. of Portman-place, has offered himself a candidate for representing the borough of St. Albans, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Roberts.

SHIP LETTER OFFICE.

Letters which cannot be forwarded until the Postage is paid.

G. F. Grand, Esq. to the care of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Cape of Good Hope.

J. R. Thomson, Esq. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Miss Elphurton, care of Wm. Leech, Esq. Bengal civil service, Cape G. Hope.

Lieut. Wm. Kake, 21st regt. lt. drag. Cape of Good Hope.

G. F. Grand, Esq. Cape of Good Hope.

W. Robertson, Esq. Cape of Good Hope, three letters.

Chas. Gunning, Esq. Sierra Leone.

Mrs. Lock, Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Thos. Sinclair, H. M. Dock Yard, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

T. T. Harrington, Esq. Cape Town.

Mr. E. K. Green, No. 30, Long-street, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

The President of the African Society, Cape of Good Hope.

High Wilkinson, Esq. Cape Town, three letters.

P. L. Cloche, Esq. Cape of Good Hope.

A. Beverly, Esq. Cape of Good Hope.

Major gen. Donkin, Cape of Good Hope.

Asiatic Journal,—No 61.

Messrs. H. Home and Co. C. G. Hope.

Messrs. W. Robinson, Marsh and Cadogan, Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. col. Kenedy, Bombay.

Mr. Chas. Freeman on board ship Waterloo, Bengal.

Lieut. Wilson, P. W. Island.

John Martyr, Island of Ceylon.

John Mulligan, 48th regt. New South Wales.

James Money, Esq., Messrs. Palmer and Co., Calcutta.

Mrs. Paske, Vizagapatam, via Madras.

Charles Hughes, Esq., C. G. Hope.

C. Donaldson, Esq. care of Messrs. Hudson, Dixon and Co., Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. Underwood, 21st lt. drags., Cape of Good Hope.

Miss Cathcart, care of Maj. Cardiff, Madras.

Edward Waring, Esq. ordnance depot, Ceylon.

Capt. A. C. Dunsmore, Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. J. Coleman, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Capt. J. Fenton, H.M.'s 87th regt., Bengal.

Wm. Hennell, Esq. naval storekeeper, Cape of Good Hope.

Rich. Woodward, Esq., Messrs. Alexander, Calcutta.

Henry Batson Cope, Calcutta or elsewhere.

Messrs. Sitzler, Delort and Co., Isle of France.

Lieut. John Taylor, care of Messrs. Alexander and Co., Calcutta.

F. Yschierpel, Esq., Madras.

Capt. Morrison, Cape of Good Hope.

Major Rogers, military secretary, Cape of Good Hope.

[General Post Office, Dec. 12 and 27.]

EAST-INDIA BUILT SHIP.

The Minden, which has made three voyages between this country and the East-Indies, and which was built of teak-wood, ten years since, having been lately examined, is found wholly free from injury, and without a symptom in any of her timbers of that dreadful naval scourge, the dry-rot.—*Plymouth Telegraph*, as quot. by *London Paper*, Dec. 27.

SAILING OF THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

It is said that, by a new regulation in the system of our East-India trade, the Company's ships from England for India will sail singly, and not in company, as heretofore, commencing with the ensuing season.—*London Paper*, Dec. 28.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 25 Gravesend, Melpomene, Watt, from Batavia.

26 Gravesend, Marianne, Porter, from Cape of Good Hope: 15th Sept.

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Dec. 2 Deal, 7 Gravesend, Borneo, Ross, from Batavia.

4 Liverpool, Bencoolen, Austice, from Bengal.

6 Portsmouth, 12 Gravesend, Ocean, Lovie, from Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

— Deal, 9 Gravesend, Henry Porcher, Phillips, from Bengal 1st June, Madras 9th July, and St. Helena 5th Oct.

— Portsmouth, 13 Gravesend, Defence, Reynoldson, from Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope.

7 Deal, 9 Gravesend, Adam, Forster, from South Seas and St. Helena.

8 Liverpool, Georgiana, Worthington, from Java 24th July.

10 Cowes, Marimon, Brown, from Java and Mauritius.

11 Deal, 13 Gravesend, Blendon-hall, Grey, from Bombay 13th Aug., Mauritius 16th Sept., and Cape 15th Oct.—

Passengers: Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. March, and Mrs. Campbell; Capt. Sealy, hon. Company's marine; Capt. MacIntyre and Capt. Denbaine; Lieuts. Harrison, Webster, Waterfield, Harris, Spencer, and Richards; Dr. Shank; Mr. Brown, brig. gen.; Mr. Theodore Forbes, died at sea.

13 Deal, 19 Gravesend, Lusitania, Brash, from Cape of Good Hope 11th Oct.

14 Gravesend, Cadmus, Appleby, from Mauritius 13th Sept.

— Portsmouth, Recovery, Fotherby, for Rotterdam, from Batavia 27th July.

17 Plymouth, 23 Portsmouth, London, Newton, from Ceylon, Cape, and St. Hl.

20 Cowes, Clay, Hitchins, from Batavia 21st Sept.

21 Deal, 24 Gravesend, Malabar, As-cough, from Batavia 20th Aug.

22 Liverpool, Hindoostan, Birkwood, from Bengal 9th Aug.

24 Dover, Restitution, Messery, for Rotterdam, from Batavia 20th Sept.

— Plymouth, Brilliant, Smith, from Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

Nov. 24, Gravesend, 27 Deal, Thames, Litson, for Madras and Bengal.

27 Deal, 30 Portsmouth, Adm. Cockburn, Briggs, for Van Dieman's Land.

Dec. 6, Gravesend, 7 Deal, Alexander, Surfen, for Bombay and Ceylon.

14 Portsmouth, Westmoreland, Potten, of Leith, for Van Dieman's Land.

16 Gravesend, 19 Deal, City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, for Bengal.

19 Gravesend, 22 Deal, Northumbrian, Lawson, for Batavia.

21 Gravesend, 22 Deal, Olive Branch, Hind, for Cape of Good Hope.

— Deal, Lady Ridley, Weir, for New South Wales.

22 Gravesend, 23 Deal, Competitor, Low, for Madras and Bengal.

— Deal, Tyne, Brodie, for Madras.

23 Gravesend, Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, for Bombay.

BIRTH.

Dec. 1. At Grove House, Harrogate, the lady of Lieut. Chesney, of the Bengal artill., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 14. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Mr. Batten, of Harrow-on-the-hill, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. J. Venn, Rector of Clapham, and sister of John Venn, Esq. of the Bengal civil service.

Lately, at St. Pancras Church, Mr. Ramoosam, of Madras, to Miss Wallace, only daughter of Mrs. Wallace, of Pancras.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. On his passage from Ceylon, Lieut. Col. Napper, 83d regt.

12. At Nice, Eliza Catherine, wife of Wm. Turnbull, Esq., late of Boulogne-sur-mer, and third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Percy, formerly of Queen-square, Westminster.

18. At Glasgow, aged 74, John Young, A.M., professor of Greek in that university; most deeply lamented by his family and friends, by the society of which during the long period of 46 years he was a distinguished member, and by the literary world, as one of the first Greek scholars of the age. Never could the words of the poet Armstrong be better applied than in exemplifying the character of this estimable man:

"Tho' old, he still retained
"His manly sense, and energy of mind.
"Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe;
"He still remember'd that he once was young;
"His easy presence check'd no decent joy.
"Him even the dissolute admir'd: for he
"A grateful looseness when he pleas'd put on,
"And laughing could instruct."

He has left a large family, the inheritors of his virtues and talents, three of whom are on the Bengal establishment, namely, the Rev. John Young, LL.D. chaplain of the garrison of Fort William; Lieut. Col. James Young, late military secretary to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, and William R. Young, Esq. of the civil service.

Dec. 3. At his house on Forest-hill, near Peckham, in the 70th year of his age, Robt. Wissett, Esq. F.R. and A.S. formerly of the East India House, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surrey.

8. In a deep decline, C. E. Newberry, Esq., late surg. to the Hon. East India Company's ship, *Marquis Camden*.

— At Bathford, in her 60th year, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Abdy Abdy, M.A., Rector of Thoydon Gernon, alias Coopersale, in the county of Essex.

9. In Lower Grosvenor-street, after a long illness, Wm. Tierney Roberts, Esq. M.P. for St. Albans.

16. In Lower Grosvenor-street, after a lingering illness, George Irvine, Esq., of the house of Reid, Irvine, and Co., Broad Street Buildings.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 5 0	to 0 5 5	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 11 0
Cheribon.....	5 14 0	— 6 2 0	" China.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 7 0
Sumatra.....			Zedoary.....		
Mocha.....lb.	6 15 0	— 7 10 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	9 10 0	— 11 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	Blue.....	14 0 0	
Extrafine.....	0 0 8	— 0 0 9	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Bengal.....	0 0 5	— 0 0 7	Blue and Violet.....	0 7 5	— 0 7 8
Bourbon.....	0 1 2	— 0 1 6	Purple and Violet.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 6 9	— 0 7 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3 3 0	— 7 10 0	Fine Violet.....	0 6 6	— 0 6 9
Anniseeds, Star.....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	Good Ditto.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 6
Boxer, Refined.....	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 3
Unrefined, or Tincal.....	2 10 0	— 3 15 0	Fine & Good Copper.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
Camphire unrefined.....	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	Mudding Ditto.....		
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 6	— 0 4 0	Ordinary.....	0 4 0	— 0 5 3
Ceylon.....	0 2 0		Fine Madras.....		
Cassia Beds.....cwt.			Manilla.....		
Lignum.....	8 0 0	— 9 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 8 6	— 0 10 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 1 6	Safflower.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 30 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 1 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	1 0 0	— 1 5 0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 14 0	
Colombo Root.....			Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 17 3	— 0 18 10
Dragon's Blood.....	18 0 0	— 23 0 0	Nori.....	0 17 1	— 1 3 7
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10 0 0	— 11 0 0	Ditto White.....	0 17 1	— 1 3 7
Arabic.....	3 15 0	— 4 10 0	China.....	0 19 1	— 1 3 6
Assafetida.....	3 0 0	— 15 0 0	Organzine.....	1 15 0	— 2 3 0
Benjamin.....	3 0 0	— 58 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 5 10	— 0 8 3
Anisi.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 9 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 6	
Galbanum.....	26 0 0	— 30 0 0	Bourbon.....		
Gambogium.....	14 0 0	— 15 0 0	Mace.....	0 5 7	— 0 7 0
Myrrh.....	8 0 0	— 16 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 2 7	— 0 4 1
Olibanum.....	8 0 0	— 6 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 14 0	— 0 10 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 2 0	Pepper, Company's, lb.	0 0 7	
Dye.....	0 5 6	— 0 5 3	Privilege.....	0 0 7	
Shell, Black.....			White.....	0 1 0	
Shivered.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 11 0
Stick.....			White.....	1 14 0	— 2 3 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 12 0	— 0 10 0	Brown.....	0 18 0	— 1 7 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 1 0	Bohea.....lb.	0 4 2	— 0 9 3
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 8	— 0 0 10	Congo.....	0 2 4	— 0 3 6
Cinnamon.....	0 15 0		Souchong.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
Cloves.....	0 3 6		Campol.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 2
Mace.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 6	Twankay.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 2
Nutmegs.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 6	Pekoe.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 4
Opium.....lb.			Hyson Skin.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 6
Rhubarb.....	0 2 0	— 0 7 0	Hyson.....	0 3 5	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 0 0		Gunpowder.....	0 5 7	— 0 6 0
Senna.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 0	Turkishshell.....	1 15 0	— 2 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 19 0	— 0 16 0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	3 0 0	— 6 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 January—Prompt 6 April.
Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Sugar Candy.
 For Sale 16 January—Prompt 6 April
Licensed.
 For Sale 22 January—Prompt 19 April.
 Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
Private Trade.—China Raw Silk.
 For Sale 18 February—Prompt 11 May
 Company's.—Saltetre—Cinnamon—Cloves—
 Nutmegs—Mace—Oil of Mace.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, December 26, 1820.
Cotton.—There is little variation; the market continues in a very depressed state. The accounts

from Liverpool state there had been arrivals of the new crop from the United States; the quality appeared very indifferent.

Sugar.—The demand for Mascovades during the last week was limited: the few purchases of low brown and middling descriptions were at prices a shade lower; the good qualities and scale Sugars sold at high rates, and from the scarcity, the prices of the latter will be fully supported.

Coffee.—There were only two considerable public sales of West India last week; the whole went off without briskness, much about the previous prices. The demand for Coffee by private contract revived considerably towards the close of last week.—The accounts respecting the Continental markets, received yesterday, and this forenoon, are rather unfavourable.

Wine.—By public sale 20th inst., 100 pipes Cape Wine sold, averaging 19l. per pipe of 110 gallons.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Lowther Castle	1800	Mortlock	Bengal and China.
General Kyd	1800	Nairne	Ditto.
Atlas	1800	Mayne	Ditto.
Waterloo	1283	Alsager	St. Helena, Bombay, and China.
Vansittart	1800	Dalrymple	Ditto.
Lonach	450	Pearson	Madras and Bengal.
Jupiter	450	Swan	Ditto.
Moffatt	750	Aldham	Ditto.
Lady Lushington	650	Scott	Ditto.
Rochester	600	Sutton	Ditto.
General Palmer	600		Madras.
Moulgrave Castle	463	Ralph	
Arab	400	Brigham	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Orpheus	416	Finlay	Isle of France.
Margaret	365	Julian	Batavia.
Barossa		Hutchinson	Batavia and Penang.
Sarah	600	Norton	Bombay.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1820.

1820.	Bank	Reduced.	4 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Amort.	Consol.	India Stock.	5 and 10 p. Stock.	Old 80. 20. 40.	New 100.	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2 per Cent. Exchequer Bills.	5 cents for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1820.
Nov 27	219 1	68 1 1	69 1 1	69 1 1	17 1 1	105 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	68 1 1	—	23 2 1	1 3 p	69 1 1	13	Nov 27
28	219	68 1 0	69 1 0	69 1 0	17 1 1	105 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	68 1 1	—	24 2 1	2 3 p	70 1 1	—	28
29	219	68 1 1	69 1 1	69 1 1	17 1 1	105 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 2 1	3 1 p	70 1 1	—	29
Dec. 1	219 1	68 1 0	69 1 0	69 1 0	17 1 1	105 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 p	par 2 p	70 1 1	—	Dec. 1
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16	222 1	69 1 1	69 1 1	69 1 1	17 1 1	105 1 1	—	78 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	25 p	par 2 d	70 1 1	—	16
18	222	69 1 1	69 1 1	69 1 1	17 1 1	105 1 1	—	78 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	25 p	par 2 d	70 1 1	—	18
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
FEBRUARY, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

THE DEATH
OF THE
CELEBRATED MINISTER TUNG-CHO.

(Continued from Vol. X. page 532.)

"WHILE we were taking wine," continued Wang-yun, "his grace said to me, 'I hear that you have a daughter named Teaou-shin, and that you have promised her in marriage to my son Fung-sëen; I am afraid that you do not mean what you have said, and am therefore come to request that it may be so; let me see her.' I could not presume to object to this command, and therefore ordered Teaou-shin to come forth to pay her respects to her father-in-law. His grace said to me, 'as this is considered a lucky day, I will take your daughter home with me, and give her in marriage to Fung-sëen.' Consider, I pray you, that his grace paid me a visit, and that I was compelled to receive him with courtesy." Leu-poo replied, "Tsze-tob, pardon me; Leu-poo sees his error, and to-morrow will bring a bundle of brambles and do penance for his fault." Wang-yun said, "my daughter has a small dowry, which is to be sent to you as soon as she goes to your

house." Leu-poo thanked him, and withdrew.

The next day Leu-poo went to Tung-cho's palace for the purpose of inquiring into what had taken place. Entering the hall, he began with inquiries of the servants, who informed him that their master had brought his bride home with him the night before, and was still in bed with her. Enraged at hearing this, Leu-poo stole into Tung-cho's bedchamber, posted himself behind a screen by which the space allotted to the bed was separated from the body of the apartment; and looking over this screen, observed the motions of Teaou-shin, who having partly dressed herself, was finishing her toilet at the window. Teaou-shin, who discerned the figure of Leu-poo reflected from a fish-pond under the window, was no sooner aware of his presence than she put on the semblance of the deepest grief; knitting her eyebrows, and from time to time applying her handkerchief to her eyes, as if to wipe away her

tears. Leu-poo observed her for some minutes, and then retired from the chamber with the same fancied secrecy with which he had entered it. Shortly afterward he re-entered the room and accosted Tung-cho, who had dressed himself in the interim, and was then sitting in the middle of the apartment waiting for his morning repast. Tung-cho, asking him whether he had no business to attend to elsewhere, and being answered that he had none, permitted him to remain.

Whilst Tung-cho was occupied with his breakfast, Leu-poo every now and then cast an eye at the screen, and observing Teaou-shin passing and repassing behind it, was so affected that he could not altogether conceal his emotion from Tung-cho. Tung-cho conceiving some jealousy at the emotion which he betrayed, ordered him to leave the apartment; an order with which he reluctantly complied.

Tung-cho was so besotted with the love of his new concubine, that nearly a month elapsed before he could attend, as usual, to the business of his ministry; and his love was still further inflamed by the sedulous attentions which he received from her during the course of a long illness with which he was shortly afterwards attacked.

During his convalescence, Leu-poo waited upon him in his bed-chamber for the purpose of making inquiries after his health. When he entered the chamber he found Tung-cho asleep, and Teaou-shin attending at the side of his bed. As soon as she was aware of Leu-poo's presence, she began to weep, laying one hand on her bosom and pointing with the other to Tung-cho. Before Leu-poo could recover from the emotion with which these demonstrations of sorrow affected him, Tung-cho awoke, rubbed his eyes, turned himself to the several quarters of the room,

and observing that Teaou-shin was standing beside his bed, and Leu-poo gazing at her from behind the screen, he was so moved with jealousy and anger that he exclaimed, "Do you mean to seduce my best beloved concubine from me? Here, servants, drive this intruder from the chamber, and see that he never enter it again." Leu-poo, enraged at the harsh treatment which he had received, went homeward, and meeting Le-joo on his way, could not refrain from telling him of the indignity which he had suffered. Le-joo hastened to see Tung-cho, and addressed him thus: "How can your Lordship, with your designs upon the imperial throne, have so far forgotten your own interest as to offer an indignity to Leu-poo? He is the ablest and most powerful of your partizans; and if he fall off from you, the high enterprise which you have in hand will never be accomplished."—"What is to be done?" said the other. "Send for him to-morrow," replied the adviser; "appease his anger with flattering words, and with costly presents of silks and gold."

In conformity with this advice, Tung-cho sent for Leu-poo on the morrow, and in a conciliatory tone addressed him thus: "The day before yesterday my mind was disturbed, and my spirits ruffled by a return of my sickness. I pray you to forget the angry words which then escaped me, and which had no deliberate meaning. As a token that my kind intentions toward you have undergone no change, I request that you will accept of these twenty pieces of rich silk and of these ten pounds of fine gold." Leu-poo received this peace-offering, thanked the giver, and with the accustomed ceremonial of respect, took his leave and withdrew.

In spite of all that had passed, Leu-poo's thoughts were still fixed upon Teaou-shin.

As soon as Tung-cho had got the better of his illness, he went, as usual, to the imperial court. Leu-poo, who attended him with his javelin in his hand, no sooner observed him in close consultation with the Emperor, than he left the imperial presence (still holding his javelin in his hand), mounted his horse, and rode with all expedition to Tung-cho's palace. On his arrival, he dismounted, fastened his horse to the gate of the palace, and made his way to the inner hall (still holding his javelin in his hand) in quest of Teaou-shin. As soon as she saw him, she said, "Go to the Fung-e's summer-house, and there await my coming." Leu-poo, with his javelin, went into the garden, and leaning against the railing of the summer-house, awaited her promised arrival. At length she made her appearance, waving in her gait, like the young and delicate branches of a tree gently moved by the wind, and looking indeed not so much like an earthly creature, as like some fair genius from the palace of the moon. Weeping, she addressed herself to Leu-poo, and said, "Although I am not Wang-yun, the Tsze-too's daughter, he always treated me as such. From the time I first saw you, Colonel, and was promised in marriage to you, the desires of my life seemed realized. Who would have thought that his Excellency cherished an impure mind, or would violate and defile my person! I detest him even unto death. Having determined on seeing you, I have endured this disgrace, and am now happy in meeting you. As my person is defiled, and I am thereby unworthy to serve the valiant of the age, my desire is to die in the presence of my lord, that he may witness my integrity." When she had thus spoken, she caught hold of the railing, and attempted to throw herself into the lily-pond. Leu-poo hastily caught hold of her, and preventing her purpose, said, with

tears in his eyes, "I have known your mind for a long time, and have been grieved that we could not converse together." Teaou-shin, taking hold of Leu-poo by the hand, said, "Though I cannot now be your wife, I hope to be so in a future state of existence." Leu-poo replied, "If I do not make you my wife in this life, I am no man of valour." Teaou-shin said, "Each revolving day seems a year. I beg that you, my lord, will have pity on me and rescue me." Leu-poo said, "As I have now come by stealth, I am apprehensive that the old traitor will be suspicious; I must therefore make haste and go." Teaou-shin, seizing him by the arm, said, "If you, my husband, are thus afraid of that old traitor, I cannot live to see the light of another day." Leu-poo, stopping, said, "Wait till I have devised some practicable plan for accomplishing our purpose." When he had thus spoken, he took his javelin as if about to leave her. Teaou-shin said, "When I was in the inner apartments and heard your name, it sounded in my ears like thunder, for there is not your equal in the whole world: who do you imagine would object to receive such a man's addresses?" When she had thus spoken, the tears fell from her eyes like drops of rain. Leu-poo, laying down his javelin, blushed, and was confounded. He turned himself around, and embracing Teaou-shin, spoke to her in an affectionate manner. In a moment they were so fast locked in each other's embrace, that they found it impossible to separate.

It is further related, that shortly after Leu-poo had left the imperial presence, Tung-cho, turning himself round, and not seeing Leu-poo, immediately conceived a suspicion of what he was about; took an hasty leave of the Emperor, mounted his chariot, and rode homeward. When he arrived at his palace he beheld Leu-poo's

horse fastened to the gate; and finding from his inquiries of the porter that the duke had gone into the garden, he chid the servants for their negligence, and went into the inner hall in quest of him. Unable to find him there, he then sought for Teaou-shin. She also was not to be found. He hastily interrogated the female servants; the servants replied, that Teaou-shin was in the garden looking at the flowers. Tung-cho hastily entered the garden, where he saw Leu-poo and Teaou-shin by the side of the Fung-e summer-house, conversing together, and Leu-poo's javelin placed against the wall. Tung-cho uttered an exclamation of rage. Leu-poo, seeing Tung-cho approach, and being greatly alarmed, turned himself round and endeavoured to escape. Tung-cho seized the javelin, and pursued Leu-poo; but Leu-poo running with great agility, Tung-cho was unable from his corpulency to overtake him; he therefore threw the javelin after him. Leu-poo struck the javelin to the ground. Tung-cho seized the javelin, and again pursued him. Leu-poo had got without its reach, and Tung-cho was pursuing him beyond the garden gate, when a third person hastily entered, and suddenly encountering Tung-cho laid him prostrate on the ground. This person was Le-joo. Le-joo raised Tung-cho from the ground, led him into the library, and placed him on a bench. Tung-cho said, "Why did you enter in such haste?" Le-joo replied, "When I came to your residence, I heard that you had gone out into the back garden in anger, in search of Leu-poo; therefore I hastened. When I really met Leu-poo flying, and exclaiming, 'His lordship means to murder me!' I hastened the more in order that I might appease your rage. I did not think of encountering your lordship as I have done, and I hope that you will pardon me my involuntary of-

fence." Tung-cho said, "I cannot endure the thought of losing my beloved concubine; I swear that I will slay the seducer."—"With submission to your excellency," returned Le-joo, "I must tell you that you act unwisely. When Chwang, the monarch of Tsou, prudently granted an amnesty to his enemies, he never thought of calling Tsey-ling to account for the seduction of his favourite concubine; and well was he rewarded for his forbearance; for when he was afterwards surrounded by his own rebellious troops, his life was preserved by a desperate effort of this same Tsey-ling. Imitate his prudence. One woman is as good as another; but the friendship of the veteran Leu-poo is beyond all price. Contend not for such an object. Let him have this Teaou-shin. He will feel your generosity, and will be ever ready to requite you by dying in your service. I implore your lordship to weigh well the faithful counsel which I give you." Tung-cho considered for a moment, and then replied, "What you say seems to be just; I will think of it." Le-joo thanked him, and withdrew.

Tung-cho went into the inner hall, and inquiring of Teaou-shin, said, "What were you doing just now with Leu-poo?" Teaou-shin, weeping, replied, "I was in the garden looking at the flowers, when Leu-poo suddenly rushed in upon me. Alarmed at his abrupt entrance, I attempted to make my escape. Leu-poo said to me, 'I am his Excellency's son, why should you leave me?' and seizing his javelin, drove me into the Fung-e summer-house. Perceiving his intentions, and fearing that he might use violence, I determined to die in the lily-pond rather than submit to dishonour; but the faithless wretch, embracing me, prevented my purpose. I was really between life and death when your excellency came to my assistance."

Tung-cho said, "What objection have you to my giving you to Leu-poo?" Teaou-shin, astonished, weeping, replied, "Hitherto I have attended on persons of rank, are you all at once determined on giving me to a slave! I had better die than disgrace myself." So saying, she snatched a sword from the wall, and attempted to plunge it into her bosom; but Tung-cho hastily caught hold of the sword, laid it aside, and embracing her, said, "I was only trifling with you." Teaou-shin fell on Tung-cho's neck, and concealing her face, wept aloud, saying, "This must be a device of Le-joo. Le-joo is the intimate friend of Leu-poo, and therefore has devised this plot; but they are wanting in respect to your excellency's person, and to my happiness. I could tear their flesh from their bones." Tung-cho said, "How could I endure to be separated from you?" Teaou-shin said, "Although I am thankful to your excellency for your kindness, love, and compassion towards me, I am apprehensive that we cannot remain here long, for Leu-poo will certainly seek our destruction." Tung-cho said, "You shall accompany me to-morrow to Metoo, where you shall be a partaker of my happiness, and where we shall have nothing to annoy us." Teaou-shin ceased weeping, and making a courtesy, thanked him.

On the following day Le-joo came to pay his respects, and said, "This is esteemed a propitious day; now, then, is the time to give Teaou-shin to Leu-poo." Tung-cho replied, "I have been thinking that Leu-poo and I are as father and son, and that it would not be right in me to give her to him. Inform him that I cannot comply with his wishes; but make the communication in a conciliatory manner." Le-joo said, "Your excellency should not be deceived by a woman." Tung-cho changed countenance, and said, "Would

you give your own wife to Leu-poo? Speak no more of Teaou-shin! Another word and I cut you down." Le-joo withdrew, and lifting his eyes to heaven, said, with a sigh, "We shall all die by the hands of a woman!"

That very day Tung-cho issued orders for his return to Metoo. All the officers of state attended to take their leave of him. Teaou-shin rode in an open carriage, and saw Leu-poo at a distance, among a concourse of people, looking towards the carriage. Teaou-shin drew aside the blinds, and appeared as if she were weeping violently. When the carriage had gone to some distance, Leu-poo ascended a mound of earth, and continued gazing after the carriage till it was lost in a cloud of dust. Suddenly he was roused from his reverie by the voice of a person behind him, who said, "How is it that Leu-poo stands here lost in thought, instead of accompanying his lordship to Me-too." Turning round, he perceived Wang-yun, the Tsze-too, at his elbow. When they had interchanged the compliments of the day, Wang-yun said to him, "I have been confined to my house for several days past by sickness. To-day I have ventured abroad, though still far from well, for the purpose of taking my leave of his lordship; and I am heartily glad that this has given me the present opportunity of paying my respects to my esteemed friend Leu-poo. But how is it, I ask again, that you stand here lost in sadness, instead of attending his lordship to Metoo?" "In truth, Sir," said Leu-poo, "it is your adopted daughter that I was thinking of. I fear that she is lost to me for ever."—"How can that be," said Wang-yun, with an assumed air of astonishment; "was she not affianced to you in marriage?"—"She was," replied the other, "but the hoary traitor, Tung-cho, has nevertheless taken her from me."—"Im-

possible!" Leu-poo informed him, point by point, of all that had occurred. Wang-yun, lifting his eyes to heaven and stamping on the ground, uttered nothing but incoherent cries of astonishment for many minutes. At length he said, "I really could not have believed that his lordship would

have thus descended to the level of the brute animals; would have so far lost sight of all discrimination in his desires, as to take the affianced bride of his adopted son to his own bed. Come home with me, and we will consult on this matter."

(To be continued.)

FORT OF KALLINGUR.

(Continued from page 34.)

LETTER SIXTH.

My dear Sir:—The forehead of the Idol, to which adorations are offered at Kallingur, under the name of *Neel Kanta*, is decorated with a small circular plate of silver, and the whole appearance of the image, painted of a deep black colour, contrasted with its large metallic eyes and silver ornaments, is so exceedingly hideous, as to strike the spectator with a strong idea, that if Belzebub* himself were to receive accurate representation, it must be beneath the disgusting form of such an ugly and appalling appearance. The *argha*, placed upon the ground in front of this immense *linga*, is observed perpetually filled with leaves and flowers, which are hourly thrown with a degree of inconceivable veneration before this detestable shrine, by troops of pilgrims, who daily attended, and were receiving many accessions to their numbers during the period of my short stay upon the hill. The stone is likewise kept constantly moist from copious libations of water, which are poured by the votaries with much liberality upon the summit of the column.† In the pre-

sent example these ablutions, although plentifully performed, are followed with

cation to an abominable object of idolatrous superstition. It is painful to turn our attention to a subject of this distressing nature, and still more vexatious to witness the rite now mentioned, especially when its origin is fully and clearly understood. Nevertheless the fact is, as has been stated, that the ablutions daily practised in reference to Hindoo idols are directly connected, or rather, I should say, have the same origin with the holy ceremony of Baptism as practised in the Christian church. This rite, as witnessed in the idolatrous superstition of this country, takes its origin from the mysteries which were formerly instituted in all countries for the commemoration of the tremendous catastrophe of the Deluge; by which an ancient world filled with sin was destroyed, and a new and regenerate world, "purified by means of water," arose from the ruins of the former. But this fact, that Baptism as a purifier from sin is a ritual instituted in Christianity as a commemoration of the flood, is expressly declared by St. Peter, who says, "Which some time were disobedient, when once the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing; wherein, in few, that is eight souls, were saved by water. The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also even now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience towards God), by the resurrection of Jesus Christ."—1st Epist. chap. iii. ver. 20, 21. In attempts to produce the conversion of the Hindoos, ought not all such remarkable circumstances to be fully considered, and clearly explained in a manner calculated to be rendered fully intelligible to their understandings?

* I have already stated, under the signature of Manetha, that Belzebub is a corrupt mode of pronouncing Bul Seba; but in Greek the word is observed Bulzebub, which appears to be nothing more than Bul si Bul—"Bul, the mighty Bul." I entertain a strong suspicion that the English word *bull* is connected with Bul, that is, Siva, of whom that animal is the emblem. Belt, "a circle," in allusion to the sun, is also a derivative of the same vocable.

† In this instance, the reader will remark with much sorrow the holy sacrament of Baptism degraded in its applica-

little mischief; but in general this practice, that is carried to greater extent by the Hindoos than the tenets of their religion demands, is accompanied with fatal consequences to many valuable sculptures. By the ruinous operations of water applied in frequent daily ablutions, the fine, clear, and well defined outlines of the noses, eyes, and lips, that may have escaped the ravages of the desolating instruments of the Mussulmans, are completely destroyed by the effects succeeding to the mistaken reverence of those zealous worshippers; who continue pouring forth water upon the most delicate images, ornamented stones, and even inscriptions, till the features of the countenance, and delicate lines of the written characters are entirely destroyed and erased, after which the specimen is cast aside, as being no longer worthy the attention even of a Hindoo. At Kallingur, this destructive practice, so hostile to the preservation of the relics, descending from immemorial ages of antiquity, might with facility be prevented: for could any objection, even on the part of the most bigotted and superstitious portion of the natives, exist, were authority to interpose its influence with an intimation to the Brahmin, priests, and pundits, who reside upon the mountain, and collect a rich harvest in the offerings of pilgrims, devotees, and strangers of all classes and descriptions, that they are permitted to remain as inhabitants of that particular spot in order to render every assistance towards their preservation, and not to aid in the destruction of those precious remains which are every day becoming more and more scarce; and that they are rendered responsible, as a return for the indulgence of living free upon the mountain, to see that none of the images receive wanton and unnecessary mutilation? Indeed, an order of the kind alluded to, supposing such an act of authority to take place, seems no more than

reasonable exertion of power; because Hindoos from every quarter of the country, even Calcutta, resort for the purpose of offering their devotions at the shrines of the far-famed idols of Kallingur; and surely, as relics commanding general regard, being objects of veneration to the Hindoo, and subjects of unbounded curiosity and sources of inexhaustible information to the European, steps might be followed to ensure the preservation of the sculptures, by strictly prohibiting any capricious ceremonies taking place, which are calculated to injure, and perhaps altogether produce their destruction.

Whilst I continued writing these few notes, seated in the portico fronting the entrance to the temple, I enjoyed full opportunity of observing the grossness and vile absurdities which predominate in the prevailing superstitious of this country.*

* I may observe, in this place, that the absurdities attempted to be palmed upon the natives by their priests are so glaring, and frequently of a nature so palpably ridiculous and childish, that even the most blinded and zealous worshippers are incapable of receiving them for truths: of viewing them in any other light than impositions, which it is derogatory to their understandings to be required to credit. Of this an example occurred, under my own observation, about two years ago. At that time I was engaged in examining the subterraneous temple or cave named Patalparee, which exists within the fort of Allahabad. Amongst other mummies, this cave possesses the reputation of celebrity for a tree that is said to flourish under ground, far from the light of day. Accordingly a tree, but deprived of branches and leaves, is found in this gloomy dungeon, as a fit companion for the cockroaches, vermin, and filth of all kinds with which the damp floor of its dismal interior is perpetually covered. A troop of devotees entered the cave at the moment I was employed in writing at its farthest extremity; and after performing their devotions to Mahadeva, or the great linga, that are placed upon arches between the central rows of pillars, my ears were astounded by hearing a combination of profane sounds, apparently issuing from some persons engaged in wratful contest, and very unsuitable to the tranquillity which generally reigns in this sanctified place. Upon proceeding to the quarter

Minutely examined, Hindooism and Christianity will be found to originate in the same train of wonderful events; the former being only a corrupt mode of recording the circumstances attending the various revelations which the Almighty, at different periods, has condescended to communicate to the inhabitants of this planet.

Numbers of devout pilgrims, arriving in succession, were ushered in companies into the presence of this vile idol, that was actually worshipped as if it were a living, sensible, animate, intelligent being, and addressed accordingly. Many a fervent prayer did I hear poured forth to Neel Kanta, beseeching him to bless the *sahib loges*, the company, and above all the collector of the district; and, least "he should be asleep or on a journey," a brass bell was at the same time tolled, and large drums beat with a deafening noise, in order to raise the faculties of the slumbering god, and direct his attention to the petitions of his votaries. These ceremonies and operations occupied a period of such length, and were repeated so frequently during my different visits to the temple, that at last I began to suspect the unusual protraction of the multifarious benedictions Neel Kanta was so devoutly intreated to bestow with a liberal hand upon the *sahib loges*, might in some measure be owing to the presence of the stranger *sahib*, who, to the inexpressible astonishment of the pundits, seemed to hold their consecrated idol in less veneration than the mutilated specimens of sculpture which are collected near the entrance of the portico; and this I am now thoroughly convinced was the fact, although the idol is evidently held in very high repute, and known to all Hindoos with whom I possessed an opportunity of conversing upon the subject.

Placed at the left or western side of the principal *linga*, we notice a smaller one of similar appearance, and also painted black, but unadorned with glass eyes and metallic ornaments, similar to those

whence the noise issued, I found the priest and the Rajpoot devotee in fierce conflict; the former demanding the accustomed present, and the latter vowing that he had been taken in, by having been brought to see a miraculous tree, which turned out a mere piece of stick, and for this wonderful sight was required to pay four pie! The man's expression, in reference to the sacred tree, was "*k-juralukree*." It is needless to add, that I witnessed this extraordinary scene with pleasure, and hailed the morning-dawn of reason piercing above the dreadful clouds of ignorance, in which the human mind in Hindoostan has so long and lamentably been involved.

which have been fixed by the Brahmans as decorations to the face of the former. This last-mentioned idol protrudes from a small projection in the wall of the cavern; and the image appears to me to have been originally intended to afford a representation of the female head of Bowanee, in the same manner that the larger undoubtedly exhibits the column or emblem of Siva. The smaller idol has, however, received the appellation of Keerut Mukh, with the origin of which name I am altogether unacquainted, yet have a faint recollection of Keerut Sing having been mentioned as a powerful rajah, who formerly held possession of Kallingur. To the left of the smaller *linga*, resting with its back against the southern wall, and fronting to the north, the spectator shrinks at observing a most disgusting image, or rather stone doll, about the size of a small woman, dressed in common Hindoostanee garments, and in fact bearing a very close resemblance, in its general appearance and clothes, to a domestic servant, *eyah* or *mahitranee*. The countenance of this strange and even frightful image is ornamented with metallic eyes, exhibiting a pure white or silver colour, and which affords a most disagreeable contrast with the yellow complexion of the face, that is produced from the stone being daubed with *huldee*, or some other powder of a golden or rather bilious hue. The nose is decorated with rings, and the whole aspect conveys the disgusting and horrifying idea of a female corpse, which has so long been deprived of life as to be advancing into something more than the incipient stages of putrefaction. A vile representation of this description I have understood is by no means an uncommon inmate of Hindoo temples. In the present case the figure, as a relic of antiquity, or calculated to throw light upon the ancient superstitious of this country, is entirely unworthy of regard, from exhibiting merely a modern invention of the existing race of Brahmans, and, as a matter of course, styled by them Bowanee, and the wife of Neel Kanta. At the opposite extremity of the cavern is placed a bed of the usual Hindoostanee description, and which also, I understood, was appropriated for the sole use of the deities existing in this obscure abode of heathenish superstition.

Towards the south-western side of the cave, between the idol named Keerut Mukh and the female figure or Bowanee, we perceive a square unadorned entrance, about four feet in height and two in width, which opens at a small irregular-shaped chamber, also dug out of the solid rock. This room or smaller temple is totally destitute of light, with the exception of the limited portion admitted through the door-way, and is about five feet high. At the eastern extremity we observe, chiselled out of the solid mass of stone which forms the floor, a square hollow or *argha*, constructed in the form of a small cistern, about three feet long and two in depth; above which, in the wall, appears a small opening or window communicating with the large temple near the supreme idol. This room is not at present applied to any particular purpose by the Brahmins, and, at the time it was examined by me, served merely for a receptacle containing earthen vessels belonging to the priests, and rubbish of different descriptions; yet at former periods there seems no reason to doubt that the ceremonies performed in this obscure recess constituted an important part of the mysterious orgies which took place in the cavern temples of Kallingur.

These are the principal objects of attention that attract the notice of a stranger within the interior of the temple containing the Neel Kanta; but at the exterior of the entrance, upon the left hand or northern side, there is fixed a very singular statue, larger in size than the ordinary dimensions of a man, sculptured in a sitting posture, upon the edge of the portico, and representing a Bhairagee, Saniassae, or Fakcer, with his countenance turned towards the east, so as to front directly the mouth of the temple that faces the west, by which means the figure exists in an attitude of perpetual devotion and immoveable adoration to the objects of worship comprehended within the cavern. Upon the whole, this image, although rather coarsely executed, is very far from exhibiting an inferior specimen of sculptured art; and is seen squatted upon the hams, or in the sitting position that distinguishes many representations of Buddha. The soles of the feet, which are crossed, are turned upwards, and marked in the centre with

the star, or *chakra*, consisting of the fine petalled lotos. Besides the Zinneear or Brahmimical thread, which makes its appearance distinctly carved, the body of the Bhairagee is decorated with a string of beads; and at the back of the figure, below the left shoulder, we observe, cut off the same block of stone with the statue itself, and admirably executed, the representation of a *calabash*, which being in some degree hollow, is kept constantly filled with water by the devotees who pour forth their devotions at the shrine of the Neel Kanta. The countenance of this idol represents the features of an aged Brahmin, occupied in mental contemplation, or ardent devotion to the neighbouring objects of heathenish adoration, and is adorned with a long triangular shaped beard, while the head appears covered with a cap possessing a pyramidal form, and in its appearance wears every mark of having been copied from the common woollen covering which is seen upon the heads of lascars on board of ships, and mendicant Brahmins in the upper provinces. Beneath the inferior edge of the cap the hair of the Saniassae, sculptured into the semblance of twisted or ropy locks, is seen descending upon the upper portion of the back between the shoulders. No rings appear in the ears, but the centre of the forehead is marked with an oval prominence, emblematical of the third or solar eye of Mahadeva. The original arms of this statue having unfortunately been destroyed by violence, a new pair has by some ingenious artist been formed of chunam, and attached to the mutilated stumps at the elbows; these arms are placed in front of the body below the breast, the palm of one hand resting upon that of the other. The whole of this singular, and I may assert extremely interesting statue, of whose antiquity there cannot exist a doubt, is disfigured, from being daubed over with red paint and chunam; yet the shape and appearance of the object there is no possibility of mistaking, and affords an incontrovertible proof of Buddha, which this figure so intimately resembles, being nothing more than a Saniassae intently occupied in placid devotion to the supreme idol Mahadeva; although, by the natives, figures of this kind receive an unbounded multiplicity of names, as in

the present example, which is known by the appellation of Gooruknath.* The

affinity of the image to Buddha is however indisputable, and the whole air and

* The image described above unquestionably forms a mere variation in dress, but not general appearance or character, of Buddha. The following legend respecting this object of adoration is extracted from a communication lately published in the Calcutta Journal:—"In the contemplation of the purity of their devotion and refinement of their qualities, he supplicated the most high god, the ancient Poomah (*i. e.* vital soul) to render them *umar*, or immortal. Accordingly, his supplication was sanctioned—the two worthies were immortalized; and, from that date, the deathless trinity, Goruknath, Rajah Bhartree, and Gopeechund, have been veiled from the sight of man.

"At Hurdwar [according to the Scanda and other purans the name of this place is spelt Horiidwar, or gate of Vishnoo; and, according to some authorities, Huridwar, or gate of Mahadeva] there is situated the Goppeh, or subterraneous passage of Goruknath, close to the north-west bank of the river Ganges, beneath a temple whose portal faces the setting sun. At length their tutelary saint afforded a personal interview to Budonath, a religious, eminently distinguished for his piety; directed him to construct a fane to his service at Goruknath, in the very place that it at present stands; and at the same time expressed a benediction, purporting that it should remain for ever and ever, without molestation or demolition."

In this passage we observe that Gooruknath and Budonath or Buddha are spoken of together; and it is worthy of notice that the temple of the former is said to open facing the setting sun; but this is precisely the case with the temple of Neel Kanta at Kallangur, opposite to which is placed a statue of Gooruknath. In the foregoing extract we find Bhartree also mentioned as the name of one of the triad. Now Rajah Bharat was a celebrated possessor of Kallangur; and his image, together with that of his wife, still exists within a modern temple, which is erected near a number of monuments, marking the polluted spot where the melancholy sacrifice of *suttee* has been performed on the southern side of the fort. As I have already said, Gooruknath comprehends a mere variation of Buddha, or, in other words, of Noah, supposed to remake his appearance in the person of the younger divinity of that name, otherwise denominated Prausinauth and Saca. The follow-

ing curious account respecting two images of this deity is extracted from the glossary attached to Drummond's Guzeratee Grammar:—"Bhayeroo. (*Guz.*) In the earth, a hollow, a hole below, an excavation under ground. There are, at Cambay and in different towns, Hindoo temples which have been fabricated and furnished under ground since the irruptions and establishments of Mahomedan powers in and over this province. In the houses of wealthy people are frequently found Bhayeras, or subterraneous apartments: here they deposit their women and property in times of alarm. In such a temple of the Jains, at Cambay, are two massy marble busts of an incarnate god, or deified man; one white, the other black. Upon the pedestal of the first is an inscription in Sanscrit, of which the following is a literal translation: "On Monday, the 5th of Maghsee, in the year 1658 (of Vikramaject), in the Eelabee year 46 of the Emperor Akber (A.D. 1602), this image of Shree Parshwanath, carved at the cost of P. Vojeca and Rajeca, of the Semalee caste, inhabiting Stumbhateertha, for the salvation of their souls, was erected, and consecrated by the pious Bhuttarucka Shree Heer Veerjaya, by his pupils, the learned Bhuttarucka Shree Veerjaya, of Tuppa Guch, counsellors of mighty kings." The sable image has impressed, in Sanscrit figures and characters, the date of its dedication, *viz.* "Samut 1705" (A.D. 1615); and the names of two laityans, of the Semalee tribe, by whom it was brought thither." The Vikramaject here mentioned is the Vikramadity I formerly alluded to; and I should not omit to notice, that, although he is called "King of Oujein," this does not, by any means, prove him to have been monarch of any portion of Hindostan; because "Oujein" is uniformly made use of, by the natives of the Upper Provinces, in the sense of "the west." Consequently, "King of Oujein" means in part nothing more than sovereignty of some undefined country situated in the west, or to the westward of India. The name Parshwanath, or Prausinauth, may be translated "the mighty holy lord," or "mightily lord of the boat;" *prau*, in ancient Sanscrit, indifferently importing holiness and a boat or ship. The name has, therefore, a direct reference to Noah, or "the lord of the ark." But Brahminical Hindoos affect to hold images of Prausinauth in utter detestation; and

aspect of the statue conveys a strong recollection of the coarse habiliments worn by pilgrims who accompanied the Crusaders to Palestine, and the dress of secluded hermits who held their solitary abodes in the retired caverns of mountains, or the deep impenetrable recesses of forests.

Leaning against the wall opposite to the statue of Gooruknath, we remark a slab of free-stone, about four feet high, and one and a half in width, which is covered on one side with an inscription written in the ancient Dev Nagri character. This stone has been disfigured with

the drought and famine which occurred last year were, by these wiseacres, ascribed to a festival performed in honour of Pransinanth, whose images were carried by his votaries in procession through the streets of Allahabad. Now this image forms an essential object in the mythology of Hindoostan: because there is not an ancient temple I ever examined in which it is not discovered; and the enmity displayed against the figure under the name of Pransinanth, while he is actually worshipped disguised even beneath the appellation of Devi, but more commonly Norazar, affords a proof, but nothing more, of the excessive ignorance at present pervading the Brahminical Hindoos, and the inconsistent, confused mass of absurdities, which is imposed for subjects of religious faith upon the darkened minds of the natives.

The character of Buddha, Gooruknath, or Pransinanth is that of a holy priest devoted to the service of the Almighty, or a prophet of God. In patriarchy, or the true church established posterior to the Deluge, this high office was filled first by Noah, and then Abraham, and his descendants in the line of Isaac. In the Israelitish church, the same character was sustained by Moses and the inspired race of prophets to Malachi. But these were merely types of more perfect revelation, which took place in the person of an incar-

nate Redeemer, who united the holy prophet and divinity in One; and he is, therefore, the Saca Salivahan, or Buddha, so well known to Hindoos. Now, subsequent to the revelation of the Gospel, a new species of idolatry, differing in name but not in principle from the former, gradually arose, and has nearly filled the whole earth with its presence and effects. Of this deviation from the true Christian faith, pride and absence of charity, or bigotry, hurrying mankind to the commission of the most cruel and wanton excesses, form the most prominent features and distinguishing characteristics. In various systems of modern idolatry, the character of Buddha, or the inspired prophet, has been claimed by the Bishops of Rome, and their successors, the Popes, who maintain that they are God's vicars upon earth; also by Muhammad and his followers, the Caliphs, who were styled Sovereigns of the Faithful and God's Vice-regents in this world, instructed to exterminate all with fire and sword who would not yield implicit obedience to the precepts of the Koran; and, in the Asiatic system of Christian idolatry, by the Grand Lama of Thibet, who blasphemously pretends to be an incarnation of the Almighty; that is, a reappearance of Saca or Jesus.

Your's,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, March 22, 1820.

ON THE ADVANTAGE

OF AFFORDING THE

MEANS OF EDUCATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE FURTHER EAST.

It is the peculiar characteristic of Great Britain, that wherever her influence has been extended, it has carried civilization and improvement in its train. To whatever quarter of the world her arms

or her policy have led her, it has been her object to extend those blessings of freedom and justice for which she herself stands so pre-eminent. Whether in asserting the rights of independent nations,

whether advocating the cause of the captive and the slave, or promoting the diffusion of truth and knowledge, England has always led the van. In the vast regions of India, where she has raised an empire unparalleled in history, no sooner was the sword of conquest sheathed, than her attention was turned to the dispensing of justice, to giving security to the persons and property, and to the improvement of the condition of her new subjects; to a reform in the whole judicial and revenue administration of the country, to the establishment of a system of internal management calculated to relieve the inhabitants from oppression and exaction, and to the dissemination of those principles and that knowledge which should elevate the people whom conquest had placed under her sway, and thus to render her own prosperity dependent on that of the people over whom she ruled. A desire to know the origin and early history of the people, their institutions, laws and opinions, led to associations expressly directed to this end; while by the application of the information thus obtained to the present circumstances of the country, the spirit and principles of British rule have rapidly augmented the power and increased the resources of the state, at the same time that they have in no less degree tended to excite the intellectual energies and increase the individual happiness of the people.

The acquisitions of Great Britain in the east have not been made in the spirit of conquest; a concurrence of circumstances not to be controuled, and the energies of her sons, have carried her forward on a tide whose impulse has been irresistible. Other nations may have pursued the same course of conquest and success, but they have not like her paused in their career, and by moderation and justice consolidated what they had gained. This is the rock on which her Indian empire is placed, and it is on a perseverance in the principles which have already guided her that she must depend for maintaining her commanding station, and for saving her from adding one more to the list of those who have contended for empire, and have sunk beneath the weight of their own ambition. Conquest has led to conquest, and our influence must continue to extend; the tide has received its impetus, and it would

be in vain to attempt to stem its current; but let the same principles be kept in view; let our minds and policy expand with our empire, and it will not only be the greatest, but the firmest and most enduring that has yet been held forth to the view and admiration of the world. While we raise those in the scale of civilization over whom our influence or our empire is extended, we shall lay the foundations of our dominion on the firm basis of justice and mutual advantage, instead of the uncertain and unsubstantial tenure of force and intrigue.

Such have been the principles of our Indian administration wherever we have acquired a territorial influence; it remains to be considered how they can be best applied to countries where territory is not our object, but whose commerce is not less essential to our interests. With the countries east of Bengal an extensive commercial intercourse has already been carried on, and our influence is more or less felt throughout the whole, from the banks of the Ganges to China and New Holland. Recent events have directed our attention to these, and in a particular manner to the Malayan Archipelago, where a vast field of commercial speculation has been opened, the limits of which it is difficult to foresee. A variety of circumstances have concurred to extend our connections in this quarter, and late arrangements, by giving them a consistency and consolidation, and uniting them more closely with our best interests both in India and Europe, have added much to their importance and consideration. Our connection with them, however, stands on a very different footing from that with the people of India; however inviting and extensive their resources, it is considered that they can be best drawn forth by the native energies of the people themselves, uninfluenced by foreign rule and unfettered by foreign regulations, and that it is by the reciprocal advantages of commerce, and commerce alone, that we may best promote our own interests and their advancement. A few stations are occupied for the security and protection of our trade, and the independence of all the surrounding states is not only acknowledged but maintained and supported by us. Commerce being therefore the principle on which our connection with the Eastern

States are formed, it behoves us to consider the effects which it is calculated to produce. Commerce is universally allowed to bring many benefits in its train, and in particular to be favourable to civilization and general improvement. Like all other powerful agents, however, it has proved the cause of many evils, when improperly directed or not sufficiently controlled. It creates wants and introduces luxuries; but if there exist no principle for the regulation of these, and if there be nothing to check their influence, sensuality, vice, and corruption, will be the necessary results. Where the social institutions are favourable to independence and improvement, where the intellectual powers are cultivated and expanded, commerce opens a wider field for their exertion, and wealth and refinement become consistent with all that ennobles and exalts human nature. Education must keep pace with commerce, in order that its benefits may be ensured and its evils avoided; and, in our connection with these countries, it should be our care, that while with one hand we carry to their shores the capital of our merchants, the other should be stretched forth to offer them the means of intellectual improvement. Happily our policy is in accordance with these views and principles, and neither in the state of the countries themselves, nor in the character of their varied and extensive population, do we find any thing opposed; on the contrary, they invite us to the field, and every motive of humanity, policy, and religion seems to combine to recommend our early attention to this important object.

A few words will be sufficient to shew the nature and extent of this field. Within its narrowest limits it embraces the whole of that vast Archipelago, which, stretching from Sumatra and Java to the Islands of the Pacific, and thence to the shores of China and Japan, has in all ages excited the attention and attracted the cupidity of more civilized nations; whose valuable and peculiar productions contributed to swell the extravagance of Roman luxury, and in more modern times has raised the power and consequence of every successive European nation into whose hands its commerce has fallen; it has raised several of these from insignificance and obscurity to power and eminence, and

perhaps in its earliest period among the Italian states, communicated the first electric spark which awoke to life the energies and the literature of Europe. The native population of these interesting islands cannot be estimated at less than from ten to fifteen millions, of which Java alone contains five or six, and Sumatra not less than three.

In a more extensive view must be included the rich and populous countries of Ava and Siam, Camboja, Cochin-China, and Tonkin, the population of which is still more extensive than that of the islands. And if to this we add the numerous Chinese population which is dispersed throughout these countries, and through the means of whom the light of knowledge may be extended to the remotest part of the Chinese empire, and even to Japan, it will readily be acknowledged that the field is perhaps the most extensive, interesting, and important that ever offered itself to the contemplation of the philanthropic and enlightened mind.

When we descend to particulars, and consider the present state and circumstances of this extensive and varied population, and the history and character of the nations and tribes of which it is composed, we shall be more convinced of the necessity which exists, and of the advantages which must result from affording them the means of education and improvement. Among no people with whom we have become acquainted shall we find greater aptness to receive instruction, or fewer obstacles in the way of its communication.

With the exception of Java, the Moluccas and Philippines, nearly the whole of the native states of the Archipelago may be considered independent. The European settlements on the coasts of Sumatra and Borneo are confined to commercial objects, and the interior of these large islands has never felt the effects of European interference. A large portion of their coasts, and the whole of the smaller islands, as well as the states on the Malay Peninsula, are exclusively under native authority.

Of the Malays who inhabit the interior of Sumatra, and are settled on the coasts throughout the Archipelago, it may be necessary to speak in the first place. The peculiar character of these people has

always excited much attention, and various and opposite opinions have been entertained regarding them. By some who have viewed only the darker side, they have been considered, with reference to their piracies and vices alone, as a people devoid of all regular government and principle, and abandoned to the influence of lawless and ungovernable passions. By others, however, who have taken a deeper view, and have become more intimately acquainted with their character, a different estimate has been formed. They admit the want of efficient government, but consider the people themselves to be possessed of high qualities, and such as might under more favourable circumstances be usefully and beneficially directed. They find in the personal independence of character which they display, their high sense of honour and impatience of insult, and in their habits of reasoning and reflection, the rudiments of improvement and the basis of a better order of society; while in the obscurity of their early history, the wide diffusion of their language, and the traces of their former greatness, they discover an infinite source of speculation and interest.

That they once occupied a high and commanding political station in these seas appears to be beyond a doubt, and that they maintained this position until the introduction of Mahomedanism seems equally certain. From the geographical situation of the more important countries then occupied by them, they were the first to come in contact with Musaulman missionaries, and to embrace their tenets, to which circumstance may perhaps be attributed the dismemberment of the empire, and the decline of their power previously to the arrival of Europeans in these seas. At that period, however, the authority of Menangkabau, the ancient seat of government, was still acknowledged, and the states of Acheen and Malacca long disputed the progress of the Portuguese arms. The whole of Sumatra at one period was subject to the supreme power of Menangkabau, and proofs of the former grandeur and superiority of this state are still found, not only in the pompous edicts of its sovereigns, and in the veneration and respect paid to the most distant branches of the family, but in the comparatively high and improved state of cultivation of the country, and

in the vestiges of antiquity which have recently been discovered in it. This country occupies the central districts of Sumatra, and contains between one and two millions of inhabitants, the whole of whom, with the exception of such as may be employed in the gold mines, for which it has always been celebrated, are devoted to agriculture. The remains of sculpture and inscriptions found near the ancient capital correspond with those discovered in Java, and prove them to have been under the influence of the same Hindoo faith which prevailed on that island till the establishment of Mahomedanism there in the fifteenth century.

At what period the people of Menangkabau embraced the doctrines of the prophet does not appear, and would form an interesting subject of inquiry. The conversion of Malacca and Acheen took place in the thirteenth century, but it is uncertain whether Menangkabau was converted previous to this date, although the religion is said to have been preached in Sumatra as early as the twelfth century. It was about this latter period, 1160, that a colony issued from the interior of Sumatra, and established the maritime state of Slugapura at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula, where a line of Hindoo princes continued to reign until the establishment of Malacca and the conversion of that place in 1276. Whatever may in more remote times have been the nature of the intercourse between foreign nations and Menangkabau itself, we know that Singapura, during the period noticed, was an extensively maritime and commercial state, and that on the first arrival of the Portuguese at Malacca that emporium embraced the largest portion of the commerce between Eastern and Western nations. It is not necessary to enter into the history of the decline and fall of the Malay states of Malacca and Acheen, or of the establishment of Johor. The maritime and commercial enterprize of the people had already spread them far and wide through the Archipelago, and the power and policy of their European visitors, by breaking down their larger settlements, contributed to scatter them still wider, and to force them to form still smaller establishments, wherever they could escape their power and vigilance.

From this general account it will appear that the Malays may be divided into

two classes, agricultural and commercial. Our acquaintance with the latter being more intimate, and the opinion generally formed of the character of this people having been taken from the maritime states, it may be sufficient, on the present occasion, to advert to some particulars in the constitution of their government, and to the habits and character of the people who compose them.

The government of these states, which are established in more or less power on the different rivers on the eastern coast of Sumatra and on the Malay peninsula, as well as on the coast of Borneo and throughout the smaller islands, is founded on principles entirely feudal. A high respect is paid to the person and family of the prince, who usually traces his descent through a long line of ancestors, generally originating, on the Malayan side, from Menangkabau or Johor, and not unfrequently, on the Mahomedan side, from the descendants of the prophet. The nobles are chiefs at the head of a numerous train of dependants, whose services they command. Their civil institutions and internal policy are a mixture of the Mahomedan with their own more ancient and peculiar customs and usages, the latter of which predominate: in the principal states they are collected in an ill-digested code, but in the inferior establishments they are trusted to tradition.

The Malays are distinguished, not only by the high respect they pay to ancestry and nobility of descent, and their entire devotion to their chiefs and the cause they undertake, but by a veneration and reverence for the experience and opinions of their elders. They never enter on an enterprize without duly weighing its advantages and consequences; but, when once embarked in it, they devote themselves to its accomplishment. They are sparing of their labour, and are judicious in its application; but, when roused into action, are not wanting in spirit and enthusiasm. In their commercial dealings they are keen and speculative, and a spirit of gambling is prevalent, but in their general habits they are far from penurious.

With a knowledge of this character, we may find, in the circumstances in which they have been placed, some excuse for the frequent piracies, and the practice of "running a-muck," with

which they have so often and justly been accused. That European policy which first destroyed the independence of their more respectable states, and subsequently appropriated to itself the whole trade of the Archipelago, left them without the means of honest subsistence, while, by the extreme severity of its tortures and punishments, it drove them to a state of desperation. Thus piracy became honourable; and that devotion which, on another occasion, would have been called a virtue, became a crime.

Of the Javans a higher estimate may be formed: though wanting in the native boldness and enterprize of character which distinguishes the Malays, they have many qualities in common with them, but bear deeper traces of foreign influence, and, at the present period at least, stand much higher in the scale of civilization. They are almost exclusively agricultural; and in the extraordinary fertility of their country they find sufficient inducements to prefer a life of comparative ease and comfort within their own shores, to one of enterprize or hazard beyond them. The causes which have contributed to their present improved state are various; and, however interesting, it would swell this paper beyond its due limits to enter on them.

The Madurese, who inhabit the neighbouring island, are distinguished for more spirit and enterprize; but the people in that quarter who more peculiarly attract our interest are those of Bali, an island lying immediately east of Java, and who, at the present day, exhibit the extraordinary fact of the existence of an independent Hindoo government in this remote quarter of the east. It was in this island that, on the establishment of Mahomedanism in Java in the fifteenth century, the Hindoos who adhered to their original faith took refuge, where they have preserved the recollection of their former greatness, and the records and form of their religion. This island, no part of which has ever been subjected to European authority, contains with Lombok, immediately adjoining, a population not far short of a million. The shores are unfavourable to commerce, and the people have not hitherto been much inclined to distant enterprize. The island itself has long been subjected to all the

horrors of an active slave trade, by which means its inhabitants have been distributed among the European settlements. A more honest commerce, however, has been latterly attracted to it; and both Buguese and Chinese have formed small establishments in the principal towns. In their personal character, they are remarkable for a high independence and impatience of controul. A redundant population, added to the slave trade, has separated them into various states, which are generally at war with each other.

In the island of Celebes we find the people of a still more enterprising character: the elective form of their government offers a singular anomaly among Asiatic states, and is not the least peculiar of their institutions. The Buguese are the most adventurous traders of the Archipelago; to every part of which they carry their speculations, and even extend them to the coast of New Holland. They are remarkable for fair dealing and the extent of their transactions. They were converted to Mahomedanism at a much later period than either the Javans or Malays, and not generally till after the arrival of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. This island contains an extensive population; but its interior and north-western provinces are but little known, and are inhabited by the same description of uncultivated people as are found in the interior of Borneo and the larger islands to the eastward.

Of the population of the Moluccas it may be remarked, that they are, for the most part, Christians of the Lutheran persuasion. The magnitude and importance of Borneo more peculiarly attracts our attention. Malay settlements are formed on its principal rivers, and extensive colonies of Chinese have established themselves in the vicinity of the Gold Mines, a short distance inland; but the interior of the island is yet unknown. Various estimates of its population have been formed, but the data are too uncertain to be depended upon. The tribes which inhabit the interior differ much in character, but the majority appear to be agricultural, and a race of people who might be easily improved and civilized. Others, again, are extremely barbarous; and it must be admitted, that the practice of man-hunting, for the purpose of

obtaining the heads of the victims, is too frequent throughout. Of this latter description are various tribes still inhabiting the interior of Celebes, Ceram, and Golo, usually known by the name of Harafuras or Alfoora.

If we add to the above the population of the Philippines, which is not estimated at less than three millions, Magindanao and the Soolo Archipelago, the Battas and other interior tribes of Sumatra, and the woolley-headed race occasionally found on the peninsula and the larger islands, and more extensively established in Papua or New Guinea, some idea may be formed of the extent and nature of the varied population of this interesting Archipelago. But the numerous Chinese settlers who now form a considerable portion of this population, and who have given a stimulus to the industry of its inhabitants, must not be passed over in silence. In the island of Java the number of these settlers is not less than 100,000; a similar number is to be found in Siam; in Borneo they are still more numerous, and they are to be met with in every well regulated state. The valuable gold mines of the latter island have offered a powerful inducement to their establishment: they are worked almost exclusively by Chinese; and an extensive population of Dayaks from the interior are rapidly extending cultivation in their vicinity. There seems to be no limits to the increase of Chinese on this island: the redundancy of population in the mother country, the constant intercourse which exists with it, and the inducements afforded for colonization in a new soil, where, in addition to agricultural and commercial resources, the produce of gold and diamonds appears to be only proportioned to the labour employed, are such, that to a speculating and industrious people like the Chinese, they must continue to operate in spite of political restrictions and partial exactions. It deserves remark, that, of all the inhabitants of the Archipelago, the Chinese, as well from their assimilating more with the customs of Europeans than the native Mahomedans as from their habits of obedience and submission to power, are uniformly found to be the most peaceable and improvable.

(To be continued.)

REMARKS

ON THE

REVIEW OF A HINDOOSTANEE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—No *monarchy*, however corrupt in its principles or practice, stands so much in need of either a moderate or *radical reform*, as the *republic* of letters does in the very first elements of speech, called an alphabet, which, in all languages, seems a complete *chaos*, if not the *wreck* of that more perfect literal device, which may have existed at some period or other before the flood.

This *indigesta moles* alone, is one of the great barriers to the general dissemination and speedy acquirement of *useful learning* in every tongue; whence, it is probable enough, that the title of *lord* in English, *laird* in Scottish, and *khwan* in Persian, was originally conferred on those *daring spirits*, who first broke through the grand spell of a literary nomenclature, far enough to *learn* or *read* the words composed of such discordant members of the Abecedarian community: a conjecture confirmed by *lore*, *laire*, *lored*, *laired*, contracted to *lord*, *laird*, and corroborated by *khwan*, simply meaning a *reader* in Persian, as well as a *lord*. The very fear of the *subject many* in society becoming as great *lords* as the *ruling few*, in process of time, would render certain impediments in the threshold of learning expedient; and did implicit faith not prohibit all reasoning on the confusion of Babel, this wonderful phenomenon might be accounted for, on different grounds than those which we are obliged to consider most authentic. At all events, it has long been evident to the discerning portion of mankind, that state, church, or king craft, has each, in its turn, contrived to render the road to rational science circuitous, rough, and, to the *people at large*, almost impracticable; nor have our own venerable institutions been very alert in forwarding the *utility*, even of *classic lore*, by substituting the *natural* pronunciation of the *Latin* for the modern *English* mode, which is wholly unintelligible to the continental nations, who, nevertheless, comprehend a native of Ireland or Scotland perfectly well. A reformation, founded on reason, truth, and justice, in a matter of no small moment to a learned and commercial country, ought to have been commenced the moment it was clearly pointed out; but though a century has elapsed since that period, the evil still seems as permanent as some of the chronic diseases, whence innumerable other plagues must necessarily spring, until Providence shall graciously teach us practical wisdom, from dear-bought experience, to think and act, on all occasions, for the *best*, or the *common good* of man.

In my progress with the Hindoostanee as a philologist, my mind has insensibly been led into this line of reflection; and I have regulated the whole of my publications accordingly, more especially the elementary portion, which is the most essential to

* See our last Number, p. 55.

every beginner, though in other authors often made more difficult, complicated, or abstruse, than all the rest.

From the two Oriental alphabets connected with the Hindoostanee, I have contrived a Hindee-roman scheme, which embraces both the orthoepy and orthography of every vocable, upon consistent principles, and organic affinities, that do not exist in any plan of this kind which I have yet seen; and this is moreover assimilated to whatever is really good in the use of English letters: whence all abuses and corruptions have been sedulously excluded, as quite incompatible with my notions of right and wrong, in these primary parts of speech, by which words can be formed. Having previously ascertained the number of existing sounds, I have exhibited one peculiar symbol, simple or compound, for each vowel and consonant, marking those letters with a dot below, whenever two or three have orthographically, in the Oriental characters, one orthoepic power only in ours: thus *sahib*, so far as regards Hindoostanee enunciation alone, would suffice, but when we look to its Arabic source, *sahib* answers every reasonable purpose; and Walker very judiciously observes, that *council* and *counsel*, in cursory speaking, can hardly be discriminated; by my method, however, they would appear *orthoepigraphically* so—*kuonsil*, *kuonsil*, to a foreigner anxious to learn the true spelling, sense, and sound, at the same time, through the medium of an alphabet *radically reformed*, as my Hindee-roman system has actually been.

In a former communication, I stated the universal application of my alphabet, on fixed rules, which can nevertheless be modified to embrace human speech in every possible shape or form; I would, therefore, seriously recommend it to the notice of the *Gael*, who are partial to their own nervous tongue, hitherto disgraced by an orthography which is at complete variance with the simplicity, facility, consistency, and utility, so visible in every department of mine. No sound can exist in the Gaelic, that will not range under some one of the labials, linguals, &c.; the process, therefore, for furnishing it with a uniform literal garb is so easy, after viewing my prospectus here with one intellectual glance only, that *no second sight* can be required to fit the *Erse*, *Irish*, *Welsh*, or any dialect under the sun, to a t, p, q, or hair, even, with an appropriate system of spelling and character.

Should any gentleman wish to consult me on the execution of the design now recommended, he is most welcome to all the aid in my power, through the columns of the *Asiatic Journal*: whence I shall be happy to extend the light of philological truths, by the collision of liberal sentiments from the rising to the setting of that sun, which will yet shine upon rational etymology and education, though these have too long been abused, perverted, misunderstood, and misrepresented by knaves, wise men, and fools, in every clime. The belief, that I shall be dead and gone, before the consummation now in prospect can occur, so far from damping my ardour, inspires me the more to strain every nerve, while alive, which can contribute in the smallest degree to the fulfilment of predictions, most essential to the permanent welfare

of the world, by the universal diffusion of true science and saving knowledge among the whole of its inhabitants.

Prospectus of a reformed Orthoepigraphical Alphabet for the Hindoostanee, and of universal adaptation, by necessary modifications, to all Languages.

hull,	hall,	hole,	wool,	cool,	howl,	woe.
u,	a,	o,	ω,	oo,	uo,	w.
hill,	heel,	there,	guide,	yawn,	nasal,	hoe.
i,	ce,	e,	ue,	y,	n	h.

the diphthong y in *by*, is always expressed by ue for the uy of buy.

These vowels can all be *euphonised* by w or y, *nasalised* by n, and *expired* or *inspired* by h, thus : wu, wa, wo, &c ; yu, ya, yo, &c ; un, an, on, &c ; hu, ha, ho, &c ; uh, ah, oh, &c.—u, a, ā, ā, &c. imply a difference of original orthography only, but little or none in Hindoostanee orthoepy. ω, i, denote short sounds represented by long vowels, and w is this equivocal letter attenuated so much, as to be hardly audible ; h on the contrary is considered by the Arabians a harsh guttural aspirate, while the natives of India confound it with the common h above, as already illustrated in the word *sahib* orthoepically, or *ṣahib* orthoepigraphically, or with ḥ, ḥ of the Naguree. The vowels a in *bad*, e in *bed*, o in *not*, u in *perdu*, &c. that have no existence in Hindoostanee, are excluded of course from the synopsis, which could admit them all in their proper places, if required. Next to the vowels in natural order and organic affinity, come the labials and nasi-linguals : m, b, bh, p, ph, f, v ; n, ng, nk, l, r ; all very permutable with vowels. To these the labi-dentals and denti-palatials succeed in regular progression : d, dh, t, th ; d, dh, t, th ; among which, d is generally an abrupt r. The foregoing series, with the subsequent sibilants, pave the way for the dento-sibilants, s, sh, z, zh, j, jh, ch, chh, while the rear rank consists of gutturals only k, kh, kh, g, gh, gh, and the deep liquid linqui-guttural q.—n, u, r, l, t, s, z, z, z, are merely orthographical varieties in India of n, r, l, t, s, z, and some of them useless refinements.

Each letter and combination has one immutable power, of which its name is the mere echo, and as far as possible no more. u (short sound in *hull*), a (long in *hall*), bu, du (b and d of bud), hu (the aspirate or breath of hoe), which thus forms the *expired* bhu, dhu, or, as occasion requires, buh, duh, &c. *inspired* ; but in sh, zh, ch, kh, gh, this *aspirate* is wholly *absorbed* by the formation of sibilant, dento-sibilant and rough guttural sounds ; a state whence it is easily recovered ; so : sh, zh, chh, kh, gh, wherein the expiration h is distinctly pronounced and heard by itself, *immediately* after the preceding consonants. The equivocal characters w, y, n, h, have been classed with the vowels, from motives, which I have neither leisure nor space to introduce in this place, though fully stated in the Story-Teller and Orthoepigraphical Ultimatum. Agreeably to the alphabet just explained, I shall first give the annexed Hindoepersic fragment, to be contrasted, with the least complicated

scheme of all my Hindee-roman orthoepigraphical competitors, applied to the very same poem, and marked second below.

1.

Woh kuonsee ghuree thee jub muen lugun luga ee?
 Tun chhorta nuheen hue yek shub tapi juda ee.
 Uor wusul mangta hue jee moojh se moonh dikha ee.
 Mun shumū jan goodazum, to soobuh dil koosha ee,
 Sozum gurūt nu beenum, meerum choon roekh nooma ee.
 Dooree se teree moojh ko ue aṭṭabi aluni,
 Rote hee rote goozren raten misali shubnum.
 Jis dum too moonh dikhawe, tuo hoon funa muen oos dum.
 Nuzdeek een chooneenum, door an choonan ki goostum;
 Nu tabi wusul darum, nu taquti juda ee.

2.

Wuh kaunsi ghari thi jab main lagan lagā'i?
 Tan chhortā nahin hai yek shab tapi judā'i.
 Aur waṣal māngtā hai jī mujh se moonh dikhā'i.
 Man sham'a jān gudāzam to subah dil kushā'i,
 Sozam garat na binam miram chūn, rukh numā'i.
 Dūri se teri mujh ko ai āṭṭabi alam,
 Rote hī rote guzren raten misali shabnam.
 Jis dam tū moonh dikhāwe tau hūn fanā main us dam.
 Nazdik in chūninam, dūr an chūnan ki guṣṭam;
 Na tābi waṣal dāram na tāḳati judā'i.

The subjoined shows the above in the Persi-arabic character, which I have thus reformed, that it also may be read with the utmost facility by beginners.

وہ کونسی گہری تہی حب میں لگن لگای
 تن چھوڑتا نہیں ہی یڈک شب تب جدای
 اور وصل مانگتا ہی جی مجھ سے موندہ دیکھای
 من شمع جان گدازم - تو صبح دل کُشای -
 سوزم گرت نہ بینم - میرم چوں رخ نما ی
 دوری سے تیری مجھ کو ایہ آفتابِ عالم -
 روتہ ہی روتہ گذریں راتیں مثالِ شبِ نام -
 جس دم تو موندہ دیکھاوے - تو ہوں فنا میں اُسدَم
 نزدیک میں چونینم - دور آں چوں کہ گُفتم -
 نہ تابِ وصل دارم - نہ طاقتِ جدای

Of which, the paraphrase below will give a tolerable idea to the English reader.

How fatal that moment one first falls in love,
 Each night to lament some dear object that's gone;
 And wake in despair, as the poor turtle dove,
 To sigh away life, while thus left all alone.
 Creator! I waste like the taper that burns,
 In the gloom of thine absence my soul is on fire;
 Though thou art that light which triumphant returns,
 By whose lustre and rays I shall hapless expire.
 O beloved! more bright than the high risen sun,
 Mine eyes at it's setting are bathed in fond tears;
 As the sky overflowing with dews, lo they run!
 Till extinguished next morn, when the dawn first appears.
 True indeed! if placed near thee, one dies with delight,
 At a distance, my heart is consumed with desires;
 Thy presence brings death with one glance to my sight,
 But perish I must when Jehovah retires.

Were the foregoing two specimens submitted to a native of the united kingdom, ignorant of the principles on which both are founded, he would instantly prefer the one that appeared *prima facie* most congenial to his eyes and ears, independent of its consistent simplicity or facility of writing, which in fact has ever been my grand object; for, in one point of view, the continental nations have as little in reality to do with British India, as we should have to meddle with the internal broils of Europe, did either party understand their own interests well.

If this opinion be condemned as illiberal, let my scheme be considered the English vulgar or popular mode, and my rivals' project become fashionable with those profound literati among us, who are from infancy most absurdly taught, that every dead and living language is of more sterling worth than their own super-excellent mother tongue; especially when they appear under the cloak of a difficult, recondite character, like Hebrew, Greek, Chinese writing, or Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Whoever shall have patience, perseverance, and talent enough to learn the accurate pronunciation of the Hindee-persic poem, through the medium of the alphabet which precedes it, will acquire a knowledge of both systems, by contrasting the old English or Scottish orthoepigraphy, that I prefer, with the modern *Anglo Italian* one adopted by several writers, probably in blind deference to sounding names, or from various other impulses, not just so honourable, *viz.* envy, avarice, pride, ingratitude, and perverseness, separately or combined. Of the latter disposition a tolerable proof may be discovered in one number of your Journal for 1819, and in page 56 of the Story Teller; on which, and my recent lucubrations, so far from fearing criticisms, I boldly court them, in the determination that my doctrines shall not be insidiously knocked down in the dark, without a manly effort to uphold them, in the face of day, and every opponent, by—Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

8th January, 1821.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: It appears to be an opinion generally entertained, that the exploration of the arctic seas can never be of any consequence to the political or commercial interests of this country; except only in the fur-trade, or so far as may regard the perfection of science; and that these objects are not of sufficient importance to warrant any further expenditure of the public treasure, in pursuit of such an unpromising enterprize.

This conclusion appears to have been the premature result of observations drawn from the two last voyages of discovery; but it has been made too hastily, if not without a sufficient degree of knowledge, to have authorized so sweeping, though superficial an inference. That a passage from the arctic regions, through Behring's Straits, does actually exist, I think no observing mind can entertain a reasonable doubt of; and that ships proceeding at a proper season, and making a less dubious rout, may make the voyage almost with as much certainty, and as little danger, as they experience in going round Cape Horn.

This being admitted, the advantages to commerce must be inappreciable; for to obtain so direct a communication with the whole west coast of America, and the Pacific Ocean, cannot fail of insuring incalculable benefit to trade, by opening to adventurers all the produce of this immense region. In a political prospect, taking into view also the proceedings now in progress on the whole west coast of that continent, the object of such a passage becomes most momentous; the discovery then of a rout through these straits is of the utmost consequence to commercial, political, and scientific speculation, and the attempt at making

it can never be prudentially abandoned, until it shall have been demonstrated that such a channel is not in existence, or if existing, to make a voyage through it is either impossible, or so pregnant with danger as to be more than a counter-balance to every expectation which might arise from so direct a communication with the great southern ocean.

It is now universally understood that ice is never formed in the open seas, but on the shores of continents or islands, from whence it is detached by the returning annual heat and its own ponderosity. When thus detached, it is liable again to unite by the power of attraction, which, when a large mass is floating, becomes very active: this cause also would prevent its ever being found far from shores, were it not forced from them by adverse winds and currents; but these having greater force than the former power, the ice is driven from land and found in the open ocean. If these adventitious causes did not act, it would in all probability form such effectual barriers against approach, that in certain latitudes no human being would be able to come near shores so surrounded. As these causes however constantly operate (and though apparently casual, are doubtless a wise provision of nature to prevent too great an accumulation of weight at the poles, which would disturb the general equilibrium of the earth, and thereby defeat the intention of its omniscient Creator), immense masses of water are found in a solid state at considerable distances from any land, and the greater part of this being carried to warmer seas, experiences therein a final dissolution; but these may be avoided without very great

danger, as has been long evinced by the vessels employed in the whale fisheries. These are seldom lost in very high latitudes among the ice, though many of them perish when they return to our own seas, as the constant annual accounts of wrecks of these ships in the newspapers inform us. Had the discovery ships then steered north to 80° , and run down that parallel to west, long. 165 or 166, they would have been nearly in a line with the Strait of Behring, and by then steering almost directly south, they would in all likelihood have found open sea all the track, and would have had no greater difficulty to contend against than they have met with in Davis's Strait: perhaps none so imposing. Ships have been beyond 80° north, and it is possible that a less obstructed passage would be found, by directing a course directly down the longitude of nothing to 80° north, between the land of Edam, discovered in 1655, and Spitzbergen; thence running down the par. 80° to 165 or 166 west, and heaving away directly south for Behring's Strait, as noticed above. The Dutch, it is said, frequently venture beyond 80° north, but they are in search of whales, not a north-west passage; if, however, the usual reward were issued to them, there would be reason to conclude that the question, one way or the other, would soon be put finally at rest.

The notion of a polar basin having been broached by some writers on this subject, has doubtless had great influence in deterring the arctic voyagers from proceeding a great way in this direction, lest by some unlucky mischance they should be carried into it; whence, from its basonic form, there would be little chance of returning. But I think there is no more ground for the existence of a polar basin, than there is for that of a polar teapot, with a handle and spout; and this opinion is

strengthened, if not confirmed, by an account now upon record in some of our periodical journals, but which does not occur to my remembrance, published by the French while they were in possession of Holland, of a Dutch whaler which sailed immediately under the pole itself. His log-book was found among the public records at Amsterdam; and the transcript therefrom was nearly in these words: "Lat. 90° . Fresh breeze. Fine weather;" without a comment, and as it would appear, considered by the Dutchman as a mere matter of course, arising from the determination of pursuing his whales far enough in that direction.

I am not uninformed of the supposed causes which gave rise to the idea of a concavity at the poles; it arose from an imaginary difference between the polar and equatorial diameter of the earth; but such difference I do not believe exists, nor do I believe the earth is greater one way than the other; nor that it is any other figure than a most perfect globe, for the following reasons, which to my comprehension, at least, are convincing. A globe is the best of all possible figures for moving freely, and with least obstruction through space. The moon to the eye, and through the best telescopes, appears most perfectly circular; so does the sun: equally perfect circles do the penumbra, and shadows of the earth and moon form during eclipses; all of which I have watched with as much attention as I am capable of, with this sole object in view; and from these observations a conviction is impressed on my mind, that not only the earth, but all the other planets, are perfect globes; reason informs me they are so from necessity, and observations, often repeated, confirm my belief in the facts. The most learned are not always correct in their conclusions. Similar errors have been

common to all the learned world for ages, yet they are now universally admitted, and acknowledged to be founded in conclusions drawn too hastily from apparent causes, not well comprehended, or too occult to have grounded such a latitude of dependence upon.

I have done upon this head. I am aware that this opinion has been, as it is conceived, confirmed by the concurring testimonial results of the learned in all civilized nations, except the Hindoos; and I admit and admire the wonderful ingenuity, uncommon capacity, and astonishing patience and labour with which the subject has been treated by so many, I may say without hyperbole, immortal men; yet acknowledging all this, I must still profess myself sceptical as to their results, and still avow my belief that all the planets are perfect globes, that in time it will be demonstrated they are so; and that the highest mountains on the earth are no more inequalities to its general rotundity, than the small gibbosities on the rind of an orange are to the smoothness of its whole surface. I also conceive it probable that these great and ingenious men have been led to misconclusions, by several suppositions drawn from experiments performed by machinery familiar to us all. Sir Isaac Newton drew influences regarding the centrifugal force, from the turning of a grinding-stone in a trough of water; and this idea, instead of being questioned or confuted, has been generally admitted, and applied to the motion of the earth on its axis; and from thence it has been concluded that the earth must have a greater tendency to fly off at the equator than at the poles, and that it must necessarily have a greater density, and be therefore shorter at the latter than at its former diameter. This argument, to my understanding, has no affinity in any way. The grind-

ing-stone is the section of a cylinder, to which the figure of the earth bears no similarity; the water in which it turns scarcely bears any resemblance to the atmosphere which surrounds the globe, and I can perceive no congruity between a terrestrial machine, the contrivance of man, and that wonderful system created by the all-wise architect of the whole in creation! In such comparisons human wisdom seems lost in inextricable mazes; or if there be any subject with which it can parallelize with reason, any terrestrial with celestial objects, it is that of comparing inanimate with animated matter. Here we trace an indistinct resemblance, but our knowledge is not sufficiently extensive to admit of obtaining any precise information of either operating cause. We perceive the effects, and here we must rest: at least until our understanding shall be permitted to extend far beyond the limits it has at present attained.

In further considering this subject it does not appear that the power of the atmosphere has been sufficiently appreciated; this, from various obvious causes, I conceive presses on all parts of the earth with an equality of force, that above a certain height from its surface no alteration of temperature can be distinguished; and every rational observation proves to us that, the heat found near the globe's surface does not emanate from the sun, but from peculiar effects on the surface of the earth itself, induced by the rays of that luminary, influenced by causes at present scarcely surmised. I say above a certain height from the surface of the earth, no change of temperature takes place, and this height may be stated at about 3000 toises, or nearly one fourteenth part of the atmosphere's entire height; that whatever changes may occur in this lower zone, above it none material can hap-

pen: and therefore the circumscribing air, and the space circumscribing this again, whatever this may be, acts as a bounding force to keep the whole pressure of the earth's atmosphere in equilibrio, and its action on every part of the earth the same; and equal in all intents, to the purpose of retaining the sphere in its pristine globular shape, unalterable, never deviating, ever durable: at least until it shall please the Omniscient architect to arrest this order of being, and induce such changes as in his Almighty intelligence shall be deemed mete.

Other causes also may have acted to conduct the learned to the conclusions they have drawn. The nature of inflection, refrangibility, and reflection of light, is not yet well understood, the effects of polarisation, its greater or less obliquity from its sources; the acknowledged imperfection of glass of unequal density, forming parts of the instruments with which their observations have been made; and tend to establish uncertainty, and to these may be superadded the almost moral certainty that the earths, stones, and mineral substances, found at the poles, do not differ in density from the same, or similar substances, found between the tropics, which would be the case were the earth denser at the poles than in equatorial regions. The contrary, indeed, appears to be the fact, for the immense chains of mountains which traverse the latter regions are, for the greater part, of solid compact granite, the densest I believe that is known; and from the experience I myself have had, I do not believe there are any grounds whatever for supposing that mineral substances about the equator are in any way lighter than those beyond the tropics, even to the very poles; which, as observed above, must prove the case, did a greater density exist in one situation than in the other. Among some of these occult causes and omissions in con-

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sideration, it is probable the error of supposing the earth an oblate spheroid has been generated and established; but those who are acquainted with the peculiar habits of the human mind, who understand the almost immovable prejudices which are established by long contemplation of erroneous data, who have traced demonstrations of the most palpable error, to intense deliberation, on subjects both obscure and unknown, and who have noticed the ease with which the mind, by continued reflection, adapts itself, either to truth or the reverse of it; I say those who have attentively noticed these inevitable effects, will not be long in discovering sufficient reason to conclude that the earth may not be flattened at the poles; but for all which has been done to demonstrate the contrary, it is by far the most rational and probable conclusion, that the earth, and all other planets, are perfectly globular.

From these impressions, grounded on some self-evident causes, I am firmly inclined to believe in the existence of a north-west navigable passage, at proper times and seasons, from the Polar Sea to the Pacific Ocean; that there is no more to apprehend from a polar basin than there is fear of being engulfed in the enormous habitable cylinder passing through the earth's centre in direction of the poles, as surmised by some American, and published in our newspapers. About the time, so much was said in them, and other works, regarding the terrific polar basin, from which it is likely this more than ridiculous notion was derived; and that the wisdom of his Majesty's ministers will never allow them to abandon so important an object, until it shall be clearly and indisputably ascertained that such a passage is not in being; or if so, to make it with common safety, is an absolute impossibility.

MERCATOR.

London, Jan. 5, 1821.

XI.

T

ON SMALL ARMS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

MUCH confusion, disappointment, and sometimes serious disasters, occur from small arms being constructed with different calibers. In a country like India, where war has been carried on for a long series of years; where fortified places are numerous, and depôts of military stores nearly as general, immense numbers of balls for small arms are found in almost every garrison. These embrace every variety; they accumulate from corps, detachments, or divisions of the army, which, after certain services have been performed, return their ammunition into the nearest fortified place, in order that they may proceed as expeditiously as possible to their head-quarters. Many of these places are commanded by young officers; some of them by non-commissioned Europeans, and others by natives, who not being acquainted with the minutiae of the service, frequently return very large numbers under erroneous heads; thereby frequently leading to mistakes and disappointments, which, at the least, occasion delay, and often worse consequences. When a detachment is ordered on service in a distant part of the country, where no regular depôt has been established, it is usual for some part of the commander-in-chief's staff to examine the monthly returns from such fortified places as may be situated in their route. If in these places, as is generally the case, large quantities of balls, or small arm ammunition be found, the detachment, if circumstances will permit, is generally ordered to march light, and to complete its ammunition at these places. When it arrives there, it is a chance if the balls returned musket, are not carbine or fusil, when musket only are re-

quired, and *vice versa*. This error obliges them to halt until they can procure ammunition from other places, probably at a considerable distance; thereby increasing expense, affording perhaps the enemy time to augment his forces, and protracting a service which might have been terminated in a few days, to many months, and sometimes to much longer periods. Such occurrences have frequently happened; and I have known one occasion on which musket-ammunition was sent to the field with a corps of cavalry, both for their carbines and pistols.

It has happened in India, as it must in all other countries where a large military establishment has been progressively formed, that the advances to perfection are through a cloud of ignorance. Necessity in this, as in all other rising human institutions, is the grand source from whence improvements spring; and no instance can possibly exhibit this truth in a stronger light than the armies of the East-India Company. They have advanced through every gradation of difficulty, amidst dangers the most imminent, until they have at length arrived at a degree of perfection and efficiency in the military art, if equalled, assuredly not yet surpassed. But amidst this glorious and dignified march, they have certainly not arrived at that pinnacle of perfection which the art is susceptible of attaining, and which the Company's army in particular is calculated to carry it to. I have in your last journal suggested some material improvements in their artillery, and shall now endeavour to shew that equally important ones may be adopted in the infantry, cavalry, and other corps, which use small arms only.

Simplicity is the great secret of

efficiency. The more therefore the *matériel* of warfare can be simplified, the more may we rely upon every thing which is attendant on its operations. I have shewn the confusion, delay, and dangers, occasioned by the division of small arms into so many varieties. I shall now endeavour to point out how these may be avoided: the whole arming of an army extremely simplified; and its effect very considerably increased.

Our muskets, in the first instance, are too short, and the caliber too large. By being too short they give the enemy no inconsiderable advantage in the charge, as theirs are all longer; by being too large in the bore, they require so much impetus to make a long range, that the men cannot withstand the shock when they are fired. The consequence is, that the range of our muskets, point blank, is not more than two hundred yards, scarcely so much; whilst the French musket, by being of smaller caliber, may be fired from the shoulder, with a sufficiency of powder to range three hundred or three hundred and fifty; an advantage, I think, that all will allow to be very important.

I propose therefore, in the first instance, that our muskets, as to length, both in the barrel and bayonet, and also in caliber, be all made of the same dimensions as the French ones; and, in the second, that the musket, carbine, fusil, pistol and rifle be ALL of the SAME BORE. This will do away the disadvantages before detailed, render the whole small arm equipment simple and similar, and when once generally established will do away with all that confusion which is now so prevalent in every department of the army connected with this, as I conceive, principal object.

These suggestions, if attended to, could not be carried into effect without the observance of a little

system. This might consist in ordering, in the first instance, a sufficient number of arms of every description to equip the whole army, to be constructed on the principle before mentioned, and sent progressively, as they were finished, to India. When a sufficient number had arrived there to supply a complete corps, the first regiment requiring new arms might be completed with them, and their old ones broken up; the brass and iron brought to account by weight, and all their old balls recast in the new moulds; a sufficiency of which should, of course, accompany the muskets. The same method might be followed until the whole army (infantry, cavalry, artillery and rifle corps) were completed with the new arms. When the whole were thus supplied, orders of the strictest nature might be enforced to break up and bring to account the materials of every old musket, carbine, fusil, pistol and rifle, in every fortified place in the whole country. The new muskets, of the present pattern, might be disposed of to such powers as it might be politic to furnish with them. I should conceive that the Patriots of South America might be supplied with such arms without endangering any political interests connected with our well being.

But as economy is always the first consideration of all well ordered governments, I shall shew, and I trust clearly, that the adoption of these principles, with the addition which I shall presently advert to, would, with this object solely in prospect, insure a considerable saving.

About ten or eleven years ago I was ordered on a committee, to inspect the arms of an European regiment, which were reported by the commandant to be entirely unserviceable, and in so defective a state that on every field day, with blank cartridges only, several of his men were hurt by the burst-

ing of the muskets. This corps had been furnished entirely with new arms, only five years before. I considered the circumstance as of extraordinary occurrence, and consequently determined to examine very minutely into the causes which had given rise to the state the arms were actually found in. The Major of the regiment, who was president of the committee, very obligingly answered every inquiry I made, and procured also such information from the men as I was desirous of obtaining. I soon perceived the economy of this regiment was most admirable; the arms in immediate use, and in store, were alike in the highest order; and every minute part of a broken musket was accounted for. To search for the cause on the spot, I found would be in vain, I therefore took a musket home, had it taken from the stock and the breech taken out. On minute inspection of the barrel, I discovered that the upper surface was worn almost through, and was not more than one-third of its original thickness; this had been occasioned by the men making use of emery, or china pounded into dust, to clean them with; and the sharpness of these substances was such, that in five years the muskets had been rendered completely unfit for actual service. The emery of India is the spar with which the natives of that country cut all precious stones, even to the diamond: the China dust, which the men use when this cannot be obtained, is little less hard: and these substances only being in general use, the arms of every corps must be exposed to a similar deterioration; the arms being destroyed in the same manner, a year or two sooner or later,

as the corps is more or less celebrated for keeping them in high order. After I had made this discovery I had references to the public accounts, and found that a complete sett of new arms never lasted longer than five or six years. To be however absolutely on the side of truth, I shall take the duration of a corps' arms at ten years.

Before I proceed further it will be proper to state, that firing, either with ball or blank cartridge, does scarcely any perceptible injury to the interior surface of the piece, but on the contrary for a considerable time preserves them. I am not certain, but have strong grounds to conclude, that the alkali, remaining on the interior of fire-arms after firing, preserves the iron from rust.

As the men always wash and dry their arms, the day they are used at exercise, and if in battle, as soon after as possible, there cannot exist the smallest grounds for supposing that the arms are in the least injured by the service they perform, or that in spite of the damage which they sustain by firing, they might not last to a period almost indefinite. From hence it becomes evident, that it is by cleaning, and not by use, the arms are at present destroyed. Effectually then to obviate, and render unnecessary, this destructive operation, I propose that all the fire-arms of the army of every description shall be browned, and invariably kept in that state.

The wisdom of such an expedient will from what follows be made palpable.

PHILO-MILES.

London,
January 4, 1821.

(To be continued.)

RUINS NEAR TOPARY.

(From the Madras Government Gazette.)

DESCRIPTION of some ancient ruins and colossal figures discovered at Topary near Minery, on the 28th June 1820, by Lieut. Fagan, of H. M.'s 2d Ceylon regt., and contained in a journal kept by that officer, during his march with a detachment from Batticaloa to the latter place.

On the morning of the 27th, when near Topary, a number of stone pillars standing in the jungle a short way on the left of the road attracted my notice.* I hastened to examine them; and on a nearer approach, was surprised by the appearance of the ruins of an elegant circular building of red brick, and at a short distance on the right, another building of massive proportions, and of the same materials: heaps of ruins, pillars, brick abutments, and fallen walls, appeared through the jungle in all directions. The circular building was, I think, once a temple open above. I ascended to a platform of about fifteen feet wide and five high, by six stone steps. The platform is round and faced with a wall of brick, and has a coping and cornice of cut stone, most of which is still standing. From this platform six steps more lead to another, about seven feet wide, and faced all round with cut stone in square pannels, divided by small pilasters. Ornaments in relief are cut on the pannels, but now worn away and indistinct: it is edged like the first with a cornice of stone and mouldings. Within this, and rising from a ledging of cut stone, four feet high and

three broad, stand the walls of the temple, a perfect circle, about twenty feet high and two and a half thick, with a handsome cornice of brick encircling the top. The whole appears to have been coated with fine plaster, small parts of which still adhere. I examined closely, but could not discover the smallest appearance of its ever having had a roof. Corresponding exactly with the four cardinal points, are the remains of four doors, to each of which there is an ascent by a flight of steps, similar to that already described. The interior circumference measures fifty-seven paces exactly, and in the centre rises a mound of earth and ruins, in the middle of which is a square pit four feet wide, lined with brick, and nearly filled with loose bricks and jungle. On the band or footing of cut stone that runs round the base of the wall, stand a number of small stone pillars without capitals, about five feet high and four feet asunder; they appear to have been ranged in order from door to door, and bear marks of having been highly ornamented. The door-frames, I suspect, have been taken away; judging, however, by the openings, they were about four and a half or five feet wide, but whether arched or square it is impossible to say. On each side of the steps which conduct to the four doors of the temple stands the same female figure that guards the entrance of most of the Kandian temples, covered nearly to the knees with rubbish. This figure must be upwards of five feet high, and is shaded by a hood of cobra capellas, of superior sculpture and elegance of attitude to any I have seen; and on the pedestals on each side of the steps, and on several stones lying around, the same reptile is cut in relief, coiled up in different attitudes, and of fine workmanship. The walls of the temple, although interlaced with the Indian fig-tree, are in great preservation; the bricks which compose them are of well-burnt red earth, each measuring twelve inches by seven, and one and a half thick, disposed with about one-eighth of an inch of chunam between them, and the layers being quite even, look as if the plaster had just been stripped off.

* The following observations occur in a journal kept by an officer whilst travelling from Blennet to Minery, in October 1817.

"On approaching the lake of Topary, about a mile and a half beyond the Malabar village of Kandouruvelle, I remarked an upright stone slab, containing on both sides an inscription, apparently in Cingalese characters; its height above the ground seven feet, breadth two feet nine inches, thickness ten inches, and the lines of the inscription two inches apart. I could not ascertain the purport of the writing, although not a single letter was defaced; the headman of Kandouruvelle, however, informed me that the Cingalese themselves were unable to decipher it. A little further on, and close to the lake, I passed through some ruins extending to the left, with which the stone is probably connected."

Twenty yards to the right stands the other brick ruin, of an oblong form, about fifty feet long by thirty in breadth, and thirty-five feet high, the walls brick and five feet thick throughout. The principal entrance is a square stone frame, not large, situated in the west front, and on one side of it is a massy brick pillar that has been highly ornamented, and on which I conjecture was once a statue; its fellow has fallen down and nearly choked up the door-way. Climbing over the rubbish, I entered a vestibule about ten feet square, having a small door on each side, and a brick roof of a conical form; thence passing through a high door, I entered the principal apartment, now choked up with rubbish and pieces of brick-work. I think it is full thirty feet high. The roof is an arch of brick about four feet thick, but neither of the Gothic or Roman pitch; the best way I can describe it is by supposing an egg-shell cut lengthways, when the small end being held up will give the section of this roof. It has nothing of the dome in its form, but is thrown over like a tilt, and the end walls are built up to meet it: about half has fallen in. In each of the side walls of this apartment is an arched window, about five feet high and three wide, with three stone bars running from top to bottom; and at the far end, and fronting the place I entered, is a niche cut in the wall, and under it the ruins of an altar. I saw four sitting figures of Bushoo amongst the rubbish, rather under the human size, the features decayed and worn away. The end and sides of this building had highly ornamented fronts, portions of which have still withstood the ravages of time; each front has a pediment and cornice, supported by small pillars rising from the moulding of the surbase, arched niches for small statues, and small pilasters with pannels square and circular, the whole in a surprising state of preservation.

The ranges of stone pillars which first attracted my attention appear to have supported an open building similar to what is called an *ambulum*; they stand about five feet out of a mound of earth; are plain, round, octagonal or square shafts, of one stone each, but none more than from a foot to ten inches in diameter, and never had capitals. A thick brick wall with a coping of stone appears by its re-

mains to have formerly surrounded these buildings, and several large platforms, faced with brick and covered with ruins, appear through the jungle.

The inhabitants, of whom I inquired, informed me that these ruins are called the Nague's palace; and the headman, remarking my admiration of them, told me he would send for an old Kandian who could conduct me to a place in the jungle where I should find others far more extensive, the remains of buildings constructed by the *joharrums* or giants. We set out at 4 P.M., and after walking about a mile through the jungle in an easterly direction, a stupendous brick building, like the tombs of the kings in Kandy, struck my view. The elevation of this building is from eighty to a hundred feet, and it is surmounted by a beautiful circular obelisk or spire, in good preservation, about twenty-five feet in height, towering magnificently over the surrounding plains and jungle. On the first view, the Kandians of my party uncovered their heads, and prostrated themselves with marks of the greatest reverence. The whole of this great pyramid is built of the red brick before described. The coating of plaster which once encircled it has dropped off; large trees and patches of jungle are rooted in its circumference, and project from the surface, and the fall of vast masses of the brick-work, forced down by that natural destroyer of Ceylon architecture, the Indian fig-tree, has left broad and deep chasms, exhibiting only regular layers of the same material; from remarking which, I am led to conclude that this vast pile is not a mound of earth faced with a brick wall, but that the whole structure is one great mass of brick masonry. I am also inclined to think that, like the Egyptian pyramids, it may contain a chamber in the centre. Round the base of this structure, and projecting about ten or fifteen feet from it, at equal distances, stand sixteen small brick buildings, one open and one closed up alternately; those that are open are about ten feet in front, and measure five feet square inside: the entrance to each is by a small square door, the frame of stone; and the roofs are conical, opening at the top like chimneys. The remains in plaster of the usual Kandian figure are visible on the sides of some of the doors of these buildings, from which

I should be induced to call them small chapels. The buildings closed up are rather larger than the former, and have the appearance of tombs; the front of each is ornamented with small pilasters, rising from the moulding of the subbase supporting a cornice, on the astragals of which are regular lines of dentiles, like those of a Grecian architrave. I should not be surprised if a passage to the centre of the pyramid was found through some of these tombs. I paced round close to these buildings, and found the circumference measured two hundred and seventy-six paces; a platform of about thirty feet wide, and faced with a brick wall four feet high, partly remaining, surrounding the whole.

At a short distance stands another pyramid of the same form, but smaller in all its dimensions, and without the chapels and tombs at its base. It is in far better preservation; the plaster still remains on most parts, and although the fig-tree roots have made deep openings in its sides, but very little of the brick-work has fallen down.

Near it stand the sides and end wall of a large square building, similar to that which I saw in the morning near the circular temple, but of great strength and magnitude, the walls being nearly six feet thick, and of solid brick-work; a small arched window, with stone bars, remains in the side wall, but the roof and other parts had fallen in and filled the area. The whole of the standing walls are covered with ornaments in plaster, parts of which are in surprising preservation; an architrave and cornice projects in front, supported by numerous small pillars, and containing arched niches for small statues and panels between the pilasters, exhibiting dancing figures in relief; the cornice and frieze are covered with small grotesque human figures with pot-bellies, in all attitudes, about seven inches high; the bands and fillet are covered with rows of small birds resembling geese, and made of burnt earth and chunam.

The evening was closing fast, and obliged me to leave these interesting objects to view one which my guide told me surpassed them all; and on advancing about half a mile further in the jungle, I came upon what at first view appeared a large black rock, about eighty feet long, and

thirty feet high in the centre, and sloping towards the end; and on advancing a few steps further, found myself under a black and gigantic human figure, at least twenty-five feet high. I cannot describe what I felt at the moment. On examination, I found this to be a figure of Budhoo in an upright posture, of excellent proportions, and in an attitude I think uncommon; his hands laid gracefully across his breast, and his robe falling from his left arm. Close on his left lies another gigantic figure of the same sacred personage, in the usual recumbent posture. I climbed up to examine it more minutely, and found that the space between the eyes measured one foot, the length of the nose two feet four inches, and the little finger of the hand under his head two feet; the size of the figure may be guessed from these proportions.—On the right of the standing figure is the small door of the Vihari,* and on the right of the door another figure of the god, of the same proportion as the former two, and in the common sitting attitude. These figures are cut out clear from the rock, and finely executed; but whether each is formed of one or more pieces I forgot to examine. The entrance to the Vihari is small, and arched with a pilaster on each side cut out of the rock: the old wooden door is in good preservation. Within sits Budhoo on a throne, a little above the human size, with his usual many-headed and many-handed attendant. The apartment is narrow and the ceiling low, and painted in red ornament, the whole resembling others that I have seen in the Seven Corles, Matele, &c. &c. Between the door and the standing figure the rock is made smooth for about six feet square, and this space is covered with a close-written Kandian inscription, perfectly legible. I may have overlooked many interesting points in this great monument of superstition, but it was nearly dark, and I was obliged to return to Topary. Various names are assigned by the people to the other buildings, but they all agree in calling this the Galle Vihari. Close under the large pyramid the people pointed out a cavity about four feet square and fifteen deep, lined with brick, which I am inclined to think would, if cleared, lead to a subterraneous passage. There is a vague tra-

* A temple dedicated to the worship of Budhoo.

dition among them that the Portuguese found immense treasures in this building, since which time they affirm that I am the only European by whom these ruins have been visited. The few poor Kandians residing in the neighbourhood still worship in the Vihari. I inquired for their priests, hoping to obtain from them some further information, but was told they had but one, and he lived several miles off. The people spoke of some smaller ruins at a distance, but so overgrown with jungle that it was not possible to approach them. I could not discover the least appearance of water near these ruins, nor the remains

of any wells or other reservoirs from which the inhabitants could have been supplied.

I will leave it to the curious in Ceylon antiquities to discover the reason, that the people who built these great edifices should take the trouble of making so many millions of bricks for the work, where there was abundance of fine stone well calculated for their construction in the immediate neighbourhood.

Whatever was the state of this part of the country in former times, it is now a sterile wilderness, covered with impenetrable thorny jungle.

CITIES OF JYPORE AND PATUN.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

SIR:—I have just returned from seeing the city of Jypore; my expectations were raised by the accounts I had heard of this place, and I can hardly say they have been disappointed; it is certainly one of the finest Indian cities I have seen. It is in length about three miles, in breadth about half that, surrounded by a stone wall with bastions. On the north of the city is a range of hills, on which the fort is built; the same range extends to the east side, but encloses more ground than is occupied by the city. The Choke, which is as long as the breadth of the city, runs from south to north. Proceeding up the Choke from the southern gate, the most remarkable building is the Huwa Muhl, of many stories in height, and from the top of which there is a fine view of the whole city; the internal structure is perfectly Hindoo, and, except the marble pillars, has little in it that would attract the attention of Europeans. I observed that the name of every apartment was written over the entrance in the Nagry character.

From this place we proceeded to the Zamana, which had been deprived of its chief ornaments before we arrived. It was built by Jy Singh, the founder of Jypore. Among the old paintings on the wall we observed the whole-length portrait of Madhoo Singh, son of the founder, with his teraglio; the execution of these pictures convinced us that the fine arts among the natives were then in a more deplorable state even than they are now.

We were afterwards led to other buildings and gardens, in which were the most beautiful cypresses I have ever seen. The Rajah's palaces and grounds occupy at least a fourth part of the city. When we consider the expense that has been incurred in constructing the royal residences, with the appearances which they make, I cannot help thinking we pay Europeans an ill-compliment, in supposing that the plannings and superintendence were intrusted to them. The whole is perfectly Hindoo, and, like the Taj at Agra, a Mussulman building, which has been subject to a similar imputation, presents ornaments only of the minutest kind, but which is entirely destitute of architectural beauties.

Most of the houses are built at a distance one from the other; the interval is filled up by a screen, which gives the whole an appearance of regularity that it does not in reality possess. Let me now, however, introduce you to a city, the name of which perhaps you have never heard, and which is, in my opinion, much superior to Jypore. The city I mean is Patun; it is about a mile long, and the same in breadth, surrounded by a stone wall, with nine bastions on each side, together with a deep ditch. I had heard nothing of Patun, and was much surprised by finding a city of the most regular structure; the houses built of a beautiful granite of greyish yellow colour, carved in a style seldom seen in our provinces, except in very old houses.

In the centre of the city is a temple dedicated to Vishnoo, equal if not superior to any building in Jypore: for in the general plan, it is superior, and in the minutest, not inferior to any thing in the latter city. It consists of a dome, which though not large, yet has a grand appearance, supported by pillars of the most exquisite workmanship; the *tout en semble* brought to my mind the effect of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. The minar attached to the dome is of the usual pyramidal shape, with bulging sides; the outside has numerous figures, male and female, all in alto relievo, some placed singly, some in groups, representing the avatars of Vishnoo, and other subjects which I shall not particularize; the top of the minar is crowned by a gilt ornament of a lenticular form, which much improves the appearance of the temple, whether seen near, or at the distance of two miles. The usual gilt globes were placed over this. From this temple the streets are seen to branch off at right angles.

The houses are not many stories high, but such regular streets I have never seen in any city in India, excepting Jypore. There is this difference in the construction of these two cities; in Jypore the broad streets, and long screens that join the houses, give it the appearance of a well-peopled place, which it is not, if compared with the ground it stands on; the houses are as different in their plans as they are in other cities. In Patun, the streets are broad, the houses built close to one another, and so similar in their plans that they reminded me of the new streets in London. The wall in Patun,

though not quite finished, is much superior to that at Jypore; the streets of the latter, excepting when they are paved, are so sandy, that walking on foot is very disagreeable; in Patun the firm gravelly ground renders paving unnecessary. The houses of the former are externally of chuanam, those of the latter are of stone beautifully carved; the principal ornament of the former is the royal residence, the palace in the latter I did not enter. Every trade in Patun has a street allotted to it, as spice and drug sellers, cloth sellers, ironmongers, &c.: the same is the case at Jypore, but not with that uniformity. There is a tank at Jypore, and an extensive lake in the north side of the Raj Rana's palace at Patun.

I had no instruments to ascertain the latitude and longitude of this place; but, by a map of the country which I have made, it lies four miles west of the Kalee Sindh, and fifty-one miles S. S. E. from Kota. I am not singular in my opinion of Patun; other officers who saw it coincide with me in admiring it very much. I will give you a Sepoy's opinion of the place. We were returning from seeing Jypore, and overheard a Sepoy telling his comrade, that he had seen Dilhee, Agra, Lucknow, Onjnen, Indore, Patun, and Jypore. An officer said to him "*horu acha?*" He replied, "Patun." The reason of this place being so little known is, that it is not passed on the road to the south. The temple has been repaired, and the city rebuilt during the life-time of the Raj Rana, Zalim Singh, who resides at Gagron, not far from this place.

Your obedient servant,

Jypore, March, 1820.

B.

STATE OF FEMALES IN INDIA.

Letter from the Reverend W. Ward, Missionary in India, to the Ladies of Liverpool, and of the United Kingdom.

"There are in Hindoostan 75,000,000 of your sex who can neither read nor write: and 30,000,000 of these are British subjects. In every country not ameliorated by Christianity, the
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state of woman has always been most deplorable; but the Hindoo legislators have absolutely made their acquisition of the knowledge of letters a curse, and they are, by a positive prohibition, denied all access to their scriptures. Being thus degraded, even by their sacred writings, women in India are in a state of ignorance and superstition
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which has no parallel in the history of tribes the most savage and barbarous.

"A female is despised as soon as she is born: she comes into the world amidst the frowns of her parents and friends, disappointed that the child is not a boy. Every mother among the tribe of Rajpoots puts her female child to death as soon as born. While I was in Bengal, I was informed of the case of a Rajpoot who had spared one of his daughters, and she lived till she attained the age when Indian girls are marriageable. A girl in the house of a Rajpoot was, however, so extraordinary a circumstance, that no parent chose to permit his son to marry her. The father then became alarmed for her chastity and the honour of his family, and he therefore took her aside one day, and with a hatchet cut her to pieces! These are the circumstances into which your sex enter into life in British India.

"In childhood and youth they have no education, no cultivation of any kind whatever. There is not a single girls' school in all India, and the mother being herself entirely unlettered, and being the devoted victim of a dark and cruel superstition, is utterly incapable of improving her child. The first days of a girl are therefore spent in an inanity, which prepares her for a life doomed to be spent in superstition and vice.

"In the age of comparative childhood she is united in marriage, without any knowledge of or having ever seen her husband; when they meet together for the first time, they are bound together for life. Thousands who are thus married in a state of childhood, lose their husbands without having ever lived with them, and are doomed to a life of widowhood; for the law forbids them to re-marry. Parents, in some cases, marry 50 or 60 daughters to one Bramhun, that the family may be raised to honour by a marriage relation to this man. These females never

live with the husband, but in the houses of their own parents, or they leave the houses in which they have been thus sacrificed, for the supposed honour of the family, and enter the abodes of infamy and ruin.

"Supposing the female, however, to have been united to a person who really becomes attached to her; what a mother, without the knowledge of the alphabet!—wholly unacquainted with mankind, and with all the employments of females in a civilized country; unable either to make, to mend, or to wash the clothes of her household! She never sits to eat with her husband, but prepares his food, waits upon him, and partakes of what he leaves. If a friend of the other sex calls upon her husband, she retires. She is veiled, or goes in a covered palanquin if she leaves the house. She never mixes in public companies. She derives no knowledge from the other sex, except from the stories to which she may listen from the mouth of a religious mendicant. She is, in fact, a mere animal, kept for burden, or for slaughter in the house of her husband. A case lately occurred, in Calcutta, of a girl being burnt alive on the funeral pile with the dead body of the youth with whom she was that day to have been married. You will be prepared now, ladies, to expect that such a system of mental darkness will have rendered the sex in India the devoted victims of idolatry; and such victims no other country, however savage, however benighted, can boast. What must be the state of the female mind, when millions are found throwing the children of their vows into the sea, when a guard of Hindoo soldiers is necessary to prevent mothers throwing their living children into the jaws of the alligators, these mothers standing and watching the animal while it crushes the bones, tears the flesh, and drinks the blood of their own offspring! How de-

plorable the condition of your sex, when superstition thus extinguishes every sensibility of the female, and every feeling of the mother, and makes her more savage than the tiger which howls in the forest, which always spares and cherishes its own offspring!

"At the calls of superstition, many females immolate themselves by a voluntary death in the sacred rivers of India. A friend of mine, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, at Allahabad, in one morning saw, from his own window, sixteen females, with pans of water fastened to their sides, sink themselves in the river, a few bubbles of air arising only on the surface of the water, after they were gone down. The drowning of so many kittens in England would excite more horror than the drowning of sixteen of your own sex in India!

"But horrors still deeper are connected with the state of female society in India. The English magistrates in the presidency of Bengal, in their annual official returns to the Calcutta government, state, that in the year 1817 (three years ago) 706 women, widows, were either burnt alive or buried alive with the dead bodies of their husbands, in that part of British India. Is there any thing like this in the whole records of time? Have fires like these, and so numerous, ever been kindled anywhere else on earth, or graves like these ever been opened? Two females roasted alive every day in one part of British India alone! At noon-day, and in the presence of numerous spectators, the poor widow, ensnared and drawn to the funeral pile, is tied to the dead body, pressed down on the faggots by strong levers, and burnt alive, her screams amidst the flames being drowned by shouts and music. Amidst the spectators is her own son, her first-born, who, tremendous idea! has set fire to the pile, and watches the progress of the flames

which are to consume the living mother to ashes, the mother who fed him from her breast, and dandled him on her knees, and who once looked up to him as the support of the declining days of herself and his father.

"I have seen three widows thus burnt alive, and could have witnessed many more such spectacles, had they not been too much for my feelings. Other widows are buried alive; here the female takes the dead body upon her knees, as she sits in the centre of a deep grave, and her children and relations, who have prepared the grave, throw in the earth around her. Two of these descend into the grave and trample the earth with their feet around the body of the widow. She sits, an unremonstrating spectator of the process: the earth rises higher and higher around her; at length it reaches the head, when the remaining earth is thrown with haste upon her, and these children and relations mount the grave, and trample upon the head of the expiring victim!

"O, ye British mothers, ye British widows! to whom shall these desolate beings look? In whose ears shall these thousands of orphans cry,—losing father and mother in one day,—if not to you? Where shall we go? In what corner of this miserable world, full of the habitations of cruelty, shall we find female society like this?—widows and orphans like these? Seventy-five millions in this state of ignorance! Say how long, ye who never saw a tear but ye wiped it away; a wound, but ye attempted to heal it; a human sufferer, but ye poured consolation into his heart; how long shall these fires burn; these graves be opened? The appeal, my fair countrywomen, is to you—to every female in Britain. Government may do much to put an end to these immolations; but, without the communication of knowledge, these fires can never be wholly quenched, nor can your sex

in India ever rise to that state to which Divine Providence has destined them.

"Don't despair. The victims are numerous; but on that account shall the life-boat not leave the shore? There can hardly be a misery, connected with human existence, which the pity and the zeal of British females, under the blessing of Providence, is not able to remove; and if this dreadful case be properly felt in every town of the United Kingdom, these immolations must shortly cease for ever.

"Schools must be commenced; knowledge must be communicated; and then the Hindoo female will be behind none of her sex in the charms which adorn the female character; in no mental elevation to which the highest rank of British females have attained. Other triumphs of humanity may have been gained by our Howards, our Clarksons, our Wilberforces; but this emancipation of the females and widows of British India must be the work of the British fair.—W. W."

[London Newspaper of January 4, 1821.]

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I have read the statement of Mr. Ward, which appeared in a London newspaper of the 4th inst., with the greatest attention. As I possess some little knowledge of the subject on which it treats, I hope I may, without much presumption, offer a few remarks on its more striking features.

I hope I shall always be found among the foremost to promote any measures that have in view the diffusion of education, and the consequent amelioration of human society; and when called upon to raise so large a portion of the fair sex, as is comprehended in the female population of India, from a depth of degradation so melancholy as that to which, according to Mr. Ward, it is there exposed, I can-

not but feel this disposition roused to more than an ordinary degree of fervour. But in proposing measures for this purpose, I deem it both honest in itself, and most obviously conducive towards the object in view, to commence with a fair and impartial account of the social and domestic condition of those who are to form the subject of our experiment; and it is with regret I inform the ladies of Liverpool, that this fairness and impartiality of statement are not to be found in the address of Mr. Ward. I mean not, indeed, to deny that there is ample room for amelioration among the females of our Eastern empire; and although somewhat staggered by the magnitude of the task, and the narrowness of the means to be employed, I am not prepared to go so far as to say that the ladies of England can do *nothing* towards bettering the social and domestic condition of the ladies of Hindoostan. I frankly confess, that, in my opinion, they cannot do *very much*; but this is no reason why they should not do *all they can*. But I do humbly apprehend, that in calling them to this duty, by a picture of the miseries which they may contribute to lessen, it is due at once to the objects of our benevolence, and to the donors of that aid which is to raise them in the scale of civilization, to abide within the sacred limits of truth; and not to permit the phantasies of an overheated enthusiasm to usurp the place of *facts*, obvious to every one acquainted with the subject, except (as we must in fairness suppose) to the overheated enthusiast himself.

I mean not to quarrel with Mr. Ward for assuming that the number of the female sex in India amounts to seventy-five millions, although I cannot help thinking that this estimate is greatly exaggerated. But when he draws a sweeping and unqualified picture of their misery and wretchedness,

I am compelled to say, that he far outsteps the modesty of truth. His means of information have made him better acquainted with the extent of female accomplishments in India than I pretend to be: and I am far from denying, that he has found the sex as ignorant of the alphabet as he represents them. But as mere ignorance of the alphabet, however piteously it may be lamented by Mr. Ward, does not necessarily imply wretchedness and misery in the female social state, the situation of women in India, as to the comforts of this state, must be determined by other circumstances. During a residence of several years in Bengal, I had an opportunity of every day seeing crowds of native women employed in the common occupations of life, and going through those customary daily ablutions which their religion, with a wise regard to the preservation of their health, has enjoined them to perform. To me these women appeared as happy and contented as any of the same class in England, or in any other part of the world with which I am acquainted. It must, indeed, be known to every one who has visited Calcutta, that crowds of women are daily to be seen in all its streets, engaged in all manner of useful, active, and even laborious employments. That neither their religion nor their customs preclude them from honest industry and its rewards, may be inferred from the fact, that whether a custom-house or a church is to be built, multitudes of native women find employment in beating *soorkee*, in carrying bricks, and in other labours connected with the progress of such works. If Mr. Ward is prepared to maintain, that while these women continue ignorant of the alphabet, they cannot be happy, I am not quite ready to accompany him in his conclusion. But what I complain of is, that in his address to the ladies of Liverpool, he does not honestly tell them that many

of the native women of India are employed in the manner which I have described. I complain of his not informing them, that in every village in Bengal you may see the women actively engaged in the duties belonging to their sex, and, in addition to what is due from them as mothers, assisting in the ordinary and more laborious occupations of life. I complain, that Mr. Ward, on the contrary, leaves the ladies of Liverpool to suppose that the Hindu women sit, with their arms across, lamenting a destiny which will not allow them to go beyond the walls of their houses, until summoned to accompany their master to the funeral pile.

I am aware that Mr. Ward will tell me, that he speaks of the women of the higher castes, when he paints the state of woeful degradation to which the female sex is subjected in India. But if he confines himself to this class of women, what becomes of his seventy-five millions of victims to ignorance, cruelty, and lust? Without, therefore, advocating the system of female education, which obtains amongst the Hindus and Mussulmen of the East, I must take leave to say, that to ascribe to it evils of such magnitude and extent as Mr. Ward asserts to arise from it, is to substitute conclusions drawn from a pre-conceived theory for the facts which are furnished by experience. When he goes on to tell the ladies of Liverpool, that millions of mothers devote their offspring to the devouring jaws of sharks and alligators, he may succeed in exciting in them the liveliest commiseration for the deluded victims of a superstition so sanguinary; but he raises a different feeling in those who know the facts. In them he only excites astonishment that exaggeration can be carried to such an extent. I leave him to reconcile the fact of a guard being stationed to prevent this cruel immolation of infants, with his alleged

sacrifice of millions, in spite, it would appear, of all the vigilance which this guard can exert. Every one knows that occasional immolations of this nature do occur; but I appeal to those seafaring men, in particular, who have necessarily the best access to know what goes on at Gunga Saugor, to say, whether I, who maintain that such instances are rare, or Mr. Ward, who makes them amount to millions annually, give the more correct statement of the fact.

Mr. Ward has mentioned an instance of self-destruction at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, for which he adduces the authority of a friend, who was an eye-witness of the sacrifice. It is far from my intention to controvert this fact; but does Mr. Ward mean to say, that such a scene, as that described by his friend, is of every day's occurrence at Allahabad? If he does, I can only bring the testimony of a gentleman who was stationed in that part of India for many years, that no such immolation ever occurred within his knowledge. But I would farther ask Mr. Ward, how it happens that in weeping over the cruel practice of infanticide, so common, as he alleges, among the Hindus, he has not shewn one symptom of joy at the well-known fact, that by the influence of the late Mr. Duncan, governor of Bombay, this cruel practice was almost annihilated in that part of Hindoostan where it was once most prevalent? It was surely due to Mr. Duncan's memory, not to overlook this service of his to humanity.

The account of the Rajpoot customs, given by Mr. Ward, naturally suggests a few enquiries. It seems difficult to conceive how the Rajpoot race is perpetuated, if the practice of murdering every female child is so prevalent among them, as represented by Mr. Ward: yet it is well known that the Rajpoots are very numerous; so numerous, indeed, that the greatest

blessing that could accrue to them (and to the whole of Hindostan) would be a more limited population, if this could be effected without having recourse, either to despotic measures of restraint on marriage, or to the criminal alternative of infanticide. The truth is, that here again Mr. Ward "o'ersteps the modesty" of his subject; and in his zeal to interest the ladies of Liverpool in the welfare of the Rajpoot women, spurns from him the soberness of truth with all the ardour of an enthusiast, and goes on colouring and colouring the picture of Hindu cruelty, until he defeats the very end he has in view.

Mr. Ward does not appear to me to exaggerate the number of women who, in India, are annually consumed on the funeral piles of their husbands. But I am much surprised at his representing the widow as uniformly bound to the stake, a voluntary victim to superstition. Mr. Ward cannot be ignorant, that only four years ago, it was pointed out to the magistrate of Calcutta, that to bind the widow was contrary to law; and that, in consequence of this information, the practice was prohibited in the suttees taking place near Calcutta. This is a fact so honourable, both to the learned native Ram Mohun Roy, who pointed out the breach of the law, and to the magistrate, who enacted a strict obedience to its letter, that it ought not to have been overlooked by Mr. Ward. It is well known, that no suttee can take place without the sanction of the Company's authorities: a sanction always *withheld* wherever the Hindu law furnishes the slightest pretext for doing so. It is, indeed, a singular fact, that since Government interfered so far as to render the sanction of the magistrate necessary, suttees have rather increased than diminished; and I am inclined to think, that if the natives were again left unfettered

by any such regulation, fewer widows would suffer than at present. Between the removal of this obstacle and the adoption of a law rendering it criminal, on any account whatever, to burn or be present at the burning of a widow, there appears to me to be no effectual expedient. I am not one of those who approve of interference with the religion and customs of the Hindus; but so ambiguously is this duty of the widow burning herself with her husband laid down in the ablest commentators on the Hindu law, that I should apprehend no evil consequence from the Government widening the circle within which no such sanguinary spectacle should be exhibited.

But it is time that I take leave of Mr. Ward; I cannot, however, do so, without requesting of that gentleman to explain a petition to the bishop of Calcutta from almost every one of the christian converts at Serampore, which has lately been published in a very respectable Edinburgh magazine. This petition, if it be indeed an authentic document, represents the Missionary brethren at Serampore as

having obtained their converts under promises of subsistence, which they have failed to fulfil. As long as it remains without explanation, it appears to me rather too much on the part of Mr. Ward, to make new calls on our charity. It must be easy for this gentleman to say, whether such a petition was ever presented to the bishop of Calcutta, as well as to inform us how it originated, and what was ultimately its fate. He will not venture to deny its authenticity. The writer of this letter had occasion to see it, about the time of its presentation to the bishop, and recollects the explanation given by one of the brethren at Serampore. This gentleman admitted that the converts had been dismissed, but alleged that the measure had become necessary on account of their profligate and immoral conduct, which had attained such a height, that the missionaries were afraid they would contaminate such of their unconverted brethren as were employed along with them at the mission.

Yours, &c.

Jan. 6, 1821. A BENGALÉE.

EQUIPMENT OF CADETS.

To the Honourable the Directors of the East-India Company.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to draw your attention to a matter which, however trifling it may appear, is of considerable importance to a large class of your servants. I allude to the want of some guide as to that part of a cadet's equipment which leaves him at the mercy of advisers, as to caps, epaulets, gorgets, breast-plates, &c. The common practice is to take out those articles without any consideration as to the particular lace of regiments. The consequence in many cases is, that when he is appointed, the articles supplied at home are rendered useless to the young officer, and that he is put to a second heavy expense, in meeting

the regulation of his corps. To obviate this, I beg to submit for your consideration the establishing a depôt, in addition to those already formed, for the purpose of supplying officers with articles suitable to their wants. There could be no objection to a remuneration to the Company for any additional risk or trouble incurred. If this was once made an order of Court, it would be the means of affording great accommodation to young officers, many of whom go out at a considerable and unavoidable expense.—I have the honour to be, with respect, &c. &c.

A RETIRED OFFICER.

Gloucester Place, Dec. 25, 1820.

PERSIAN GULF.

THE following article, by the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, is appended, in that Journal, to the letter which we have already laid before our readers, in p. 440 of our 10th volume.

Our correspondent's letter terminates here rather abruptly, much to our regret, as from such a pen we could have had both information and pleasure. The immediate sailing of the ship by which his letter was dispatched, compelled him, however, to close what he had hastily written, after a day of fatiguing service on the beach.

As it may be interesting to some of our readers to know that the place thus chosen for a British establishment in the Persian Gulf is one of classic celebrity, as early as the voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, and is spoken of by Arrian in his narrative of that voyage, as well as that it was also subsequently a place of note as a Mahomedan depot of commerce, we may be forgiven (except perhaps by those who can forgive nothing coming from such a source) for extracting from a manuscript journal of the editor of this paper, a few of the notes made while passing through the channel between this island and the continent of Persia, from which it is separated only by a narrow strait.

We had chosen this channel between Kaeese, or Kenu, as it is improperly called, and the main land of Persia, for the sake of the land breezes, which blow close in shore, and we had so far benefited by it as to have made a considerable progress, while the ships of our squadron, by keeping off shore, were but barely to be discerned from our mast-head, so far were they astern of us.

We were visited here by a boat from the shore, bringing us off a bullock, some fowls, vegetables, and fruit, which we purchased of them at their own price, not so much from wanting the supply, as to encourage them in the practice of coming off to ships that might be in need. They performed a more essential service in answering some of our inquiries regarding the names and positions of places on the coast, and the result of the information we obtained from them was this.

Neither the names of Cape Bestion or

Certes of the charts, under any of their variations of sound, were at all known to them. The eastern cape they called Ras-el-Shebaz, and the western cape Ras-el-Hhasseeni, both from towns of that name near their respective extremes. In the bay between them were the towns of Boostana and Mogho, the first nearest to Ras-el-Hhasseeni; and about equi-distant from these capes and from each other, to the eastward of Ras-el-Hhasseeni, were the towns of Charack and Tawoone, which we had passed in the night, without seeing them, in our way from this cape to the island of Kaeese, but which they described as similar to Shenaz, Linga, and Cheroo.

This Cape of Hhasseeni corresponds very accurately, in point of distance from Shenaz, to the Cape Tarsia, of Arrian, at which Nearchus anchored after a run of 300 stadia, or about 19 miles from Sididone, and before another run of the same distance to Kataja or Kaeese. Dr. Vincent thought he could perceive this Tarsia of the Greeks in Niebuhr's modern name of Dsjerd, and refers the classical reader to the fluctuations in the orthography of the name 'Tyros,' to satisfy him of its possibility. The Phœnician word, he says, is Tsor, with the two initials TS correspondent to Niebuhr's, DSJ. and Tsor becomes by the T, Τυρ-ος Tyros; by the S. Sor or Sar, the root of Sour, Soaria, Συρία Syria, and found in Virgil, "*Sarrano indormiat astro*;" where the Scholia write, "*a Saro murice*." By the same analogy, Tserd, Tarsia, Serd, Seres, Certes, Gherd, Sjerd." (Note Dr. Vincent's *Dias. v. i. p. 362.*) After this, no one would surely despair of finding Tarsaea, or Tarsia, in the present name Hhasseeni, which, from not being known before to be the real name of the Cape, has had no learning or etymological skill exercised on it, to see what it might produce.

The island of Kaeese, abreast of which we now were, is apparently of less dimensions than those usually given to it. Thevenot mentions it as about five leagues in circuit, and Horsburgh, from McCluer, states it to be as large as Polior, neither of which is correct. The extreme length of it appeared to us to be about four miles, and its general breadth about two; but Polior is at least double that size. Arrian, who, from Nearchus, describes it as a low

desert island, gave its character much more faithfully than M^r Cluer, who calls it a very beautiful one, and better planted with trees than any other in the Gulf. The expression of *desert*, as used by Arrian, did not imply then, any more than it does now, a place totally incapable of producing any thing, but rather one destitute of verdure and natural fertility, though capable of supporting life, as the deserts of the Arabs do to tribes of thousands, with their still more numerous flocks, and of being made more productive by artificial means of cultivation. It is thus that, though Nearchus found it uninhabited, it was, he says, frequented by visitors from the continent, who annually brought goats here, and consecrating them to Venus and Mercury, left them to run wild. The learned illustrator of this interesting voyage has very happily observed, that though the deities of the Persian or Arabian mythology, here alluded to by these Greek names, are not easy to be discovered, yet that the practice indicated the navigation of the Gulf in that age, and that if the gods were to protect the breed for a time, we might suppose it was ultimately intended for the use of man, upon the same principle that Juan Fernandez was stocked by the Spaniards in the South Seas. Nearchus, he continues, has not informed us whether he violated the asylum of these animals; but this appears the natural inducement for his leaving the coast to make this island, as he had obtained no supply either at Tumbo or Sidiane, and we do not read that the sacrilege, if committed, was revenged by Mercury or Venus, in so severe a manner as the companions of Ulysses were punished for feasting on the oxen of Apollo. (Dias, v. l. p. 364.)

If the size, the fertility, and the beauty of Kaese have been all exaggerated by the moderns, so has its distance from the continent been made too great. The charts and directories make the channel to be four leagues wide, and as this is said in the same page to be the greatest distance at which it can be seen from its being so low, it was necessary to seek a motive for Nearchus quitting the coast to go in search of it, and natural to find it in the one supposed, of seeking a supply for the consecrated herds and flocks of Aphrodisias, as Pliny calls this island from this circumstance of devotion. But the channel

hardly appeared to us to be as many miles as it is made leagues across, and certainly could not be passed through without its very beach being distinctly seen, even if the vessel sailed close to the opposite shore. The main land here on the north is a lofty and abrupt mountain of greyish stone, whose surface is seemingly every where destitute of vegetation, and whose steep sides rise so suddenly from the sea, as to offer no temptation to approach them, either for anchorage or refreshment. Nothing would be more natural, therefore, than for the Macedonian fleet to cross this narrow channel, which, supposing they sailed at a distance of only two miles from the continent, would not be a league over, and the appearance of trees and vegetation there would promise them better supplies of food and water than they could hope to obtain from the main coast.

This lofty and barren hill is the Charack of the charts, and is the sea-mark for approaching Kaese: for when this bears N.N.E. it has the island in one with it, which cannot then be distinguished from the main. In passing through the channel between them we had 25 fathoms near the centre, and this is said to grow deeper towards the main and shoaler towards the island; but going through with a leading wind, we had no opportunity of verifying this by our own observations.

The island is at present inhabited by about 50 families, and produces sufficient sustenance for them only, though ships may obtain good water there, according to the account of our visitors. If its modern name of Kaese does not sufficiently correspond with the ancient one of Kataia, its position and local features can leave no doubt of their identity.

"At Kataia," says Arrian, "ends the province of Karmania, along the coast of which they had sailed three thousand seven hundred stadia. The Karmanians," he adds, "resemble the Persians in their manner of living; their armour and military array are the same, and as adjoining provinces, the customs and habits both assimilate." (A. N. 35.) The opinion of Dr. Vincent, that this boundary line is not an imaginary one, but to be sought for in the hill of Charack, is reasonable, and supported by the appearance of this being, as he conjectured, the termination of a

range inland, and forming a natural boundary. The fact related by Arrian of the Karmanians resembling the Persians in their manner of living, is as true at the present period as then. The physiognomy of most of those that I have had an opportunity of seeing was perfectly Arab, and the Arabic language was as familiar to them as the Persian; but every thing else, in their dress, their manners, and their character, was more nearly allied to Persian habits, and seemed to point out an Arabic origin, but at a sufficiently remote period to have made them Persians in all but descent.

I sought and inquired in vain after Siraff, which is thought to have been seated at the foot of Charack, and opposite to Kacese, and which is noticed by Edrisi as a seat of commerce in his time, and connected with Kacese, as Gombroon was afterwards with Ormuz. Dr. Vincent proves, from the relation of a voyage of two Arabians, that in the ninth century Siraff was a port of importance: for it seems in that early age to have been in the possession of the Arabians, and the centre of an oriental commerce, which perhaps extended to China. He adds, that both Siraff, which was conquered by Shah Kodbadin, king of Ormuz, about the year 1320, and Siraff, whose decline is mentioned by Alfragani, in his time, yielded their consequence to Ormuz, which was a celebrated mart long before the Portuguese were masters of that island; and he inclines to think, though Siraff is said to

be now in ruins by D'Anville, that both the name and the site is to be identified with the Charack of the coast. As Siraff was said to have been opposite to Kacese, there was a difficulty in reconciling it to the position of Charack as given by M'Cleuer, since this is to the eastward of his Cape Bestion, and rather opposite to Polior, or Froor. Dr. Vincent was right in suspecting this arrangement, and calling in question the accuracy of M'Cleuer, with regard to names, though he modestly expresses himself as not qualified to decide. The town of Charack is, as he conceived it ought to be, to the westward of this cape, and close to the eastern foot of the hill from which it derives or to which it gives its name. This, it is true, is still to the eastward of Kacese, but not so far as to prevent its being called, in a general way, opposite to the island. The town of Tarwoone is nearest to the island on the east, and Kallah-t-el-Abeed (so called from an old castle in the mountains above, in which some rebel slaves defended themselves) is the nearest to it on the west; and between this and Cheroo, the bearings of both of which are given from our place in the morning, another town was named to us, called Goorezy; this we did not clearly perceive. Among them all, however, a position might be selected for Siraff, which could accord accurately enough with its vicinity to Kacese, if other circumstances indicated either its name or its remains there.

SUTTEE PREVENTED.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

Baitool Valley, April 9, 1820.—As I believe the following laudable and humane act, which occurred at the late annual fair, held in the hills near Patchmurry, is not generally known, I send you an account of it, and feel convinced you will agree with me that such instances of humanity as these should not be permitted to die away unnoticed.

Two women came to the fair for the purpose of sacrificing their lives, in blind fury, by throwing themselves from the rock, whence it has been customary, for ages past, to carry into execution these barbarous acts of superstition. Lieut. Montgomerie, who has civil charge of the

district, hearing of their horrid design, proceeded to the spot, with the determination, if possible, to prevent the unfortunate woman from rashly committing an act so disgusting to humanity.

One of these was a young woman from the vicinity of Gualior, who had been betrothed nearly three years ago to a man of a distant country, whom she had never seen. At length the man went to the girl's parents to claim her as his wife. Unfortunately, on the way of his arrival, he was taken suddenly ill, and in a few days died. In consequence of this, the relations of the unhappy young woman told her that she must, according to their

custom sacrifice herself, otherwise she would be an outcast of society, and live in misery and disgrace, despised by every one. This preyed so much on the mind of the poor girl, that in a fit of frenzy she consented to do so, and went to the fair for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of her hard-hearted and unnatural parents, who were of course interested in her destruction.

When Lieut. Montgomerie first attempted to dissuade the girl from her intentions, she would not listen to him, but treated his repeated solicitations with disdain. She had a wild and vacant look, almost approaching to madness, and this was evidently increased by the savage and bigoted monsters who surrounded her, and who were, for the sake of the fees and presents given by the devotee on these occasions, "adding fuel to the fire," working up her frenzied feelings to a pitch of desperation. They had succeeded indeed in bringing her to such a state of distraction, as to appear almost insensible to what was going forward.

After a short time, however, Lieut. Montgomerie's laudable exertions tranquillized, in some measure, the infatuated girl, and she began to assume a more calm appearance. This Lieut. Montgomerie took advantage of, and by dint of perseverance, as well as assurances that she would be protected, and have a competence to live on secured to her, prevailed on her to relinquish her purpose, to the great sorrow of the interested, and, I may

with justice add, savage wretches, who had been using their utmost endeavours to force the unfortunate girl to commit a crime so degrading to a civilized country, and at the very thoughts of which the heart sickens. The young woman has been sent back to the village under proper protection, with a promise that she should not be molested.

The other was an old woman, who having become an incubus to her friends, had been most inhumanly persuaded to destroy herself, to serve the sordid and interested views of her unmerciful relations, who had by their clamours, and in all probability the assistance of intoxicating drugs, rendered the miserable woman quite frantic.

Lieut. Montgomerie's mild and benevolent persuasions, however, saved the unfortunate woman from destruction, and he placed her in circumstances, which at once render her happy and independent of the merciless creatures, who would have destroyed her sooner than given her a morsel of bread.

These simple facts, whilst they draw forth the gratitude of the unfortunate victims who are rescued from an untimely death, merit the warmest applause of all friends to humanity, and most create an undescribable pleasure in the bosom of the person who saves the life of a fellow-creature, nor can any commendation of the world add lustre to the brilliancy of such noble, generous, and disinterested actions.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, MADRAS.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

SIR :—This edifice is generally much admired, the design is in some respects novel, as far as regards the body of the church, but the steeple is a poor imitation of the bold and lofty spire of St. Martin's, London. I shall submit some remarks on this structure, which I think will be admitted to be just by those who have had the curiosity to examine the building, not in a cursory manner, but with particular attention, without which, I do not conceive it proper to attempt to pass any opinion, at least by way of judgment, on the beauties or defects of any work whatsoever.

This church, then, is situated on the great road leading to St. Thomas's Mount, and about three miles distant from Fort St. George. It is impossible to obtain a complete view of it, unless you enter the compound in which the church stands, and which is of sufficient size to admit of the building being seen in every point of direction, clear of all obstructions. The body of the church, as will be seen by inspection of the sketch, is of the Ionic order, with venetianed doors, over which are a sort of attic windows, in which are ventilators in the intervals of the pilasters.

There is a double portico at the west end, crowned with a pediment, and two colonades of four pillars each, projecting from the three central doors on each side of the edifice, which is also surrounded by flights of steps so as to be accessible in all points. The steeple is at the west end, immediately behind the portico, which I thus describe: from a basement with quoins at the angle, rises a bellry tower of the Ionic order, containing four venetian windows, the entablature surmounted by vases at the angles. Over this is a plain neat stage for the clock dials. From this rises an octagonal turret of the Corinthian order, with venetian windows in the spaces; and lastly, upon this rests the spire, pierced with lights in all its faces, three in each. A plain ball, without a vane, terminates the whole.

But the principal merit of this church is its interior construction, which though rather too gaudy must be allowed to be very striking and elegant. The roof, which is beautifully arched and worked in compartments, in imitation of stucco, first attracts the attention of the observer, and as the work of natives, reflects the greatest credit on them; it is sup-

ported by elegant Ionic columns, with richly ornamented frieze work.

This church has no galleries, excepting the one absolutely necessary for the organ. I think, indeed, that galleries disfigure any church, and should if possible be dispensed with, as they prevent the style of its architecture from being properly appreciated. The pulpit and reading-desk (the latter made to contain two ministers who always officiate) are of neat model and workmanship, though surpassed by the pulpit of St. Andrew's. The organ, built by Messrs. Flight and Robson, is small, but powerful for its size, and of a sweet full tone. There are, or rather were, no chandeliers in the church when I last visited it, nor are they required, unless the hours of divine service have been altered; they used to be eleven in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

To conclude, I shall only add, that it is well worth the while of those who may touch at Madras, to visit the church of St. George, Choultry Plain.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

OBSERVATOR.

March 9, 1819.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEOLOGY.

Nilghurries.

Geological Society, Nov. 17.—The "Description of a visit to the Nilghurries, a range of hills in the Coimbatore district" (East Indies), by Nathaniel Kinderley, of the Madras civil service, communicated by B. Babington, Esq. was read.

Valley of the Sutleig.

Geological Society, Dec. 1.—A paper "on the valley of the Sutleig river, in the Himalaya mountains," by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., V.P.G.S., was read.

In a journey undertaken in the autumn of 1818, by Lieut. A. Gerard, accompanied by his brother, for the purpose of approximating towards the extreme height of Mánabarover, by barometrical measurement of the bed of the Sutleig, a variety of specimens illustrative of the geological structure of the lower and middle valleys were collected, but in consequence of the many difficulties which were encountered on the route, and the accidents which

happened to the travellers during their progress, this series has been rendered less perfect than it otherwise would have been.

The banks of the Sutleig, in the lower valley, at the elevation of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, are composed of limestone, which is apparently primitive. The general inclination of the strata is stated to be 10° or 15°, and the direction much diversified. At Jauré, on the northern bank, hot springs issue within two or three feet from the river. A thermometer plunged into one of them rose to 130° of Fahrenheit, while the temperature of the river was 61°. The water has a strong sulphureous smell, and encrusts the pebbles among which it runs with a yellow substance. Limestone seems the prevailing rock on the hills which bound the adjacent valleys. Among the specimens is a stalactite from the roof of a cave, near the top of the Carol mountain, and about 6,500 feet above the level of the sea.

In crossing the Himalaya at the Bruany pass, which is the route of communication between the middle valley of the Sutleig and the valley of the Paber, and of which the extreme altitude is 15,000 feet, mica slate, gneiss, and granite (some of the specimens containing garnets, and others tourmaline) were found; and veins of quartz and mica, and quartz and hornblende, are observable in the specimens which have been transmitted.

The mean height of the Sutleig, near to its influence with the Bespa, is 6,300 feet. The rocks which here form its banks are inclined 25° – 30° , and dip eastward: they consist of granite, gneiss, quartz rock, granular quartz; quartz and mica, and granite with hornblende. Between this spot and Rispé, from 6,500 to 9,800 feet above the level of the sea, the rocks are chiefly formed of a whitish crumbling granite. The Cailas, or Raldang mountains on the south, an assemblage of pointed peaks covered with snow, and more than 20,000 feet in height, are to all appearance composed of the same kind of rock.

Overhanging the town of Marangis is a mountain of clay slate. Upon it, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, heath, juniper, and gooseberry bushes are growing. In advancing to the Tungrang pass, which is 13,740 feet above the sea, rocks formed chiefly of compact quartz, with chlorite, were observed. The pass itself exhibited clay slate, with pyrites and globular mica.

A few miles further on, granite, gneiss, mica slate, quartz and mica, actinolite, with quartz and garnets, pyrites in quartz, a blueish-grey limestone with white veins and calcareous tufa, were found. Here the strata, according to Lieut. Gerard's observation, run north-west to south-east, and dip to the north-east, at an angle of 40° or 45° .

In the neighbourhood of Mamptusangi the bed of the Sutleig is 8,220 feet above the sea, and consists of only two sorts of rock, viz. mica slate and granular quartz, with imperfectly crystallized hornblende. At its confluence with the Lé river, the banks are composed of granite. On ascending the latter stream, the banks were found to exhibit specimens of slate, potter's clay, marl, or loam and sand, and stalactitic carbonate of lime. Higher up the same river, and in the vicinity of Chango, where the bed is not less than 9,900 feet above the sea, primitive limestone, blue and likewise greyish-white, with disintegrated pyrites, were found; also mica slate, with fragments of veins. In one instance, white quartz with mica, hornblende, and garnet; in another, actinolite, with quartz, mica, and garnet.

Between Namgia and Shissaké, where the survey eastward terminated, and where the bed of the river is 9,000 feet

above the level of the sea, the rocks are composed of granite, with and without tourmaline and garnets, gneiss, mica slate, compact quartz, cyanite, with quartz and mica, and compact felspar, with hornblende.

North of the pass of the Shisské-ghuté is situated the Tarhigang mountains, which Lieut. Gerard ascended to the prodigious height of 19,411 feet above the level of the sea, and within two miles of the top, which is estimated at 22,000 feet.

The rocks here lie in immense detached masses, heaped upon one another. One specimen of whitish primitive limestone, and another of granite, with tourmaline and garnet, which were found at this station, have been preserved.

The Rol, or Shatul pass, over the Himalay mountains, by which the surveyors returned from this arduous journey, is nearly 15,000 feet high. The rocks at the summit of this pass consist of gneiss; and the peaks on each side, rising to an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet more, appear to be formed of the same materials. On descending the southern side from the Rol, at the height of 12,000 feet above the sea, the rocks are found generally composed of gneiss; and on the northern side, the prevalent rock was ascertained to be granular quartz.

Seeds of a species of *Campanula* were gathered at the elevation of 16,800 feet above the level of the sea, at a spot where the thermometer at noon in the middle of October was 27° of Fahr. Shrubs were found in a vegetating state at a still greater altitude.

Malay Peninsula, &c.

Geological Society, December 5.—An extract of a letter from Mr. William Jack, to H.T. Colebrooke, Esq., V.P.G.S., dated Feb. 5, 1820, and communicated by Mr. Colebrooke, was read.

The island of Penang off the Malay peninsula is entirely composed of granite, varying in the fineness and coarseness of its grain, and sometimes in containing hornblende. In the island of Singapore, the rocks are secondary; the principal one is a red sandstone, of which the strata have a considerable dip to the south, or south-eastward, and which changes in some parts to a breccia or conglomerate. A small hill near the town is composed of argillaceous ironstone. These are the prevailing minerals along the eastern coast of the peninsula; and the last-mentioned strata appears to be connected with the alluvial deposits of tin, which are so abundant on this coast. The principal mines are at Selengore and Pera, where the tin is found in horizontal beds alternating with clay strata, and so pure as only to require to

be washed and reduced. Near this tin the primitive and volcanic ranges seem to meet; the former descending in a south-eastern direction through the Malay peninsula and the parallel island of Sumatra, from the Himalaya range, until it comes in contact with the volcanic series, which runs from thence nearly east, through Java and the chain of islands that lie off its eastern extremity.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Unicorn.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a most interesting communication from Major Latter, commanding in the Rajah of Sikkim's territories, in the hilly country east of Nepal, addressed to Adj. gen. Nicol, and transmitted by him to the Marquis of Hastings. This important paper explicitly states that the unicorn, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists, at this moment, in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. "This," we copy from the Major's letter "is a very curious fact, and it may be necessary to mention how the circumstance became known to me. In a Thibetian manuscript, containing the names of different animals, which I procured the other day from the hills, the unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided; it is called the one-horned *ts'op'o*. Upon inquiring what kind of animal it was, to our astonishment the person who brought me the manuscript described exactly the unicorn of the ancients; saying that it was a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a *tattoo* (a horse from twelve to thirteen hands high), fierce, and extremely wild; seldom, if ever, caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh was used for food."

"The person," Major Latter adds, "who gave me this information, has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds, like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars."

This communication is accompanied by a drawing made by the messenger from recollection; it bears some resemblance to a horse, but has cloven hoofs, a long curved horn growing out of the forehead, and a boar-shaped tail, like that of the 'feru monoceros,' described by Pliny.—*Quarterly Review*, Dec. 1820.

Royal Society, Nov. 23.—A letter to the president from the Earl of Morton was read, communicating a curious fact in natural history.

The Earl of Morton had received some years since a male Quagga, from the Cape of Good Hope. From this and an Ara-

bian blood chesnut mare a female hybrid was produced, which possessed indications, both as to colour and form, of her mixed breed. In the possession of another person, the same mare was afterwards bred from by an Arabian horse; the result was singular, as, although it had the general appearance of the Arabian breed, it bore, in several respects, characters which belong to the Quagga, such as stripes and marks on the body, and in the hair of the mane.

Linnean Society, Dec. 5.—A. B. Lambert, Esq. in the chair. Some further particulars respecting the new genus *Rafflesia*, lately received from Sumatra, were laid before the society. Several fresh specimens of this extraordinary plant, the flower of which is of gigantic dimensions, have been collected by Sir T. S. Raffles, after whom, as having been discovered in one of his progresses through the island, it is named.

19.—Part of a descriptive catalogue, by Sir T. S. Raffles, was read; of a zoological collection made for the East-India Company in Sumatra and its vicinity, by his direction, with many interesting notices illustrative of the natural history of those countries. The animals described in the part of the paper which has been read are the following: *Simia Satyrus*, called in Sumatra Oran Pandak, apparently the same with the Orang Utan of Borneo; *Simia Siamang*, a new species from Bencoolen; *Simia Lar*, called Oongka Etan, of the sensibility of which the author relates a remarkable instance; one in his possession having, in consequence of being turned out of the house for some offence, twice hung itself on a tree; the first time it was discovered and cut down, but succeeded in its second attempt in destroying itself; another *Simia*, called Bruh by the natives, is employed near Bencoolen to gather cocoa-nuts; the ripest of which he selects, and pulls no more than he is ordered. Other species are named Chinkun, Simpai, Kra, and Lotong. *Lemur tardigradus*, *Galeopithecus volans*, *Vespertilio Vampyrus*, *Manis pentadactyla*, and *Canis familiaris*, a variety resembling the australasian, which abound in the forests, and are said to hunt in packs.

M. Lalande.—M. Lalande, commissioned by the French government to make researches in the interior of Africa, arrived at Bourdeaux on the 3d inst., after an absence of two years. He has brought with him, among other objects of curiosity, the skeletons and skins of an enormous hippopotamus, a rhinoceros, and three whales, one of which is 75 feet in length. It was not till after a month passed in the midst of imminent dangers, that M. Lalande met with that dreadful monster the hippopotamus: when he re-

ceived his death-wound, he rushed rapidly into the river, which he discoloured with his blood. It required ten pair of oxen to draw him out of the river, and M. Lalande was compelled to erect a rampart of bamboo-cane round the dead animal, to protect the carcase from being devoured by wild beasts. The whole collection brought home by M. Lalande for the museum at Paris comprises 15,000 articles. This enterprising naturalist speaks with rapture of the kind and hospitable conduct of the British settlers. A Paris journal says: "Great praise is due to the English for their hospitable and generous conduct towards M. Lalande. The hon. commander on the station favoured him in every way in his power. Hunting the hippopotamus is prohibited under severe penalties; but this interdiction was dispensed with in favour of the French naturalist; they aided him in every thing calculated to ensure success, without however concealing from him that they thought success impossible. When, contrary to all expectation, he had succeeded, the English cordially rejoiced, and loaded the fortunate hunter with sincere congratulations."—*Phil. Mag. for Dec. 1820.*

THERMOMETER.

Range of at Narsinghpoor.

Narsinghpoor, April 4, 1820.—A correspondent from this station, in a letter to us under the date specified, says: a late number of your paper contained the range of the thermometer for Feb. last. Allow me to send you the range at this station (Gurrahwarrah or Narsinghpoor), for the first six days of the same month, the accuracy of which you may depend on, as I marked the degrees myself.

Fahrenheit's Ther.		Remarks.
Date.	Low. High.	
1	46 87	Wind warm and in gusts, from S.E. cloudy evening.
2	62 85	Day sunny, wind veering round, from E. b. S. to W.
3	52 75	Strong breeze, West.
4	32 62	Frost, very cold day, East wind.
5	29 78	Much ice, East wind.
6	42 76	East wind.

Evening a greater degree of variation of temperature than I ever before observed in the same space of time.—*Cal. Journ. April 26.*

THE NIGER.

It is at length ascertained that this river empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean a few degrees to the northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed consul from this country at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowdich resided for some time). He is acquainted with the Arabic

and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to Government what he had learnt. We say that Mr. Dupuis has confirmed this fact; for it so happens that he has been anticipated in the discovery by the geographical acumen of a gentleman of Glasgow, who arrived at the same conclusion by a most persevering and diligent investigation of the works of travellers and geographers, ancient and modern, and examining African captives; and had actually constructed, and submitted to the inspection of Government, two or three months ago, a map of Africa, in which he lays down the Niger as emptying itself into the Atlantic in about four degrees north latitude, after tracing out its entire course from the interior.—*Phil. Mag. for Dec. 1820.*

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Ancient Manuscript.—Baron Niebuhr, Prussian ambassador to the Holy See, has again discovered and published several manuscript works hitherto unknown. They are chiefly fragments of Cicero's Orations, 'Pro M. Fonteyne,' and 'Pro C. Rabirio,' a fragment of the 91st book of Livy, and two works of Seneca. He has dedicated the publication to the Pope, by whose favour he was enabled to discover these literary treasures in the Vatican.

Professor Goeller, of Cologne, has discovered in the royal library at Bamberg a MS. of Livy.

Antique Statues.—A cultivator or farmer in the commune of Donnemarie, Seine and Marne, lately found, while at work in his field, two antique statues of bronze, about six inches in height, one representing a mercury, entirely naked, with the winged pegasi on his head; and the other, fortune in drapery, with her usual attributes. He has also found a cock and she-goat, both of bronze, and two copper miniature medals, one representing the Empress Severina, wife of Aurelian, and the other the head of the Emperor Probus.

Roman Eagle Discovered.—It is well known to the studious in classical history and antiquities, that at the defeat of the Roman legions in Franconia, in the days of Augustus, one of their ensign bearers, Aquilifer, buried the eagle that was confided to his charge in a ditch, lest it should fall into the enemy's hands; and that afterwards, when the victors were compelled to resign their trophies, one of the captured eagles could not be procured. Time and chance have at length brought it to light, Count Francis of Erbach, who has a country seat at Eulbach, and who has formed a magnificent collection of

Roman antiquities, has found in the vicinity of his residence a Roman eagle, in a good state of preservation. It was discovered in a ditch, not far from some remains of a Roman entrenchment. It is of bronze, thirteen inches in height, and weighs seven pounds. It is not very easy to say that this is the very eagle formerly missing, but the presumption is strong in its favour, and therefore it may now be appropriated to the 22d Legion, or the Britannic Legion, which was stationed in the lines of the forest of Odenwald.

Cambridge Philosophical Society, Nov. 27.

—The professor communicated to the society a discovery which he had made respecting the supposed alabaster *soros*, brought by Mr. Belzoni from Upper Egypt; and which he had found to consist of one integral mass of arragonite.

At the third meeting for the year of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the Rev. Samuel Lee, the Arabic professor, read from an Arabian author, named Nassir-Eddin, a very curious demonstration of the doctrine of parallel lines.

HEAD OF A NEW ZEALAND CHIEF.

It is well known that the New Zealanders practice a mode of drying and preserving the heads of their chiefs who have fallen in battle. Some of these singular memorials have been brought to this country by the traders who touch on that island, the sailors being anxious to get them in exchange for baubles which might attract the cupidity of the natives; one of these is in the possession of a gentleman in the City; it is the head of a chief who was killed in battle about 12 months ago, about 30 years of age. It is certainly much less disgusting than such a preparation might be conceived to be. It is perfectly dry, and has not the least offensive smell. The whole of the substance within the skull is taken out, and the skin is fastened within to a small hoop. The skin has a yellowish tanned appearance, and there is not an eighth of an inch that is free from tattooing. The teeth are perfect, but small and much worn. The place in the cheek where the fatal ball entered, and where the skin was consequently broken, is supplied by a piece of wood, on which the lines of the tattooing are continued. The forehead is high, and has apparently been stripped of hair for the purpose of scarification; but from the hinder part of the head the hair hangs luxuriantly in easy curls. It is black and soft, and in a perfectly natural state, not having been in the least injured, by whatever process the head has been subjected to. This head has been recognized by the chiefs who were in this country, as that of a per-

son of the most exalted rank, which is also shewn by the tattooing. As every step in dignity is marked by a fresh scratch on the face, the owner of this head must have arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of elevation.—*New Times*, Jan. 2.

PRIZE ESSAY.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the diocese of St. David's have adjudged to the Rev. S. C. Wilks, A.M., of Oxford, author of "Christian Essays," "Christian Missions," and of "The St. David's prize Essay for 1811, on the clerical character," their premium of fifty pounds for the best essay on "The Necessity of a Church Establishment in a Christian country, for the preservation of Christianity among the people of all ranks and denominations; and the means of exciting among its members a spirit of devotion, together with zeal for the honour, stability and influence of the Established Church."

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

An Introduction to the *Avuri Soohly* of Hussein Vaiz Kashiff. By C. Stewart, Esq., professor of Oriental Languages, East-India College, Herts. 4to. £1. 1s. half-bound.

The Hindoo Moral Preceptor, or Rudimental Principles of Persian Grammar, &c. &c. Part I. By J. B. Gilchrist, LL.D. 2d edition. 8vo. 8s. boards.

A Dictionary of Chemistry on the basis of Mr. Nicholson's, &c. &c. By Andrew Ure, M.D. 8vo. £1. 1s. boards.

A new Treatise on the Game of Chess, on a plan of progressive improvement hitherto unattempted. By J. H. Sarratt. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s. boards.

Kenilworth, a Novel, by the Author of *Waverley*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d. boards.

Practical Observations on Midwifery, with a selection of Cases. Part I. By John Ramsbotham, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

A Narrative of the Chinese Embassy from the Emperor of China to the Khan of Turyouth Tartars, in the years 1812-13 and 14. By Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart. 8vo.

Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. 4to.

Travels in North Africa, by G. F. Lyon. The Doge of Venice, an historical Tragedy. By Lord Byron.

The Belvideri Apollo; a Tragedy, and other Poems. By the Rev. H. H. Milman. 8vo.

Essays on Character, by W. Hazlitt.

PUBLIC LETTER AND FOURTH REPORT

ON THE

FOURTH TERM OF THE HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES IN LONDON, UNDER
THE PATRONAGE OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1820.*To the Hon. the Court of Directors
of the Hon. East India Company.*

Honourable Sirs:—In my three preceding Public Reports I entered so fully and successively into the management, progress, and beneficial consequences of the Oriental Institution which has been for two years past committed to my charge, that I need no longer encroach on the patience of your Honourable Court with any former observations, either of a prospective or retrospective nature, in regard to this establishment.

The result hitherto has greatly surpassed my own most sanguine expectations, so far as the public service is concerned; though my private interests may suffer until time, or more propitious circumstances, shall procure me a larger share of protection and favour than the most unremitting exertions on my part have yet produced.

If those hopes, which meritorious labours are naturally calculated to create, be ultimately frustrated, it will then be soon enough to complain; but, in the interim, it shall be my peculiar care and duty to cultivate all the means still in my power, of doing as much good as possible to every respectable person, connected with the Honourable Company in particular, or British India in general, who may feel inclined to avail himself of my professional instructions.

By way of encouragement to individuals, willing to profit by information thus freely and gratuitously given, I shall subjoin a quotation from a letter, just received from a youth, written soon after his arrival at Bombay, and who was about three months only at my lectures; as it alone will speak volumes, without any comment, or further corroborations of this nature by extracts from similar correspondence.

"Being comfortably settled at this station, I sit down with great pleasure to address a few lines to my kind instructor in the Hindoostanee language. I can now

speak it pretty fluently, though on my first arrival I was frequently puzzled for want of practice; but I am confident that, had it not been for your friendly instruction at home, I should not to this day have been able to speak one word. During the approaching monsoon I intend to commence the Persian with a very good moonshee, who, fortunately for me, does not speak a word of English. I have hopes of being able to pass within the year, though the examinations are very strict; there are two interpreterships vacant in my own regiment, and I may have a chance to secure one of them."

Since the commencement of the present term, in June last, the study of Persian has formed a prominent part in each of the three courses, limited however, to those scholars who had previously made a considerable progress in the Hindoostanee language and Persi-Arabic character.

It gives me infinite pleasure to add, that our efforts have not been in vain; on the contrary, those two indispensable tongues have already been acquired to a flattering and consolatory extent, both in a colloquial and classical point of view, by such pupils as have devoted altogether only six months to these practical pursuits, for the most useful purposes in every quarter of Hindoostan.

Independent of remarks connected with the relative rank of students in the subsequent list, may I crave the attention of your Honourable Court to my system of social studies, which possesses every advantage inseparable from such a plan, when conducted on liberal principles.

While I mention that Mr. Browne, Mr. Rowsell, Messrs. Candy, Mr. Russell, Mr. Wood, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Chiffney, and several other gentlemen, were always happy to volunteer their aid to the junior pupils, it becomes incumbent on me to state, that Dr. Drever alone, in the most generous manner, instructed from forty to fifty scholars, and that Mr. Le Grand Jacob,

in the period of three months only, gave elementary lessons to nearly thirty of his fellow-students, on the pronunciation and rudiments of the Hindoostanee; whence the high station he already holds in that language among his compeers, in a great measure arises, supported by such good talents and perseverance combined, that I feel confident this diligent youth will soon proceed to Bombay, with an ample stock of practical knowledge and proficiency as a Hindee-Persian scholar: a rank which Mr. Browne, Messrs. Candy, and Mr. Rowsell have actually attained during Mr. Jacob's absence from my lectures since October last, and this will now be protracted till February, from particular causes, which nevertheless have not interrupted his laudable exertions in Persian and Hindoostanee, as a student at home.

To the whole of those pupils who have, by their own rapid progress, and kind assistance to others, so eminently contributed to smooth the toil of initiatory tuition, I shall always feel not only grateful, but bound, by the strongest ties of mutual regard, to forward their future prospects in life to the utmost of my limited ability.

The free admissions to my various courses of lectures to persons destined for India, may occasionally be the cause of names appearing in my Report, with which, from intervening events, your Honourable Court may never be officially acquainted; the repetition of the few also who can attend me above one term, is unavoidable, and which, though it may increase the grand total a very little, I cannot, in candour, pass over in silence; as myself and statements might otherwise be subjected to misrepresentations that I shall carefully avoid.

List of Gentlemen who have been at the Haileybury College, or intend to enter that Institution after the current Holidays and Winter Vacation, or at some future period.

1 Dyce	9 Harrison
*2 Udney, Richard	10 Hornby
*3 Montgomery	11 Money
*4 Lavin	12 Plowden
5 Fraser	13 Udney, Charles
*6 Paternoster	14 Udney, Archibald
7 Reeves	15 Wilkinson
8 Grant	16 Law

The whole are arranged here agreeably to their respective places as Hindoostanee

scholars only; but several having just joined the class, it has not yet been in my power to discriminate properly. From 1 to 8, inclusive, the progress has been considerable enough to make me indulge great hopes of future proficiency; and I shall indeed be disappointed if 10, 11, 12, 13, &c. also do not prove very creditable scholars before they leave the class in which they are at present engaged. Mr. Dyce having commenced the Persian with becoming spirit, I shall indulge the pleasing belief that he will soon hold a respectable rank in the two most useful languages of British India, and that in the next Report he will be distinguished accordingly.

Medical Students in continuation, and admitted since the 1st of June last.

1 Drever	16 Cochrane
2 A. Pringle	17 Phillipson
*3 Gold	18 A. Stuart
4 Paterson	19 Whitaker
5 Inglis	20 Dennis
6 Law, Jos.	21 Scoular
7 Davis	22 Keys
8 Burnes	23 Shaw
9 Pullar	24 Harrison
10 Gleig	25 Francis
11 Paterson	26 Blood
12 Riach	27 Black
13 Mackinnon	28 Anderson
14 Godfrey	29 Kinsey
15 Fraser	30 Law

No. 1 has attended one complete term, and part of a second, including four courses of lectures, which have furnished him with such a stock of the Hindoostanee and Persian, that a short residence in India is alone wanting to make Dr. Drever a capital Orientalist. His excellent disposition, conciliating manners, and indefatigable attention to the social studies of a great many junior students, during the space of eight months, exceed all praise.

In justice to Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7, their comparative rapid advancement is noticed here, and in the case of Mr. Gold is very remarkable; he not having yet attended above one month of the current course, whence he has already reaped a stock of practical knowledge that very few pupils ever attain in double the time.

It is highly satisfactory to state, that the majority of this class seem so zealous

to disseminate the Hindoostanee on the outward passage, as to inspire me with confidence in their persevering exertions to become, not only competent colloquists, but to enable most of their shipmates to prosecute the study of the language with vigour and effect, before their arrival in British India.

Two persons of the same surname will be found in this and other catalogues, whose Christian appellations it is not always in my power to ascertain at the moment they are required; an omission, however, which I shall try to rectify in all my subsequent Reports.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

*1 Browne	41 Bourchal
*2 Candy, G.	42 Blaxland
*3 Candy, T.	43 Poole
*4 Rowsell	44 Bell
*5 Jacob, Le Grand	45 Walter
*6 Wood	46 Southbey
*7 Walker	47 Thuillier
*8 Ellis	48 Beacham
9 Freeman	49 Jackman
10 Russell	50 Bond
11 James	51 Briand
12 Lee	52 Sieyers
13 Gordon	53 Edgar
14 Burgess	54 Ferrer
15 Scott	55 Lewis
16 Turnour	56 Whitley
17 Hale	57 Cooper
18 Ramsay	58 Hudson
19 Wiggans	59 James
20 Begbie	60 Black
21 Clarkson	61 Mayers
22 Morland	62 Hobson
23 Fawcett	63 Williams
24 Giberne	64 Oatley
25 Hanmer	65 Thomson
26 Greig	66 Mills
27 Musselbach	67 Smith
28 Fisher	68 Brown
29 Le Hardie	69 Brooshoof
30 Chifney	70 Robertson
31 Cameron	71 Kerridge
32 Gahan	72 Whalley
33 Saltwell	73 Harvey
34 Hall	74 Rowland
35 Watts	75 Humphreys
36 Powell	76 Glennie
37 Forster	77 Noble
38 Forster	78 Hardie
39 Kirlew	79 Walker
40 Jeffries	

From No. 1 to 6, inclusive, are distinguished by great proficiency in Hindoostanee, besides considerable progress in the Persian language and native characters; a few months' study in India will therefore put the whole on the high road to excellence in Oriental literature, as they all possess good abilities and education, with a laudable desire to merit promotion and patronage, by acquiring the necessary local qualifications for a military officer. My sense of their accomplishments will be marked by dedicating the Persian Rudiments, now in the press, to them, and the best Hindoostanee Persian scholars of the Civil Servants.* Where desert is so equal, the difficulty of selecting any one more conspicuous than the rest is very great; but on the article of accurate pronunciation, or a natural facility to acquire a foreign tongue, I need not hesitate to signalize Nos. 1 and 5, while, in the same breath, we must candidly admit they both enjoyed superior opportunities, and have certainly profited from them, which their intermediate fellow-students would doubtless have done had they been similarly situated.

No. 7 to 20 includes some very good Hindoostanee scholars, with talents which will ultimately appear to advantage in India, especially Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; the attendance of the last has however been considerably longer than the others of this division. To Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, certificates of respectable proficiency and exemplary conduct were furnished, to reward their zeal while with me, and to stimulate persevering exertions in social study on board ship.

From 21 to 40, peculiar circumstances of shorter, longer, and irregular attendance, render accurate discrimination almost impracticable; but Nos. 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36 and 37 promise so well, that I have no fear of their ultimate success, nor need I despair of any one belonging to this class.

No. 41 to the end of the list cannot, with much propriety or justice, be arranged here according to their positive merits, in consequence of the majority entering either

* Which, since delivering the Report, has been accomplished, and the name of Mr. Dorin, who joined the class afterwards, has been added in the Dedication of the work to those who are distinguished by stars here, because he is a gentleman who will do credit to any establishment.

at the very close of my last course, or for a very limited time at some one of the three preceding courses of the past term. One, two, or three weeks, by fits and starts, occasionally not more than so many days, are not well calculated to convey an adequate notion of any language, though sufficiently well adapted to communicate some relish for enough of the Hindoostanee pronunciation and rudiments, to put students in the way of employing their leisure beneficially at sea, which from the first has been my grand object; and from various accounts on this very subject, I am convinced my labours are often crowned with very cheering results, not only for my pupils, but their shipmates likewise, who might never otherwise have heard of me or my works till too late, as India is the worst place in the world for young men to commence their career of literary drudgery of any sort.

To anticipate excellence, I find, is no bad mode of creating it among ingenuous youths: from 38, 71, 75, 76, 77 and 78, therefore, my hopes are sanguine indeed, without any idea that their companions in general may not also surpass those even, who are now held up as meritorious examples for all the junior class.

From the heavy contingent expenses of an establishment, which fall entirely on myself, I am unable to incur the additional charge of Newspaper advertisements more than twice in the year, which prevents the undeniable utility of my voluntary services to my juvenile countrymen from being generally known, until they are on the very eve of embarkation; the bustle and hurry of which too often incapacitate them from reaping that profit from a few lectures, which, under other circumstances, they might command, without any sacrifice of time or money worth mentioning, by residing in London when the great object in question is at stake.

Some individuals have procured rather conditional than absolute testimonials of sufficient local knowledge, since the establishment was opened for the community connected with British India at large, solely with a view to stimulate their literary toils, previous to landing at their respective ports in the East: an indulgence which I flatter myself will, in nineteen instances out of twenty, produce so much real good, that I shall never have cause to repent of this kindness to any zealous pu-

pil, on his departure from England, who applied on proper grounds for such a credential.

King's Officers and Free Merchants, including Lawyers and Naval Volunteers.

1 Forbes	5 Colquhoun
2 Doyle	6 Clarkson
3 Powell	7 Forbes, Charles
4 Kennedy	8 Banks

No. 1 and 2 have made very satisfactory advancement in Hindoostanee, though much interrupted in the prosecution of their studies. Of 3, 4, and 7, my opinion is so good, that longer attendance or private application, only, is wanting to their proficiency also; a consummation from which 5 and 6 are by no means excluded.

I shall close this communication with respectfully observing, that four hundred students have, within the last two years, enjoyed the benefit of my public lectures; among whom, I firmly believe, there were not more than five who gained nothing by their attendance, however short; and, moreover, that their total failure proceeded rather from an unconquerable idleness, indisposition, distracting pursuits, or inherent stupidity, than any defect in my scheme of Oriental tuition, which has now stood the test of thirty years' experience in both hemispheres, and is daily confirmed by the conspicuous success of the young gentlemen, who have ever studied with me, at both of the Honourable Company's Oriental Institutions in this country.

To conclude, your Honourable Court will be gratified to learn, that the same decorous behaviour which has all along marked my students' attendance in the lecture room, remains unabated, without my having ever been obliged to say one angry word to the most thoughtless among them; and I may add, with great truth, that they have invariably evinced an attachment and gratitude personally to me, which, in a recent instance, the utmost endeavours on my part to instruct them hardly deserve.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs, &c. &c.
JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,
Hindoostanee Professor
In London.

Arlington Street, Jan. 1, 1821.

COPY OF A LETTER
FROM
THE HINDOOSTANEE PROFESSOR.

*To the Medical, Military, and other
Students at the Hindoostanee and
Persian Lecture Room.*

DEAR SIR:—The very unexpected and handsome token of your regard, this day delivered, with your polite note to me, merits my warmest acknowledgments, and shall be carefully preserved in my small domestic circle, as a consolatory memorial of esteem from a respectable body of Oriental scholars, whose general proficiency and excellent conduct have gained my cordial approbation, ever since I have enjoyed the pleasure of their society.

Had your kind intentions been previously intimated to me, this sacrifice would have been seasonably interdicted, being quite incompatible with my private principles, and at variance with all my public professions,—never to accept any fee or mercenary species of reward from my pupils, for whose sake, in this instance, those prepossessions have been suspended, lest I might be deemed fastidiously repulsive to the generous young men, who had actually been put to the expense of purchasing an elegant piece of plate, before I knew of such an idea being in existence.

The whole of my students have been completely relieved from obligations to me, by their own liberal assistance in the social studies of junior class fellows; and the success of this plan has already been commensurate with my ardent desire to do as much good, as can possibly be accomplished by an humble individual, whose power to be useful has always been

confined to personal labour, unaided by the smallest interest or influence in any quarter whatever.

You were not perhaps sufficiently aware till now, that from my scholars, a kind look, a conciliating word, their affectionate recollection, or a friendly shake of the hand, to a man of my eccentric sentiments, possesses more real charms than the wealth of Cræsus or the mines of Potosi; otherwise you would have spared me the painful duty of thus negating in future all other peace-offerings, except diligent attendance and decorum in the class, with a rapid progress in Oriental literature, and the cheerful dissemination, among your companions, of its most essential precursor, the Hindoostanee tongue. After candidly advertng to the above circumstances, you will see the impropriety of my devoting your valuable New Year's Gift to the purpose originally intended by yourselves at the lecture room, because, with becoming gratitude to the donors for their benevolent designs, I must consider it as the first and last acceptable present, from them or their successors, at this institution.

While I flatter myself that you will pardon scrupulous feelings, which I never can overcome. let me offer the sincerest wishes for health, happiness, and every earthly blessing to you all, during many, very many years yet to come, and allow me to remain, dear Sirs, with attachment and esteem, your voluntary instructor and faithful friend,

J. B. GILCHRIST.

London, 1st Jan. 1821.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

IMAM OF SENNA,

*Ports belonging to, declared to be in a
state of Blockade.*

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1820.

Proclamation.—Whereas it has been deemed expedient by the hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay, acting in pur-

suance of express orders from his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in Council at Fort William, to detach an efficient squadron to the Gulph of Arabia to obtain reparation and atonement for outrages committed by the Dola of Mocha on British subjects, and for the plunder of property belonging to the Hon. Company at the factory at that place, and of

individuals residing under the protection of the British flag at the factory aforesaid; his Exc. Rear Adm. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and K. C. B., his Majesty's naval commander-in-chief in India, has dispatched a squadron of his Majesty's ships to the Gulph of Arabia for that purpose; and whereas the hon. the Governor in Council is compelled, for the more effectual enforcement of those demands, to declare the port of Mocha, and all other ports and places belonging to the Imaum of Senna, in the Arabian Gulph, to be in a state of blockade, the said ports and places are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade accordingly until further orders.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.—F. WARDEN, chief secretary.

Causes that have led to the issuing of the above Proclamation.

Since the promulgation of the proclamation for placing the ports in the Arabian Gulph belonging to the Imaum of Senna in a state of blockade, we have been endeavouring to ascertain the causes that have led to that measure, and have reason to believe that we have succeeded in obtaining an accurate statement of facts connected with that object.

Previously to the death of Mr. Ramsay, the resident at Mocha, in the year 1817, he had taken up a vessel to convey to Bombay the annual investment of coffee purchased on account of the Company; the owner of the vessel having engaged that she should positively sail by a given day. Mr. Ramsay died in the interim, as did the surgeon of the factory. Lieut. Dominicetti, who was at Mocha at this period, under these contingencies took charge of the Company's property. The vessel engaged for the conveyance of the coffee belonged to the brother of the notorious pirate Mahomed Akil, and the murderer of the captain of the American ship Essex. The first point to which Lieut. Dominicetti directed his attention, under such circumstances, was the dispatch of that ship to Bombay, in pursuance of her engagement, which the naquedah, on various pretences, delayed, particularly for the purpose of taking treasure on board. To urge her departure, a midshipman and a naigue's party was sent on board; these were forced out of the ship by an armed crew, who repaired on board from the shore. On the morning following this occurrence two Arabs entered the factory where Lieut. Dominicetti was residing, in a very bad state of health, and in arrogant terms demanded who he was that he should order an officer and sepoy on board the Deriah Beggy, the name of the freighted ship. Their conduct became so insolent, that Lieut. Dominicetti was compelled to

order them below, where they were detained by the detachment which had been landed from the cruiser. The detention of the Arabs led to a representation from the Dola of Mocha. Lieut. Dominicetti at first refused to release them, until he had seen the naquedah of the Deriah Beggy; but on his declining to wait on him, the Arabs were permitted to depart.

They had scarcely quitted the factory when it was occupied by three or four hundred soldiers, who seized the sepoy, dragged them into the street, and beat them in a most barbarous manner. They also seized Mr. Menesse, the master of the brig Fortune, who was at Mocha at this time, who experienced the same inhuman treatment. Lieut. Dominicetti, who could not move from his bed, was attacked and beaten with large sticks, and the butt-ends of their matchlocks, until he became senseless, and in that state, and nearly naked, was kicked along the passage leading to the stairs of the factory, was forced to the Dola's house, where he was scoffed at with the opprobrious epithets of dog and coffer by the Dola's headmen; was dragged up and down stairs three times successively, was ordered to prison and confined in irons: was again taken up to the Dola's house, and again buffeted, and spit upon, and obliged to stand in their presence without his shoes, and reviled in language the most opprobrious. After having been thus degraded, he was sent back to the factory, and there detained a close prisoner; most of the sepoy being confined in jail with irons on both of their legs. The British factory was ransacked and plundered; and Capt. Menesse, the marine detachment, and Lieut. Dominicetti, also lost their property. The graves of the resident and surgeon were opened, and their bodies exposed and treated with marked indignities. The whole of these extraordinary proceedings having occurred under the British flag, which had for ages afforded protection and commanded respect for the British character.

But few comments are called for on these outrageous transactions. First, in respect to Lieut. Dominicetti: even admitting that he had no right of interference in respect to the Deriah Beggy, that his conduct was contrary to the law of nations, and unwarrantable, it was yet not for the Dola of Mocha to assert whatever privileges of the port may have been violated by Lieut. Dominicetti. He was at the time the representative of the British Government at Mocha, and discharging what he conceived to be his duty. A remonstrance against his proceedings to the Imaum of Senna and to this Government, was the extent of the authority which the Dola had a right to exercise: but when we contemplate the

cruel, the ignominious, and the barbarous acts of personal chastisement to which Lieut. Dominicetti was exposed, within the walls of the British factory, and under the shade of the British flag, we cannot imagine a case of a more flagrant character, and which more loudly called for the most exemplary and earliest retribution.

This leads us to the second point to which we mean to limit our comments:—namely, the great forbearance with which those transactions have for so long a period been tolerated. Upon this point, however, we abstain from any observations, out of that unfeigned respect, which we trust ever to manifest towards the higher authorities, under a belief that sufficient grounds exist in justification of that forbearance. Though our demand for satisfaction has been tardy, yet the character of the present government constitutes a sufficient guarantee for our being satisfied that it will ultimately be effectual and complete, and retrieve the degradations which the national character has so deeply sustained.—*Bomb. Cour. August 26, 1820.*

EXPECTED WAR WITH THE SINDIANS.

A more serious disturbance has arisen, which all the exertions of the most noble the Governor-gen. and the Governor of Bombay to settle amicably have failed to accomplish. Some time in the month of June last, a vakeel (or ambassador) from the Sindians, a nation situated on the Indus, was proceeding to treat with the Governor of Bombay, on some point, and who had a body of armed men with him; they were taken to be marauders, so common in that part of our territories (as a body of men called Cossacs and Justs had just plundered in the district), and a scuffle took place, in which the vakeel was unfortunately killed. It was entirely a mistake, as he had sent no account of his advance. The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone lost no time in explaining the matter, and the Sindians appeared to be satisfied; but, with the treachery that is their characteristic, they invaded Kutch, plundered a village, and wrote a most impudent dispatch to the Government of Bombay. In consequence of this, a force of 4,000 troops was assembled in Kutch, under the command of the Hon. Col. Lincoln Stanhope. Mr. Elphinstone then sent an agent to meet the vakeels of the Emirs of the Sindians, in the hope of an amicable termination, and stated to them the force with which he was resolved to prevent their further hostilities; but they thought lightly of our preparations, defied our power, and called in the aid of their neighbouring allies, and they stopped all commercial intercourse with the British Government.

The affair now assumed a serious complexion. The Sindians can muster a force of between 30 and 40,000 men, chiefly horse, and they threaten us with an invasion by the Baloochies, whose country lies to the west of the Indus, and who are a terror to their neighbours. Lord Hastings is most anxious to preserve peace. The whole of the British territory under his command had assumed the most tranquil and flourishing appearance. The sense of security which the natives enjoy had everywhere given a spur to industry, and cultivation was making rapid strides. The Company's paper was at a premium, and every thing promised a continuance of prosperity and happiness before unknown in the peninsula. Mr. Elphinstone cordially concurred with the Governor-gen. in the desire of conciliating all ranks of the new countries of which we had gained possession; and it was gratifying to see the Pindarees and retired soldiers employing themselves in cultivating the fields. But it became impossible tamely to submit to this wanton aggression, and accordingly an army of 14,000 men is forthwith to be assembled, and by the month of October is expected to be in Kutch. The Commander-in-chief is to be Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B., and the second in command Maj-gen. Lionel Smith, two most gallant officers, who possess the entire confidence of the Bombay army.

Such are the particulars which we derived yesterday from different letters received by gentlemen from Bombay. It is not easy to foretell the consequences of such a war.—*London Paper of Jan. 17th.*

PORT OF GURRUKOTAH.

Sangor, 13th June 1820.—Maj. Brooks, with five companies of the 9th N. I. and two field pieces, marched from Sangor on the morning of the 4th inst. for Gurrukotah, for the purpose of taking possession of that fort ceded to us by Scindeeah. Lieut. Moodie, assistant to the political agent, repaired to the same place from Rheilly to conduct the negotiation for the surrender. On arriving before the place, the killedar took advantage of a clause in the order from Scindeeah, directing him to bring the guns and ammunition with him to Gualleor, a thing at this season of the year quite impossible, and refused to surrender unless enabled to fulfil the orders of his master. Such is the prevalent report, and generally credited. Rumour further states, that the agent to the Gov-gen. has written to Gualleor for an order to evacuate the fort, leaving the guns, &c. behind, to be forwarded hereafter. In the mean time it is satisfactory to know that the garrison is weak, and ill supplied with provisions, and the possibility of getting supplies is completely cut off by the judicious position taken up by the troops, under

whose protection the inhabitants securely pursue the labours of the field, rejoiced to be delivered from the sway of a Mahrattah government. Even, therefore, should the killedar persist in refusing to surrender the fort on the original order, there is almost a certainty of its being ours from want of provisions in a few weeks; this is fortunate, as Gurrkotah is one of the strongest fortifications in this part of India, as was proved when Gen. Watson besieged it in the latter end of 1818.—*Hurk. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. July 18.*

July 27th 1820.—By yesterday's dawn, we were supplied with the following interesting communication from our correspondent at Saugor.

Saugor, 9th July 1820.—An answer to the reference to Gualleor recommending the guns and stores to be left behind until after the cessation of the rains, was received about the 18th or 19th ultimo, and sent to the killedar Noor Mahummed; as might have been expected, it produced no effect, the killedar making some other frivolous pretence for not complying with the order. Negotiations continued until the evening of the 24th. During the following night a house within musket-shot of the fort, and situated in the Rumna, was taken possession of by our troops, and the complete investment of the place made by taking up positions under protection of a wall running in front of the principal gateway. The whole operation was conducted with such silence, that the garrison appear to have been ignorant of the measure until day broke and discovered the investing force; hereupon the killedar immediately sent out a vakeel to Lieut. Moodie. The communication made to that gentleman is reported to have been an offer to surrender, provided his former contumacy was overlooked; the reply of that gentleman is said to have been favourable, but tacked with a condition that a certain individual or individuals should be delivered up, as hostages for the surrender of the fort.

The message appears to have originated in a panic, from which the killedar, however, had recovered before the return of the vakeel, as he had hardly entered the gate before a heavy fire was opened, and continued during the whole of the 25th. The only consequences were the slightly wounding one sipahce of the 9th N. I., and some horses in the adjoining town of Hurdynagpur.

On this day a twelve-pounder with ammunition and a petard, under charge of Lieut. Warlow, field eng., escorted by two companies of the 17th N. I., arrived in camp, for the purpose of making an attempt to blow open the gate; the possibility of taking the fort in this way was rendered feasible by the smallness of the garrison. In the mean time, before the

attempt could be made, it was ascertained that the gates had been strongly barricaded, by heaping up behind them large stones and piles of shot, which necessarily caused the abandonment of the design.

Matters continued in this state for some days, when a harkarn, with letters for the garrison from Gualleor, was intercepted by Lieut. Moodie; among these there was found one from Scindeeah's court to Noor Mahummed, enclosing one from the acting resident, for the agent to the Governor-general, to be forwarded by him. Scindeeah's letter it is said was a positive order to surrender; a suspension of hostilities or at least of the fire from the fort, was the consequence. On the 4th instant, after some previous negotiations, the garrison marched out, with colours flying, and drums beating, thus marking the termination of this strange business with an act of insolence and contempt. The killedar was put under a havildar and twelve men, to be taken to Gualleor, where I hope he will meet with that punishment his conduct so richly merits; that he will do so, however, is more a hope than expectation to all those who know any thing of Mahrattah courts and Mahrattah faith, unless compelled by our Government; that Noor Mahummed himself anticipates no such consequences to his conduct is evident, from the act of insolence with which he closed his career.

The report mentioned in my last letter, of the garrison being short of provisions, was found to be correct, as there were not more than a hundred maunds of grain remaining in the fort; so that if other means had failed, starvation would have compelled their early surrender. *Hurk. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. August 17.*

NAGPORE.

Extract of a letter from Nagpore, 1st Aug. 1820.—“We have as yet experienced a very favourable monsoon, which together with the judicious measures adopted last year for the relief of near 20,000 poor, through the liberality and benevolent exertions of our resident Mr. Jenkins, aided by liberal subscriptions from every one at this station, makes every thing appear gay, with a prospect of peace and happiness, the principal check to which is the occasional casualties from cholera; but comparatively few with those at other stations.” *Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 26.*

NEW COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION OF THE RUSSIANS TO BUCHARIA.

In order to come to a convention with the Chan of the Usbeck Tartars, the Russian counsellor of state, Mr. Negri, accompanies the caravan as imperial envoy. He is very well versed in the Oriental languages, and can thus control the interpreters necessary in that country, which is

no small advantage. Dr. Eversmann and Dr. Pander accompany Mr. Negri, as physician and naturalist. It is not known whether the expedition will go to Samarcand, the winter residence of the Chan; but that is very probable. Samarcand is the birth-place of Tamerlane; and though this city is fallen much below what it was in his time, it is still a considerable place. It is surrounded by strong ramparts of earth; the houses are chiefly of clay, like those of the Russian peasants. The same is the case in the city of Buchara, which lies about 30 German miles from Samarcand, and passes for the second city in the country. In this latter place is a seminary for Mahomedan priests, which is built of stone; as are the numerous mosques and caravansaries.

The expedition set out with the following ceremony:—On the 22d of October, a fine autumnal morning, the troops intended to accompany it assembled in the fortress on the parade. Gen. Essen, military governor of Orenburg, with his staff, the generals of the staff, and chief officers of the garrison, after having attended divine service, addressed the troops in a speech, which they answered by acclamations. The gen. alighted, and the cavalry did the same. Thanksgivings were performed, and the troops sprinkled with holy water. All the officers of the embassy were present; the inhabitants of the town flocked in crowds to witness this solemnity, which excited particular curiosity, and even astonishment, among the Bucharians, Chirvases, Kirgises, and other Tartars resident there. After this the troops filed off before Gen. Essen, marched in columns out of the fortress, and took upon them the escort of the caravan. They divided themselves into advanced and rear guards, and patrols, and commenced their long and arduous journey amidst the blessings of their relations and companions. The scene was now changed; and the convoy was seen, consisting of 30 waggons and 473 camels,* chiefly in pairs, between the divisions of troops, and led by Kirgise, in their national dress. On the right stood that handsome building, the Exchange Hall of Orenburg, which is built in the style of the Asiatic caravansary magazines; on the left was the only wood in that neighbourhood; directly in front a boundless plain, and in the back ground the winding stream of the Ural, and the bastions of Orenburg fortress, covered with spectators. The weather was extremely fine, and the thermometer was at 10° of Reaumur above zero.

The military escort consisted of 200 infantry, who went on both sides of the ca-

mels, 200 Ural and Orenburg cossacks, and also of a detachment of horse artillery, with two pieces of cannon. The military is commanded by Capt. Zwikowski, of the Ismailoff regt. of guards, aide-de-camp to Gen. Von Essen.

By subsequent accounts we learn, that, after a fatiguing search of three days, an officer and the physician to the embassy found the Sultan of the Bucharians in his camp, in the *Steppe* (or desert,) on the Russian frontier. One of his three female slaves, or sultanas, happening to be ill, the physician had an opportunity of seeing her. He gives the following description of her dress. She was dressed in rich "*chalatan*," such as the men wear: her head-dress consisted of a high cap, in the form of a truncated cone. This cap consisted of gold, with gilt silver stuff, set all round with many hundred stones of different colours, such as fine large *Biruzi*, turquoises, rubies, diamonds, amethysts, cornelians, agates, &c. mixed with coral and real pearls. On the crown of her cap some feathers were fixed in the Turkish fashion, from the lower edge, having a number of long braids of real coral beads and pearls, with gold and silver ornaments; and similar ones over the shoulders, and hanging down on the breast. She might be about 30 years of age, and was the oldest of the Sultan's wives. The physician did not see the two others, who are younger, handsomer, and more richly dressed. The dress of the sultanas is composed of Russian and Persian stuffs and ornaments.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN H. M. FORCES.

17th Foot.—May 30. Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known:—

Ensign Arthur Hendley to be lieutenant without purchase, vice C. Bingham, deceased, 24th April 1820.

John Alexander Edwards, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice A. Hendley, promoted.

34th Foot.—June 12. Resignation of Ensign A. Adams accepted until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

59th Foot.—May 30. Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known:—

Lieut. I. P. Pennefather to be capt. of a company by purchase, vice G. E. Darby, who retires, 10th May 1820.

Ensign John Vincent to be lieut. by purchase, vice Pennefather, promoted, ditto.

Ensign John Gibbs to be lieut. without purchase, vice Lieut. and Adj. Carmichael, 12th ditto.

Maurice Chas. Pitman, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice John Vincent, promoted, 10th ditto.

John McGregor, gent., to be ensign with-

* Note, 110 roubles are paid to each Kirgise for every camel to Buchara. A good camel carries 16 puds, or about 600 pounds.

out purchase, vice Jno. Gibbs, promoted, 12th May 1820.

Lieut. Lewis Carmichael to be adj., vice Howard, deceased, ditto.

June 12. Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, Lieut. J. Cowper to be captain of a company by purchase, vice G. E. Darby, who retires 10th May 1820.

Ensign John Vincent, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice J. Cowper, promoted, ditto.

Mem.—The promotion of Lieut. Pennefather to be capt. of a company by purchase in the 59th regt. vice Darby, as announced in G. O. of the 30th May, has not taken place.

67th Foot.—June 12. Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, Ensign Jas. Robinson to be lieutenant without purchase, vice A. Lecky, deceased, 24th April 1820.

P. Hennessy, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Jas. Robinson, promoted, ditto.

Aug. 18. Hospital assist. H. W. Voysey to be assist.-surg. vice Kenny, promoted, 23d July 1818.

69th Foot.—Aug. 18. Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, Maj. Chas. J. Barrow, to be lieutenant. without purchase, vice H. Dauspie, deceased, 20th April 1820.

Capt. M. Gunning to be major without purchase, vice Barrow, promoted, ditto.

Lieut. J. Smith, to be capt. of a company without purchase, vice M. Gunning, promoted, ditto.

Ensign G. L. Boulbee, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice J. Smith, promoted, ditto.

Brev.col. Jasper Nicholls, from the half-pay of the 14th foot, to be lieutenant.col. vice C. J. Barrow, who exchanges, 18th Aug.

21. Lieut. Alfred Jenour to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Higginbotham, deceased, 12th May 1820.

N. B. The appointment of — Rowcroft, gent., to be ensign in the 69th foot, vice Kelly, promoted, has not taken place.

CALCUTTA.

NEW TURBAN FOR THE N. I.

G. O. May 31.—The Commander-in-chief having approved of a new turban for the N. I. of the line, differing little from that now in use, only calculated to sit firmer on the head, his Excellency is pleased to direct its adoption on future occasions of making up that article of dress, in lieu of half mounting; and to notify, for the information of the commanding-officers of the respective corps, that a pattern turban is lodged with the Adj. gen. of the army, the Dep. adj. gen. in the field, the Assist. adj. gen. of the Nerbudda field force, the agents for the 1st and 2d divisions' army clothing, and the

brigade-majors at Meerut and Dinapore; on application to whom, they can have a drawing, or such a description of the turban as may enable them to conform strictly to the pattern, if so situated as to be prevented seeing it.

RELIEF OF THE TROOPS.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief. Head Quarters Calcutta, 19th August 1820.

With the sanction of the most noble the Governor-general in council, the following relief of the troops is to take place, at the time and in the order hereafter detailed.

European.

H. M. 8th drags., from Meerut to Cawnpore, to march for Cawnpore on the 15th October.

H. M. 11th drags., from Cawnpore to Meerut, to march for Meerut on being relieved by the 8th lt. drags.

H. M. 87th foot, from Cawnpore to Fort William, to march for the presidency by the new road on the 5th October.

H. M. 17th foot, from Fort William to Berhampore, to march for Berhampore on being relieved by the 87th.

H. M. 59th foot, from Berhampore to Dinapore, to march for Dinapore on the arrival of the 17th from Fort William.

H. C. European regt., from Dinapore to Ghazepore, to march for Ghazepore on the 1st November.

H. M. 24th foot, from Ghazepore to Cawnpore, to march for Cawnpore on the arrival of the Hon. Company's European regt. at Ghazepore.

Native.

1st regt. lt. cav., from Mhow to Hussingabad, on the approach of the 6th regt. from Kurnaul.

2d regt. lt. cav., from Hussingabad to Keitah, on the approach of the 1st regt. from Mhow.

6th regt. lt. cav., from Kurnaul to Mhow, on the 1st October.

7th regt. lt. cav., from Keitah to Kurnaul, on the arrival of the 2d regt. from Hussingabad.

1st bat. 1st regt. Nat. Inf., from Moradabad and Shahjehanpore to Cawnpore, on being relieved, the former by five companies from Meerut; the latter by three companies from Bareilly, which are to take those duties temporarily, marching from Meerut and Bareilly on the 1st Oct.

1st bat. 2d regt. N. I., from Nerbudda field force to Bandah, according to instructions furnished to Col. Adams.

2d bat. 4th regt. N. I., from Allahabad to Sultanpore, Oude, right wing on the 1st Oct., left wing on the arrival of the right wing 1st bat. 18th regt. at Allahabad.

2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., from Keitah to Cawnpore and Fatty Ghar, from Keitah and Banda, as relieved by the return of

1st of 2d and 1st of 8th from the Nerbuddah.

1st bat. 8th regt. N.I., from Nerbuddah field force to Keitah, according to instructions furnished to Col. Adams.

1st bat. 9th regt. N.I., from Dinapore to Nerbuddah field force, on the arrival at Dinapore of the 2d bat. 23d regt.

1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., from Benares to Barrackpore, on the arrival of the 1st bat. 11th regt. at Benares.

2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., from Benares to Berhampore, on the 15th Oct.

1st bat. 11th regt. N.I., from Barrackpore to Benares, on the 1st Nov. by the old road.

2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., from Chittagong and Dacca to Barrackpore, by wings, as relieved by the 2d of 30th.

2d bat. 12th regt. N.I., from Almora and Allighur to Etawa, the left wing from Allighur on the arrival there of five companies from Muttra, to take the duty temporarily, right wing when relieved by a wing of the 2d bat. 24th regt.

1st bat. 13th regt. N.I., from Juanpore and Mirzapore to Midnapore, by wings respectively, as relieved by the 2d of 19th.

2d bat. 14th regt. N.I., from Futeh Ghur and Cawnpore to Lucknow on 1st Oct., five companies from the infantry levy at Minpore, being previously sent to take the duty at Futeh Ghur.

1st bat. 15th regt. N.I., from Nerbuddah field force to Allighur and Shahjehanpore, according to instructions furnished to Col. Adams.

2d bat. 15th regt. N.I., from Nerbuddah field force to Bareilly, according to instructions furnished to Col. Adams.

1st bat. 16th regt. N.I., from Benares and Kishengunj to Nerbuddah field force, right wing from Benares 10th Oct., left wing on the arrival at Kishengunj of the 1st bat. 23d regt.

2d bat. 16th regt. N.I., from Lohargong to Asseerghur, eight companies on 1st Oct., remainder to follow on the arrival at Lohargong of one wing of 2d bat. 18th regt.

1st bat. 18th regt. N.I., from Midnapore to Allahabad, right wing on the 1st Nov., left wing on the arrival at Midnapore of one wing of 1st bat. 13th regt.

2d bat. 18th regt. N.I., from Berhampore to Lohargong, right wing on 1st Nov., left wing on being relieved by 2d bat. 10th regt.

1st bat. 19th regt. N.I., from Sultanpore, Oude, to Benares, on the arrival at Sultanpore of the right wing 2d bat. 4th regt.

2d bat. 19th regt. N.I., from Etawa to Juanpore and Mirzapore, on the arrival at Etawa of five companies to take the duty from Agra by 1st Oct.

1st bat. 21st regt. N.I., from Bandah to Nerbuddah field force, on the arrival at

Banda of five companies 2d bat. 7th, to take the duty from Keitah by 1st Oct., temporarily.

2d bat. 21st regt. N.I., from Cawnpore to Lucknow, on the arrival at Cawnpore of 1st bat. 1st regt.

2d bat. 23d regt. N.I., from Juggernaut Pooree to Nerbuddah field force, on being relieved by 1st bat. 29th regt.

1st bat. 23d regt. N.I., from Lucknow to Kishengunj, on the arrival from Sectapore of five companies to take the Lucknow duty temporarily by 1st Oct.

2d bat. 23d regt. N.I., from Lucknow to Dinapore, on the arrival at Lucknow of 2d bat. 14th regt.

2d bat. 24th regt. N.I., from Bareilly to Almora and Moradabad, on the arrival of 2d bat. 15th regt.

2d bat. 27th regt. N.I., from Asseerghur to Cuttack, on being relieved by eight companies of 2d bat. 16th regt. from Lohargong.

1st bat. 29th regt. N.I., from Nerbuddah field force to Juggernaut Pooree, according to instructions furnished to Col. Adams.

1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., from Cuttack to Nerbuddah field force, on being relieved by 2d bat. 27th regt.

2d bat. 30th regt. N.I., from Barrackpore to Chittagong and Dacca, on the arrival of 1st bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore.

2. The several detachments from Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Bareilly, Sectapore, and Myspoorie, notified in the foregoing arrangement to facilitate the relief, will rejoin their respective battalions on the arrival of the relieving troops.

3. The hospitals of the several European corps and convalescents unable to march, are to move at the proper periods, by water, to the new quarters assigned to their respective regiments.

4. The attention of commanding officers of all corps ordered to move by the relief, is called to the injunctions contained in the 7th, 8th and 9th paragraphs of general orders of the 16th Sept. last, and to the expediency of the troops marching as lightly equipped as possible: commanding officers, as well as the commission-officers in general, ought to set an example, by dispensing with all superfluous baggage; and commanding officers of companies must be enjoined to inspect the kits of their men, and see that each has his proper necessaries and no more. Commanding officers of native corps will be particular in their injunctions to officers commanding companies, to see that the sepahies do not encumber themselves with useless or improper articles of baggage; nothing should be carried by the native soldier to camp, but what is really necessary to his comfort and proper appearance as a soldier.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

COURTS MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.—Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st June 1820.

At an European general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 11th May 1820, private S. Hislop, of H. M.'s 11th light dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st. "For mutinous, unsoldierlike, and disorderly conduct, in throwing a brick at serjeant T. Biggs, and corporal J. Irwin, of the 11th drags., his superior officers, when in execution of their duty on the night of the 2d May 1820, at the barracks in Cawnpore, by which serjeant T. Briggs was wounded, to the prejudice of all order and military discipline.

2d. "For mutiny, in deliberately loading a rifle, and firing therewith, and wounding severally corporal J. Irwin, of 11th drags., his superior officer, when in execution of his duty, on or about eight o'clock in the evening of the 3d May 1820, at the barracks in Cawnpore, to the prejudice of all order and discipline."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, and to which the prisoner has offered no defence, is of opinion that he is not guilty of the first charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

"The court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the second charge, which being a breach of the articles of war, it does sentence him, the said S. Hislop, H. M.'s 11th drags., to be shot to death."—Approved and confirmed. (Signed) HASTINGS.

Maj.gen. Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B., commanding the field army, will be pleased to carry the sentence of death passed upon private S. Hislop, of H. M.'s 11th light dragoons, into execution, agreeably to the instructions with which he has been furnished.—J. Nicol, Adj.gen. of the army.

Aug. 25, 1820.—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Muttra, on Friday the 16th day of June, 1820, Lieuts. W. Jover and C. J. Crane, of the 1st. bat. 4th reg. N. I., were severally arraigned on the charge specified against each, as undermentioned, viz.—

"Lieut. W. Jover, 1st. bat. 4th reg., placed in arrest by me on the following charge:—

"For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having publicly on the 12th inst. aspersed my character, to evade a debt of honour due by him to me, in violation of every principle of honour and

rectitude. (Signed) ALEX. CAMPBELL, Major com. 1st bat. 4th regt."

"Muttra, 13th April, 1820."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence. "The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence adduced for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner hath urged in his defence, do find him, Lieut. Wm. Jover, guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, and do adjudge him, the said Lieut. Wm. Jover, of the 1st. bat. 4th regt. Native Infantry, to be discharged from the service."—"Disapproved. (Signed) HASTINGS."

"Lieut. C. J. Crane, 1st bat. 4th regt. placed in arrest by me on the following charge:—

"For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having publicly, on the 12th inst., aspersed my character, to evade a debt of honour, due by him to me, in violation of every principle of honour and of rectitude. (Signed) ALEX. CAMPBELL, Major com. 1st bat. 4th regt."

"Muttra, 13th April, 1820."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner hath urged in his defence, do find him, the said Lieut. C. J. Crane, 1st bat. 4th Native Infantry, guilty of the whole and every part of the charge."

Sentence.—"The court adjudge the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Joshua Crane, to be discharged the service."—"Disapproved. (Signed.) HASTINGS."

The Commander-in-chief is obliged to disapprove both of the above sentences. The prisoners, as the proceedings shew, were each of them informed, previously to his coming into court, that he could not call for the testimony of the other. This was erroneous: Lieuts. Jover and Crane being reciprocally legal witnesses, whatsoever might be the weight which the court would attach to evidence so circumstanced. The prisoners were, through this mistake, not allowed to make the best defence they could have offered. On this ground the Commander-in-chief does not think himself entitled to confirm the sentences against them. His Lordship, therefore, directs Lieuts. Jover and Crane to be released from their arrest: but he hereby pronounces his severest reprehension on their conduct, in advancing against Major Campbell a degrading charge; a charge not only devoid of all colour of likelihood from the known character of that officer, but unsupported by

the statement of any equivocal particulars, and apparently not occurring to Lieuts. Jover and Crane till they had tardily worked themselves up to harbour an extravagant suspicion. JAS. NICHOL, Adj. gen. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

May 27. Under date the 20th inst. Capt. G. B. Blane, of the corps of engineers, to be superintendent of canals in the Dilhee territory and adjoining districts.

Aug. 19. Mr. G. R. Campbell, assist. under the civil courts at Dilhee.

Territorial Department.

May 12. Mr. C. F. Fergusson, collect. of Allyghur.

Mr. H. Dawes, ditto of Bareilly.

Mr. A. Campbell, ditto of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. W. I. Hardine, ditto of Banda.

19. Mr. R. M. Fighman, sub.-sec. to the board of commissioners in Behar and Benares.

27. Under date the 26th inst., Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Edw. Fell, of the 10th regt. N. I., to be sec. to the committee for the management of the Hindoo college at Benares.

June 5. Mr. H. Hope, collector of government customs and town duties at Patna.

Aug. 1. Mr. John Hunter, assist. to the collector of government customs and town duties at Calcutta.

Mr. A. Cumming, assist. to the sec. to the board of commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces.

Mr. Thos. Wyatt, assist. to the sec. to the board of revenue.

11. Mr. John Digby, collector of Rajeshahye.

Judicial Department.

May 26. Mr. Rich. Woodward, register of the zillah court at Sylhet.

Mr. Andrew Grote, assist. to the magistrate of Moradabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Brigade Major.

June 3. Capt. J. C. B. Parke, of the 25th regt. N. I., to be a brigade major on the establishment, vice Capt. Courty, appointed an aid-de-camp on the personal staff of the most noble the Governor-general.

Aide-de-Camp.

June 11. Capt. French, H. M. 47th regt., appointed an aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T., vice Marriott, resigned, to have effect from the 1st ult.

Barrack Master.

June 3. Capt. W. R. C. Costly, of the 4th regt. N. I., to be barrack-master of Fort William, vice Arrow, deceased.

Allyghur.

June 2. Capt. Hyde, of Engineers, appointed to officiate as garrison engineer and executive officer at Allyghur during the absence of Capt. Morton. Lieut. Gowan, of the horse brigade of artillery, after delivering over charge of the works to Capt. Hyde, will rejoin his troop.

Public Buildings in the Upper Provinces.

June 3. The nomination of Lieut. Wilson, of the 29th regt. N. I., to officiate as assist. superintendent of public buildings in the Upper Provinces, in the room of Capt. Roberts, who has obtained permission from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to be absent from his station, having been approved by the military board, is confirmed by his Lordship in council.

Cossipore.

Aug. 19. Capt. R. B. Fulton, of the regt. of artillery, to be superintendent of the half-wrought material yard at Cossipore, vice Lindsay, promoted to a regimental majority.

Native Infantry.

7th Regt.—June 2. Ensign Thomas Cooke, attached to the 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., at Keitab.

10th Regt.—June 7. The appointment by Capt. Raban, commanding the 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I., on the 27th ult., of Lieut. J. W. Hull to act as interpreter and quarter-master to that corps during the absence on command of brevet Capt. and interpreter and quarter-master E. Fell, is confirmed.

8. Lieut. W. Bacon is appointed interpreter and quarter-master to the 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I., vice Fell, appointed sec. to the committee for the management of the Hindoo college at Benares.

12th Regt.—Aug. 17. Lieuts. Bruce and Mansfield, of the 2d bat. 12th regt. N. I., are at their own request permitted to exchange their staff situations; Lieut. Bruce is accordingly appointed adjutant, and Lieut. Mansfield interpreter and quarter-master to the 2d bat. 12th regt. N. I.

14th Regt.—June 2. The appointment by Major Heathcote, commanding the 2d bat. 14th Regt. N. I., in battalion orders under date the 16th ult. of Lieut J. T. Lewis to act as interpreter and quarter-master during the absence on leave of Lieut. Satchwell, is confirmed.

17th Regt.—May 27. Capt. E. F. Waters, of the 17th regt. N. I., permitted by the Court of Directors to return to his

duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank.

22d Regt.—June 3. Authentic information having been received by Government of the death of Lieut. E. T. Walker, of the 22d regt. N. I., at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th Feb. last, the name of that officer is directed to be struck off the strength of the army accordingly.

27th Regt.—June 3. Capt. S. Arden to be maj., from the 12th May 1820, vice Bosrawen, deceased.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Reding to be capt. of a comp. from the same date, vice Arden, promoted.

28th Regt.—May 30. The appointment, on the 13th inst., by Maj. J. F. Leith, commanding 1st bat. 28th regt. N. I., of Lieut. and Adj. McKenzie to act as interpreter and quarter-master to that bat. during the absence on command of Brevet Capt. Lloyd, is confirmed.

Rungpore Loc. Batt.—Aug. 18. The appointment by Maj. Latter, commanding Rungpore local batt. of local Ensign H. H. Griffiths, to officiate as adjutant to the corps during the absence on medical certificate of Lieut. and Adj. Norton, is confirmed.

Goruckpore L. I. Batt.—Aug. 18. The appointment by Maj. Huthwaite, commanding Goruckpore L. I. batt., in batt. orders of the 4th inst., of Lieut. Dickson, to act as adj. to the corps during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Wake, is confirmed.

Artillery.

May 31. The officers of artil. promoted in Government G. O. of the 27th inst. are posted as follows:—

Lieut. col. Commandant Caldwell, C. B., to the 3d batt., vice Grace, deceased.

Lieut. col. Hopper, ditto, vice Caldwell, promoted.

Major Pollock, ditto vice Hopper, promoted.

Capt. Carne, to the 3d comp. 3d batt.

Lieut. Macritchie, 7th ditto 1st ditto.

Capt. Carne will continue to do duty with the 4th comp. 2d batt. until its arrival at Dam-Dum.

June 7. The following removals to take place in the regiment of artillery:—

1st Lieut. R. Jackson, to the 3d comp. 2d batt.

1st Lieut. O. Baker, to the 6th comp. 2d batt.

1st Lieut. G. R. Scott, to the 3d comp. 3d batt.

2d Lieut. P. Jackson, to the 2d comp. 3d batt.

2d Lieut. H. Garbett, to the 7th comp. 1st batt.

2d Lieut. W. Wade, to the 3d comp. 3d batt.

2d Lieut. Wakefield is posted to the 13th comp. 4th batt.

2d Lieut. Wakefield will do duty with the companies of the 1st batt. until their arrival at Cawnpore, where he will await the arrival of the 13th comp. 4th batt. from Saugor.

Ordnance.

June 7. The undermentioned conductors of ordnance are posted to magazines as follows:—

Conductor G. Bachman, to the magazine with the Rajpootana field force.

Conductor G. McDowell, to the magazine at Delhi.

Conductor J. Higginson, to the magazine at Agra.

Conductor Hodges, lately employed at Sarungpore, is posted to the magazine in Rajpootana, and directed to join.

Sub-Conductors Towers and Robertson, now at the arsenal, are appointed, the former to the Rajpootana and the latter to Saugor field force.

Medical Establishment.

June 3. Acting Apothecary W. Parke, to be an apothecary on the regular establishment of subordinate medical servants.

June 6. Assist.surg. J. Gray is posted to the 2d batt. 22d reg. N. I., and directed to proceed and join the head-quarters of the batt. at Poory, in Cuttack, with the least practicable delay.

Assist.surg. McNally is removed from the 2d batt. 22d reg. N. I. to the 1st batt. 30th regt. N. I., and will proceed and assume medical charge of that corps during the absence on medical certificate of Assist.surg. Clapperton.

Assist.surg. A. Wardrop is posted to the 1st batt. 5th regt. N. I., and directed to proceed and join the head-quarters of the batt. at Neemutch whenever relieved from his present duty.

The appointment by Maj. Price, commanding Neemutch field force, in detachment orders of the 17th ultimo, of officiating Assist.surg. M'Lachlan, of the 4th lt. cav., to the medical charge of the 1st batt. 5th regt. N. I., during the absence on medical certificate of Assist.surg. Lawson, is confirmed.

Aug. 18. Assist.surg. Mercer, of the 1st batt. 28th regt. N. I., who came down in medical charge of the details of artil. under Lieut. col. Mason, C.B., is directed to rejoin his corps by water without delay.

Assist.surg. J. Johnstone is removed from the 3d to the 2d batt. artil.

19. Assist.surg. J. Steward, to the medical charge of the Western or Barripore division of salt agency.

Assist.surg. J. A. D. Watson, attached to the civil station of Dinagapore, at present on leave of absence from his station on account of ill health, is permitted at his own request to return to the military

branch of the service, Mr. Watson is accordingly placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

21. Sarg. W. Adamson is posted to the 4th regt. N. I. from the date of his removal from the Ramgarh batt., as directed by general orders of the 8th March last.

Assist. surg. J. F. Tod, now at the general hospital, is directed to join and do duty with the 3d batt. artil., and will accordingly repair to Dum Dum without delay.

Cadets and Assistant Surgeons admitted and promoted.

May 27.—The undermentioned gentlemen, having produced certificates and counterpart covenant of their appointment as cadets of engineers and infantry, and assist. surg. on this establishment, are admitted to the service accordingly.

Engineers. Mr. John Thompson.—*Infantry.* Mr. Bentinck Wm. Ebnart; Mr. Chas. Manning; Mr. Chas. Jas. Oldfield; Mr. Geo. Edwin Cary; Mr. Robt. Campbell; Mr. John Edmonstone Landers; Mr. Jas. Hay; Mr. Thos. Cooke.—*Medical Department.* Mr. John Forsyth.

The burgoling cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of their respective commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Aug. 19.—*Cavalry.* Mr. Geo. Carmichael Smyth; Mr. Wm. Alexander.—*Infantry.* Mr. Wm. Milner Neville Sturt; Mr. Clements Gillespie Macan; Mr. Geo. Wm. Molyneux Gore; Mr. Richmond Houghton.—*Medical Departm.* Mr. Jas. Graham; Mr. Alex. Russell Jackson, M.D.

The above-mentioned gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Houghton, have had the rank of cornet and ensign already assigned to them in general orders of the 1st ultimo, in consequence of their standing in the lists of rank received from the Hon. the Court of Directors. Mr. Houghton is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

FURLONGHS.

May 31.—Lieut. F. Crossley, European regt., from 31st May to 31st Aug., to remain at the presidency for the adjustment of public accounts.

Lieut. and Adj. Wake, Goruckpore Ir. inf., from 1st June to 1st Dec., to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

June 2. Lieut. P. La Touche, 2d bat. 4th regt., from 1st June to 31st Aug., to remain at the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. F. G. Lister, 1st bat. 26th reg., from 4th June to 4th Sept., in extension, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate.

Assist. surg. Clapperton, 1st bat. 30th

reg., from 2d June to 2d Aug., to proceed to the Sand-Heads for the benefit of his health.

Local Lieut. McGregor, 1st Rohillah cav., from 29th May to 15th Aug., to visit Lucknow on urgent private affairs.

Surg. Mustoo, 7th reg. N.I., from 31st May to 31st Aug., in extension, on private affairs.

Lieut. and Adj. McKinlay, 1st bat. 7th reg., from 12th May to 12th Jan. 1821, to visit the presidency, and eventually to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

3. Capt. Warrington, 8th drags., from date of embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

Lieut. Bacon, 13 drags., to do, for two years for the recovery of his health.

Paymaster Leech, 65th foot, do. do. on his private affairs.

The permission granted to Ens. Backhouse, H.M. 30th foot, to proceed to Ceylon on his private affairs, from the 25th ultimo to the 24th of Nov. next, is confirmed.

Capt. Clutterbuck and Ens. Donisthorpe, both of H.M.'s 65th reg., to Europe for the recovery of their health, and to be absent each for two years.

The leave granted in April last to Capt. J. Caulfield, 5th reg. light cav., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

5. Capt. Cathcart Methven, 20th reg. N.I., to Europe on account of his private affairs.

Assist. surg. Lawson, 1st bat. 5th reg., from 15th May to 15th Nov., to visit the presidency preparatory to an application to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

6. Lieut. Pemberton, 2d bat. 22d reg., from 15th June to the 15th Aug., to visit the presidency on medical certificate.

Maj. Cumming, 7th reg. light cav., from 2d June to 2d Nov., to visit the presidency preparatory to an application to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health.

8. Lieut. T. Williams, 2d bat. 29th reg., from 1st June to 1st Dec., to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Ens. Dormer, 2d bat. 18th regt. doing duty, from 10th June to 10th Aug., to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for leave to sea for the benefit of his health.

9. Capt. Jenour, H.M.'s 69th reg., to Europe for two years.

The leave granted to Surg. Burrell, H.M.'s 65th reg. to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, for two years, is confirmed.

10. Maj. C. Sealy, of artil., from 20th June to 20th Oct., to visit the presidency on medical certificate preparatory to an application to proceed to sea.

Lieut. D. Sheriff, 1st bat. 24th reg.,

from 18th May to 18th Nov., to visit the presidency on medical certificate.

Lieut. C. Diffin, 7th light cav., from 15th June to 1st Aug., in extension, to rejoin his corps.

Lieut. F. S. Wiggins, 1st bat. 15th reg., from 9th June to 9th Sept., with permission to remain at the presidency on medical certificate.

Aug. 12. Capt. Hugh Morrieson, assistant quartermaster-general, having forwarded a medical certificate, the extension of his leave of absence is further prolonged for a period of six months, on account of his health, from the 27th March last.

Capt. A. Warde, 3d reg. light cav., having forwarded a medical certificate, the leave of absence granted to him is extended for a period of eight months, on account of his health, from the 30th June last.

16. Capt. Barron, 1st bat. 10th reg., officiating superintendent of buildings, from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1821, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for a furlough to Europe on his private affairs.

Capt. Grant, 1st bat. 2d reg., from do. to do. for do.

Lieut. Interpreter and Quartermaster Johnstone, 1st bat. 9th reg., from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1821, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. Buchanan, 4th light cav., from do. to 1st Nov., to visit Muttra on urgent private affairs.

Capt. Cook, 6th light cav., from 15th Aug. to 15th Dec., to remain at the presidency on medical certificate.

Maj. Alexander, 2d bat. 19th reg., from 3d Aug. to 3d Nov., to remain at Dinapore for the adjustment of his public accounts.

18. Sub-assistant-commissioner Lieut. Hervey, from 15th Aug. to 15th Feb. 1821, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to an application to go to sea for the benefit of his health.

19. Lieut. E. J. Honeywood, 7th reg. light cav., to Europe.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Bertram, 10th reg. N.I., to do.

Lieut. Owen Phillips, 28th do. to do.

Capt. Geo. Everest, reg. of Bengal artill., chief assistant to the superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey of India, to sea, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

Capt. Dunsmuir, 10th reg. N.I., for eight months from the 8th May last, the date of the expiration of the leave granted to him in March.

Lieut. M. Hughes, 22d reg. N.I., for six months, from the date of the expiration of the leave of absence granted to him in July 1819.

Lieut. N. Wallace, 27th reg. N.I., for six months, from the date of the expiration of the leave granted to him in Aug. 1819.

21. Capt. Fleming, 1st bat. 19th reg. from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1821, to visit the presidency preparatory to an application for furlough to Europe.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

On Monday, the 31st July 1820, being the day appointed by his Exc. the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, visitor of the college of Fort William, for the public disputations in the Oriental languages, the president of the college council, Sir Jas. Edw. Colebrooke, Bart., the officers, professors, and students of the college, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the government house, when the hon. the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. J. Stewart, and the Hon. J. Fendall, members of the supreme council, and the Hon. Sir Fr. Macnaghten, judge of the supreme court, with Maj. gen. Hardwicke, Maj. gen. Thomas, and many other civil and military officers of the presidency, as well as several respectable natives, were assembled.

The Marchioness of Hastings, Lady East, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Udny, and several other ladies, honoured the college with their presence on the occasion.

At 10 o'clock, his Exc. the Visitor, attended by the officers of his Exc.'s suite, entered the room where the disputations were to be held. As soon as the visitor had taken his seat, the secretary to the college council presented to him a paper containing the subjects of the intended disputations, which commenced in the following order:—

First—Persian.

Position.—The Persian language, although eminently adapted to poetry and romance, is essentially defective in historical composition, and incapable of philosophical disquisition.

Respondent .. Lieut. J. Martin,
First Opponent Lieut. G. L. Vanzetti,
Second Opponent Mr. H. Lane,
Moderator Lieut. D. Bryce.

Second—Hindoostanee.

Position.—The Hindoostanee language is better adapted to metrical than prose composition.

Respondent .. Mr. G. Cheap,
First Opponent Mr. A. Thellusson,
Second Opponent Mr. T. Wyatt,
Moderator Lieut. Ruddell.

Third—Bengalee.

Position.—The prosperity of a nation is closely connected with its agricultural improvements.

Respondent .. Mr. J. R. Best,
First Opponent Mr. H. Lane,
Second Opponent Mr. A. Cumming,
Moderator Rev. Dr. Carey.

Fourth—Sanskrit. (Declamation.)
On the superior knowledge of the

powers of the Sanskrit language possessed by the ancients, as compared with that of the modern Hindoos.

MR. J. R. Best.

When the disputations were concluded, Mr. Goad, one of the members of the college council, presented to His Exc. the Visitor the several students of the college who were entitled to receive degrees of honour, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examinations of the past year, as well as to the students who, at the examination held in Dec. last, have been found qualified to enter upon the public service, by their knowledge of two languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the college. Mr. Goad read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the Visitor presented to each student entitled to receive a degree of honour the usual diplomas inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several students were also distributed to them respectively, after which his Exc. the Visitor read the following discourse.

Gentlemen of the college of Fort William: I am happy to have it in my power to remark, that the reports of the proceedings of the college for the past year are highly creditable to the members of the institution.

If we view the result of the examinations held in the course of the year, either with respect to the number of students examined and found qualified for the public service, or to the very short period of their attachment to the college, we shall find that this year will bear a favourable comparison with many of the preceding.

But with regard to the habits and disposition of the students, and their exemplary attention to the discipline, statutes and rules of the institution, this year stands honorably conspicuous, and will not be found inferior to any in our annals.

The greater number of students have been uniformly industrious, except when interrupted by sickness; and the application of those who have laboured under this disadvantage, has not been suspended beyond the period of actual necessity.

There have been two examinations during the year, one in Dec. last, and one in June.

The gentlemen of the civil service who were found qualified for entering on public functions at the examination in Dec., are Messrs. Trotter, Wells, Davis, Shore, and Grote.

Mr. Trotter, by his proficiency in three languages, has obtained the first place on this list, and stands among the most distinguished scholars of the past year. He was ranked by the examiners 2d in Persian, 2d in Hindoostanee, and 3d in Bengalee, and received medals of merit in the two former languages. Mr. Trotter's acquirements have been principally gained in the college of Fort William. On his admission, he had little more than an elementary knowledge of Persian and Hindoostanee. By his talents and application he raised himself to the second place in two languages, and the third in another, in the short space of five months.

Mr. Wells was admitted into the college in Sept. 1819; and in the surprisingly short period of two months and three weeks, gained the first place in the Persian, and the first in the Hindoostanee languages, and a medal of merit in each was awarded to him. It appears that Mr. Wells brought a considerable portion of his knowledge from the college of Hertford, which is alike honorable to that institution and to himself.

Mr. Davis was first in the Bengalee language at the Dec. examination, and received a medal of merit. He was also fourth in Persian.

Mr. Grote had a medal of merit adjudged to him for proficiency in the Bengalee language, in which he stood fourth. He was fifth in Persian.

Lieut. Fuleher, one of the military students attached to the college, who had been admitted in Sept. 1818, was reported by the examiners at the December examination as qualified for the public service, by proficiency in the Hindoostanee language. He had also made some progress in Persian, and was awarded a medal of merit in the Berij B. hake.

Of eighteen civil students examined in June, ten have been reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages. These are, Messrs. Best, Lane, Cheap, Cumming, Thellusson, Campbell, Wyatt, Carrie, Smith, and Richardson.

Mr. Best stands first in this list. He was admitted into the college in June 1819, and in ten months has placed himself first in Bengalee, 2d in Persian, and sixth in Hindoostanee. In Sanskrit he stands alone. He has had a degree of honour awarded to him, a prize of books, and a medal for high proficiency in the Bengalee language; a medal of merit for diligent application and considerable progress in the Persian; and a medal of merit for rapid proficiency in Sanskrit. His close attention to the study of the latter language, and especially of works of Hindoo jurisprudence, has been particularly noticed. For much of his acquirements Mr. Best is indebted to Hertford College.

Mr. Lane is second on the list. He has had a degree of honour awarded to him, a prize of books, and a medal, for high proficiency in Bengalee. He stands first in the Persian language, for which also he has obtained a medal of merit. Mr. Lane has not been more than eight months attached to the college, and his acquirements have been chiefly attained here.

Mr. Cheap was admitted into the college in Sept. 1819, and is ranked by the examiners first in Hindoostanee, and fourth in the first class in Persian, and has obtained medals of merit for rapid proficiency in both these languages. These creditable distinctions Mr. Cheap has acquired in seven months and a half, and almost exclusively in the college of Fort William. His merits are highly represented.

Mr. Cumming has also greatly distinguished himself. He has been in the college eight months and three weeks. He is ranked third in Persian, and third in Bengalee. He has obtained a medal of merit for his progress in the Persian language, and has been remarkable for assiduity and rapid proficiency.

Mr. Campbell has obtained a medal of merit for his proficiency in the Persian language. He is fourth in that language, and fourth in Bengalee, and has qualified himself for the public service in less than eight months.

Mr. Wyatt received a medal of merit for proficiency in Hindoostanee at the December examination; and at the June examination was found qualified for the public service in that language and in Persian.

Mr. Richardson has suffered much from sickness. It is highly creditable to him that he has, notwithstanding, qualified himself for the public service, though he did not enter the college before August 1819.

Mr. Smith, who has suffered from the same cause, is also qualified. He commenced his studies in October 1818, but he was absent for a considerable period, having been compelled to take a voyage to sea for health.

Two degrees of honour and twenty-five medals of merit have been adjudged to civil students during the past year. The degrees of honour would no doubt have been more numerous, had not several of the most distinguished students been found qualified for the public service at the half-yearly examination in December. Some of those students would most probably have been entitled to degrees of honour, if they had continued their studies till June.

The general result of the examinations of this year is, that out of twenty-three students, fifteen have been found qualified for the public service. Of whom it is re-

markable that one has qualified himself in two months and three weeks, one in five months, five in less than eight months, and three in less than ten months.

There has been one instance of misconduct since I last addressed you, which it has been necessary to visit with the penalty of expulsion: but as the individual has been compelled by long and severe illness to quit this country for a time, and has thereby been deprived of the opportunity, of which I trust he would have availed himself, to redeem his character and station, I purposely forbear from designating him more personally.

Of the military students, Lieuts. Martin and Vanzetti have greatly distinguished themselves by their progress in Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic. Degrees of honour, medals, and prizes of books, have been awarded to them for eminent proficiency in Persian, and medals of merit for rapid advancement in Arabic. Those gentlemen have obtained permission to remain in the college till the first of January next, for the purpose of attaining a higher degree of proficiency in the Arabic and Hindoostanee languages.

I request that the gentlemen of the college council, and the officers of the institution, will accept my thanks for their valuable services during the past year.

I regret to have to announce, that the apprehensions which I had occasion to express at our last meeting, of the probable departure of Dr. Matthew Lumsden, have been realized. He has resigned his office in the college, and proceeded to England with impaired health, after a long service; during which this institution has been greatly benefited by his talents, zeal, and learning.

It is now, gentlemen, above twenty years since the foundation of this college. During this period the institution has furnished 400 students for the public service, and has produced more than 150 works on oriental literature, including grammars and dictionaries, in sixteen various Eastern languages and dialects.

To these will shortly be added grammars of the Nipaleese and Nowaree languages, by Lieut. Ayton. The Nipaleese appears to be a dialect of the Hindoostanee, or at least a derivative of the Sanskrit; and is spoken by the inhabitants of the valley of Nepaul. The Nowaree is described as an original language in use of the Goorkhas.

I cannot allow the gentlemen of the college who are now about to enter on the public service to depart without a word of exhortation, as to their future course in the vast field of employment before them.

What I have to say I have in substance said before; but the subject cannot be too frequently brought to the minds of

those who are destined to fill the dignified and exalted stations to which you, gentlemen, may now aspire.

In qualifying yourselves by a competent knowledge of the languages of India, you have creditably acquitted yourselves of your first duty in the Company's service.

You are now entering on a career in which you will have still higher duties to perform, and towards which your recent acquirements are of inestimable value.

More important functions cannot be conceived than those which, probably, in a short period may devolve on some of you.

You will be the representatives of your country : few in number, amidst an immense population. To your care, the character of your nation, and the administration of its government, will be entrusted. On the conduct of every one of you may in some measure depend, whether our government will be a blessing or a scourge to our subjects ; whether we shall enjoy their attachment, or sigh at the knowledge of their disaffection.

The annals of the world do not furnish another instance so flattering for the reflection of a people, as the influence enjoyed by the British character in India. Contemplate the manifestation of that influence throughout this vast empire, and ask yourselves in what the secret of such a away consists. Observe the reliance so generally placed on our intervention ; the confident recurrence to our advice, to our instruction, to our kindness ; the universal profession of the comforts (a new word for central India) reaped through our fostering care ; and say whether so remarkable an effect could exist, but from the experienced probity and fair intention of our civil and military functionaries. In this they are the representatives of our country ; a glorious conception ; for it is not on our individual disposition the natives so repose themselves, but on our sense of the conduct which they know to be held obligatory by us as Britons. If, as I have said, a worthier boast was never subministered to the honest pride of a nation, of what degenerate stamp must be he who could shrink from his share of effort to render it permanent ? Is there one of you who could bear the thought of blighting a single leaf in such a splendid wreath, by his misbehaviour, or suffering it to wither by his apathy ? The exertions of every one of you will in time be required to keep the precious trophy fresh and lustrous. To this end you must not think your present acquirements sufficient. Your study to obtain a ready and extensive command of the languages by which you are to work on the minds of the natives must not be remitted. It is only by the power of displaying accurately and for-

ably the considerations or principles which you wish to impress, that you can impart the benefit of your more cultivated intellect to those whom you wish to improve and persuade. To improve and to persuade those around you will not be a gratuitous duty, superadded to the discharge of your immediate trust respecting your honourable employers. The simpler interests of the Company cannot be better advanced than by the moral melioration of the inhabitants ; but, far beyond this, the Company have not, never could have, another object so much at heart as the happiness of their native subjects, and the reputation of their own country.

A few words of more minute recommendation may not be superfluous. I need not, I trust, enjoin you to be honest and upright. The innate principles of your hearts, confirmed by your education, forbid the supposition that you can ever be otherwise. The desire to be just is a necessary consequence ; but to be really so you must always be on your guard. Beware of giving your ear to flatterers and favorites, and of shutting it to the needy and oppressed. Beware of entrusting the business confided to you to those who will abuse the trust reposed in them, and draw down infamy on you. Beware also of yourselves, of those passions which are ever ready to hurry man away from his best designs. Beware that you fall not by habit of extravagance into the power of extortioners, who will exercise an irresistible influence over you, plunder the community in your names, and finally humble you to the dust, rendering your future days wretched and disconsolate. Be patient and attentive to the cry of distress. Repel it not, even though it be clamorous and obtrusive ; for your humanity has to make large allowance for ignorance. Let universal benevolence guide your intentions, and temper guard your actions ; thus will you uphold the character of your country, and exalt your own ; thus will you secure the esteem and applause of your government and fellow-countrymen, the love and respect of the people, and, what is above all, the cheering approbation of a happy conscience.

Twentieth Annual Examination, holden in June 1820.

Persian,
First Class.

Date of Admission.

1. Lane, medal of merit .. Aug. 1819
2. Best do June 1819
3. Camming, do Aug. 1819
4. Cheap, do Sept. 1819
5. Campbell, do Sept. 1819
6. Thellusson Feb. 1818
7. Currie Aug. 1818
8. Wyatt Sept. 1819

Date of Admission.

Sanskrit.

Date of Admission.

9. Smith..... Oct. 1818
10. Richardson Aug. 1819

Second Class.

11. Cooke..... Sept. 1819
12. Russell Sept. 1819
13. Armstrong Sept. 1819
14. Young Sept. 1819
15. Bushby June 1819
16. Molony { Feb. 1818, re-ad-
mitted Sept. 1819
17. Palmer Nov. 1819
18. Okeden July 1819

Absent from Examination.

Rivaz June 1819

Military Students.

- Lieut. Martin, a degree of
honor, prize of books, and
a medal July 1819
Lieut. Vanzetti, do. do. July 1819

Arabic.

- Lieut. Martin, a medal of
merit July 1819
Lieut. Vanzetti, do. July 1819

Hindoostanee.

First Class.

1. Cheap, a medal of merit, Sept. 1819
2. Thellusson..... Feb. 1818

Second Class.

3. Wyatt Sept. 1819
4. Smith Oct. 1818
5. Currie Aug. 1818
6. Best June 1819

Third Class.

7. Russell Sept. 1819
8. Armstrong Sept. 1819
9. Cooke..... Sept. 1819
10. Bushby June 1819
11. Young Sept. 1818
12. Malony..... { Feb. 1818, re-ad-
mitted Sept. 1819
13. Palmer Nov. 1819

Absent from Examination.

Rivaz June 1819,

Military Students.

First Class.

1. Lieut. Martin, a medal of
merit July 1819
2. Lieut. Vanzetti, obtained
a medal of merit at the
last half-yearly exami-
nation July 1819

Second Class.

3. Ens. Browne Feb. 1820

Bengalee.

First Class.

1. Best, a degree of honor,
prize of books and a
medal June 1819
2. Lane, do. do. Aug. 1819

Second Class.

3. Cumming Aug. 1819
4. Campbell Sept. 1819
5. Richardson Aug. 1819

Third Class.

6. Okeden July 1819

1. Best, a medal of merit.. June 1819

Persian Writing.

Wyatt.

Military Students.

Lieut. Martin,
Lieut. Vanzetti.

By order of the Council of the College.

A. LOCKETT, Sec. C. C.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Agricultural Report and Statement of
Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, from
July 1 to 15, 1820.

During this period the weather has
been generally gloomy; showers have
fallen daily and often heavily, with change-
able S.S.W. winds. The atmosphere from
the 7th to the 12th has been close and
sultry. The waters of the Ganges and
Bhagritty have experienced a daily rise,
which has been rather alarming in degree,
about the 1st and 7th of the month,
when it rose at the rate of 12½ inches
per 24 hours. The entire rise, from the
1st to the 15th, has been about 9 feet 6
inches. Should the waters continue to
rise at the same rate in Lower Bengal,
the grain crops and indigo plant of the
latter sowings on the diara lands, of a
middling height (from which grain and
other crops have been, in former years,
usually cut in the latter end of July and
beginning of August) will be inundated
in the course of a few days. The rivers
on the 15th have been as high as on the
23d of August last year.

The indigo plant is mostly small; the
latter sowings of jet'h and bysack have
not grown any thing deserving mention
during the period under notice. The
planters are cutting the plant with all
possible speed as the waters approach it,
although it may not be in many cases one-
third or half ripe. The plant is, in ge-
neral, inferior as to height to that of last
year, particularly the latter sowings of
bysack and jet'h, of which that on the
lower diaras has been subject to an early
inundation.—*Hark.*

The strength of the freshes in the
Hooghly is such at the present season that
too great care cannot be taken by persons
going on the river to avoid serious accidents.
On the night of Friday, last week, a
budgerow coming down the river got foul
of a large bhurr, laying at anchor, and
sunk under her bottom. Two young la-
dies that were on board of the former
succeeded in getting into the bhurr, from
which they were taken by the officer of a
ship lying near, and landed in safety at
the Armenian Ghaut.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*
Aug. 24.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Total number of deaths from cholera morbus, in the town of Calcutta, June 1820.

Date.	Days.	Number of Deaths.		
		Hindoo.	Mah.	Total.
24.....	Saturday.....	1.....	0.....	1
25.....	Sunday.....	1.....	1.....	2
26.....	Monday.....	2.....	0.....	2
27.....	Tuesday.....	2.....	1.....	3
28.....	Wednesday.....	1.....	0.....	1
29.....	Thursday.....	5.....	0.....	5
30.....	Friday.....	1.....	0.....	1
		13	2	15
		[Ind. Gaz.		

H. M. SHIP CARRON.—*

—Account of the Loss of.

The following account of the loss of H.M.'s ship Carron is re-published from a Calcutta paper:—

Cuttack, 29th July.—"You are doubtless acquainted with the loss of the Carron long before this, but as no particulars appear in the papers, I shall relate as briefly as I can the circumstances connected with the melancholy event.

"You will remember I wrote you a line by the pilot off the Sandheads. He left us about two o'clock the following morning, the 2d inst. On the third and fourth we had light variable winds, with occasional rain, but afterwards the S.W. monsoon. On the 6th, about half-past three in the morning, while beating to windward, and standing in shore, being at least sixty miles from it per chronometer, breakers were discovered on the lee bow. We instantly endeavoured to stay the ship, but she unfortunately missed stays. She was now hove all aback, in the hope of backing her off, but nearly at the same time she struck tremendously aft, and shipped a very heavy sea, which was constantly followed up, and swept away all the boats amidships, the booms, and the boat on the starboard quarter, the side exposed to the sea.

"After every effort to get her off had failed, and we found it utterly impossible to effect it, the masts were cut away to ease her. She was now fast sinking on her starboard side, and every sea rolling completely over her, so that we had the greatest difficulty to hold on by the larboard gunwale, where we all clung, as it was highest out of water.

"Our situation at this moment was truly awful. No one expected to save his life, as the ship was fast going to pieces, and the distance we supposed ourselves from the land cut off all hope of reaching it. At day-light we found we were within a quarter of a mile from the shore, but in consequence of the tremen-

dous surf, there was no prospect of saving our lives. The sea, which continually ran over the ship, rendered it impossible to make rafts, and every boat was lost. The only part of her now above water was the larboard bow, to which we all clung, and many attempted to reach the shore on the largest piece of the wreck. —Some succeeded, and others, whose strength failed them, perished.

"As I can swim tolerably, and many had reached the beach in this manner, I determined to attempt it; the second surf struck me so violently, that I lost all recollection till I came to myself, after being washed on the beach. The captain and G., neither of whom can swim, fortunately escaped on a piece of the wreck.

"When landed on the beach, we were perfectly naked, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, without food, and, from not knowing our situation, ignorant of any place where we might obtain relief. Unfortunately, none of the chests, or trunks, or clothes of any kind, were washed ashore.

"After laying on the beach during the night, the next morning nothing but the bowsprit was to be seen above water, on which four or five men were still hanging, and, melancholy to relate, it shortly after gave way, and these poor fellows were drowned in our sight, without our being able to give them the least assistance.

"We now proceeded towards the interior. After walking three or four miles, we came to a small village, where we procured a little refreshment, and dispatched a chit to Pooree, stating our distressed situation. On assembling there, we found that the master, Lieut. Sconce, and nineteen seamen were lost.

"On the ninth we were relieved by Lieut. Jones, 22d N.I., and Capt. Minchin, master attendant at Pooree, and proceeded to that place with them, and after staying there nine or ten days to recruit, came to this place. The treatment we have received from the civil and military officers at these places has been most handsome; indeed they have vied with each other in shewing us every kindness and attention in their power. We are now waiting for intelligence of the arrival of the vessel at Dhomra, for our conveyance to Calcutta, which we expect daily."

In the other letters we find no particular circumstances mentioned in addition to the above; except the following short paragraph in one, which must give rise to very melancholy reflections:—

"The sailing master, poor man, made no attempt to save himself. Lieut. Sconce, of artil., was safe on the beach, when a surf from behind carried him out again to sea, never to return."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 24.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 2. Hon. Company's ship Astell. The only casualties during the voyage were the gunner and one seaman.

July 16. Ship Victorine, Reynaud, from the Mauritius.

18. Ship Thalia, Herbert, from London.

20. Ship Golconda, Edwards, from do.

22. Ship Jane Shore, Williams, from New South Wales.

Aug. 14. Arrived in the river, H. C. ship Marquis of Huntly, D. McLeod, from London.—*Passengers*:—from London, Mrs. E. McLeod; Mrs. A. Reid. From Bombay, Lieut. McDonald, Madras, N.I.; died at sea 9th inst.

Ship Dunira, Hamilton, from do.

Ship Partridge, Betham, from do. 16th April, and Madras 8th Aug.

15. Ship Lady Nugent, Swanston, from Liverpool 18th March.

Ship Marquis of Hastings, Proodfoot, from China, Port Jackson, Batavia, and Madras.

Ship Alfred, Wilkinson, from London 9th Jan., and Madras 2d Aug.—*For Passengers*, see 'Madras arrivals.'

Ship Indian Trader, Ford, from Madras 7th Aug.—*For Passengers*, see 'Madras arrivals.'

16. Ship Mosapha, Hurst, from Bussorah, Muscat, Bombay, and Madras.

Ship Edmonstone, Brewer, from Rangoon 26th July.—*Passengers*: Mr. and Mrs. Judson, missionary; Miss E. Vandommering.

Departures.

July 18. Ship Hannah, Heathorne, for China.

The ships Thalia, Herbert, and Golconda, Edwards, have sailed for Penang and China.

Aug. 17. The undermentioned vessels left Calcutta during the week for their respective destinations, &c.

American ship Juno, Doak, for New York.

Ship Lord Lyndoch, Clapperton, for South America.

Ship Mailand, Kinsey, to complete her cargo for China.

BIRTHS.

March 17. At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Lieut. col. M. White, Bengal establishment, of three daughters, one of them stillborn.

April 7. At Chittledroog, the lady of Capt. Miller, of the 1st, of a daughter.

May 1. At Kidderpore, Mrs. P. Emmer, of a daughter.

4. At sea, on board the H. C.'s ship Asia, Mrs. Garaham, wife of Maj. R. C. Garaham, 29th, or Moira's regt., of Bengal Inf., of a daughter.

5. At Belcouche, the wife of Donald McDonald, Esq., of a son.

23. The lady of C. D. Russell, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

June 4. Mrs. S. De Lanougerede, of a daughter.

6. Mrs. M. Casper, of a son.

7. The wife of Mr. H. P. Casper, H.C. marine service, of a son.

19. The lady of the Rev. R. Kerr, of a daughter.

25. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. R.L. Austruther, 6th L. C., of a daughter.

29. At Jungypore, the lady of H. C. R. Wilsone, Esq., of a son.

July 1. At Indore, the lady of G. Bailie, Esq., assist.surg., of a daughter.

3. At Ghazepore, the lady of G. Wilson, Esq. of a son.

4. The lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil surgeon, Gye, of a son.

— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Brig. A. Knox, of a daughter, still-born.

10. At Shahabad, Mrs. A. J. Bolland, of a still-born daughter.

11. The lady of Basil Ronald, Esq. of a son.

15. At Dinagepore, the lady of J. A. D. Watson, Esq., of a daughter.

19. Mrs. S. Greenway, of a daughter, being her 17th child—10 boys and 7 girls.

20. Mrs. A. Black, of Jessore, of a son.

24. The wife of Mr. J. Fielde, of the H. C. Bengal marine, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. B. R. D'Britto, assistant in the territorial department, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Denham, wife of Capt. Denham, of the country service, of a son.

26. Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of a son.

29. At Futeh Ghur, the lady of R. Blake, Esq., of a son.

30. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Vanrenen, of the artillery, of a son.

31. The lady of W. Ainslie, Esq., of a daughter.

— In Park-street, Chowringhee, the wife of Capt. J. Ford, of the country service, of a still-born son.

Aug. 2. Mrs. L. Rebeiro, of a son.

3. At Kidderpore, Mrs. D. Shearman, of a son.

— At Chittagong, the lady of Chas. Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. T. B. Scott, of a son.

5. M. A. Gonsalves, widow of the late Mr. W. Gonsalves, of a daughter.

— At Kishnaghur, the lady of Jas. Ross, Esq., indigo planter, of a son.

6. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. B. Halfside, of H. M. 17th regt., of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. adj. and qr. mast. H. T. Wood, of artillery, of a son.

7. At the house of S. Laprimaudaye, Esq., the lady of the late Lieut. Thos. Dingwall Fordyce, of the artillery, of a son.

Aug. 7. At Dinapore, Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. Conductor Hyde, of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Caulfield, of a son.

10. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Bolton, European regt., of a daughter.

14. The lady of D. C. Smyth, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

15. The lady of H. Tyler, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. J. Crawford, of the Bombay marine, and commanding the surveying vessel *Investigator*, of a son.

16. The lady of A. G. Patterson, Esq. of a daughter.

17. Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a son.

22. The lady of G. Swinton, Esq., of a son.

Lately, Mrs. White, the wife of Capt. John White, of the country service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. At Chandernagore, E. Con-ton, Esq. to Miss E. S. Quantin.

— Same place, E. Emerique, Esq. to Miss Maria Agnes Durham.

June 1. At St. John's cathedral, Jos. Ives, Esq. to Miss Anna Collins, daughter of the late Col. Jas. Collins, of the hon. Company's service.

2. At St. John's cathedral, John Hubbard, Esq., indigo planter of Jessore, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late W. Berris, Esq., of the civil service.

— Lieut. H. Ingle, 2d bat. 15th N.I., to Miss Helen Smith.

— Lieut. John S. Hele, of the H. C.'s artill., to Miss S. Covyers.

3. By the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Alex. Falconer, Esq. of Belnaberry, to Miss Roebuck.

— At St. John's cathedral, Mr. John Alex. Goodall to Mrs. S. M. Marston.

July 12. By the Rev. T. Carr, officiating chaplain of Tannah, at the house of — Conwell, Esq. M.D., at Bhewody, Lieut. col. Jas. Clotworthy McClintock, commanding at that station, to Frances, second daughter of the late John Martin, Esq. of Tyrone, Ireland.

15. Thos. Bridges, Esq. of Chittagong to Miss Mary Ann Allen.

17. Mr. John Contestabili to Miss E. Gomes.

— At Dum Dum, Corporal Patrick Munday, of the artill., to Miss C. Plomer.

22. At the cathedral, Jas. Lamb, Esq. to Mrs. E. J. Durack, relict of Lieut. Lawrence Durack, of the 2d regt. N.I.

25. Capt. J. H. D'Egyll to Miss M. Hannah, daughter of the late Capt. Hannah.

— Mr. J. R. Douglass, attached to the Serampore mission, to Miss C. Hall.

— Mr. Jas. Denty to Miss E. Marchaud.

29. At the cathedral, Lieut. and Adj. John Oliver, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I. to

Miss Eliza, the third daughter of Jaques Laurent Grandjean Defouchy.

Aug. 1. Mr. J. Bayley to Miss M. Lede.

2. At St. Nazareth's church, Gentloom Aviet, jun. Esq. to Miss Reginia, third daughter of Arratoon Avietic, Esq. of Rangoon.

4. At St. John's cathedral, Mr. S. Grenier to Miss Louisa Marrant, of the Upper Orphan School.

7. At St. John's cathedral, F. Currie, Esq., of the H. C. civil service, to Susannah, eldest daughter of J. P. Larkins, Esq., of the same service.

15. At St. John's cathedral, Lieut. J. Gouldhawke, to Miss F. Colledge.

19. At the cathedral, J. Bathgate, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Mary Ann Davidson, daughter of L. A. Davidson, Esq.

Lately, at the Portuguese church, by the Rev. Padre Fre Antonio, Mr. Thos. Coghlan to Miss Eliza Walters.

— At Mourshedabad, at the house of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Capt. A. Roberts, assist. superintendent public buildings in the western provinces, to F. Isabella, third daughter of the late G. P. Ricketts, Esq.

DEATHS.

April 16. At Nursinghpore (Gurrah-warrah) of a bilious fever, Lieut. John Syme, 19th N.I. and sub-assist. com.gen. To those who knew him, eulogium as a friend or an officer will be unnecessary; and to those who did not, this brief notice will suffice.

27. The infant child of Mr. C. Hudson.

— Mrs. Anna Bowers, the wife of Mr. G. Bowers.

28. Miss Isabella Bar, daughter of Mr. J. Bar.

— At Chandernagore, Mr. D. Smith, of the harbour master's department, aged 43 years, deeply and justly regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

30. Of a bilious fever, S. Ballin, Esq. aged 36 years, leaving behind him an amiable wife and ten small children, as well as a number of friends and relations to deplore his loss. He arrived in this country only three months since in the *Essex*, Mahon.

May 26. J. R. De Besuregard, capt. of the 2d regt. N.I., aged 36 years.

27. At Burdwan, Mary Ann Margaret, daughter of J. Clermont, aged 5 years, 2 months and 23 days.

28. Sarah Ann, the twin daughter of Mr. T. Turner, of Berhampore, aged 4 months and 6 days.

30. Thomas, the twin son of Mr. T. Turner, of Berhampore, aged 4 months and 8 days.

June 1. After a lingering and painful illness of 11 months, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, Mrs. E. Smith,

leaving an infant and her disconsolate husband to bemoan her untimely loss.

June 19. Master T. Burton, son of Mr. John Burton, of the H. C.'s marine, aged 8 months and 24 days.

— Mrs. Mary Reid, aged 90.

20. Mr. T. Mair, late of the H. C.'s marine, aged 34.

— Lieut. J. W. Sheriff, of the royal navy, aged 32.

25. At Nuseerabad, aged 15 months and 8 days, Hugh Cossart P. Baker, only son of Capt. Baker, commanding 2d Rampoorah local bat.

27. At Dinapore, Capt. P. S. Van Swinden, of the H. C. European regt.

29. Mrs. C. E. Swinhoe, lady of J. H. Swinhoe, Esq. attorney at law.

— At Cawnpore, H. Nolan, Esq. paymaster of H. M. 14th drags, sincerely regretted by his brother officers and friends.

— In the 46th year of his age, on his way from Nuseerabad to Agra, and ultimately to the presidency, with a view of embarking for England, Maj. Chas. Sealy, of the H. C. Bengal artillery.

July 11. At Meerut Lieut. T. Way, of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot.

12. Capt. D. Nicholl, of the ship *Thetis*, much respected by his friends for his exemplary conduct and professional worth. When going off to his ship, he fell overboard from his dingy by some accident, and was unfortunately drowned.

15. Mr. Hy. Wm. Snell, aged 30.

18. Mrs. Ann Butler, wife of Capt. W. Butler, of the ship *Coromandel*, aged 30.

— Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, widow of Mr. Thos. Andrews, formerly portmaster at Diamond Harbour, aged 46.

22. At the house of Hy. Mathew, Esq. Capt. W. Pesceck Pulcher, commanding the Bombay ship *Asia*, sincerely and most deservedly regretted by his surviving friends.

25. Mrs. Eliza Anne Lowrie, aged 22 years, 3 months, and 25 days.

27. At Cawnpore, J. O. Meally, Esq. surg. H. M. 11th drags.

— At Mullie, after a few days illness, Maj. Chas. Peter Hay, of the 22d regt. of N. I., on this establishment, commandant of the Champaran L. I., and of the Napaal frontier post of Mullie. As a soldier Maj. Hay stood high in the esteem of his brother officers, and in the circle of private life commanded affection and respect.

28. Lieut. A. Pelly, R. N. late commander of the H. C. brig *Torch*, aged 20.

31. Ens. Jos. Branden, aged 24.

Aug. 1. Mrs. C. Whittle, the lady of W. H. Whittle, Esq., aged 41.

3. At Patna, after a short illness, Mrs. A. M. D'Abreo, aged 42, very much lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

— At the Sand Heads, on board the

Sea-Horse pilot vessel, local Lieut. W. G. Edgar, of the *Ramburgh* bat.

Aug. 4. On board the H. C. ship *Asia*, at Saugor, Mr. R. Blair, 6th officer of that ship, of a fever.

5. At Luckpore, on his way to Chittagong, Mr. C. Duce, shipwright, aged 42.

9. Bernard Metcalfe, Esq. aged 61.

— In the Mission House at Serampore, Miss S. Robinson, daughter of the Rev. W. Robinson, Baptist minister at Batavia, aged 13 years and 2 months.

10. The infant daughter of Mr. J. Sinclair, aged 8 days.

12. At Kishengunge, after 12 days illness, Capt. T. Owen, of the 1st bat. 16th regt. N. I., much regretted.

— At Allahabad, Ellen, the infant daughter of R. H. Boddam, Esq. aged 11 months and eight days.

17. Ann, the wife of Mr. W. R. Blake; and on Sunday, 20th, her infant son, aged five days.

18. Capt. J. T. Williams, of the country service, aged 36.

19. In the 15th year of her age, Mrs. P. Strange, of child-birth, after a lingering illness of 24 days, which she bore with Christian resignation and unparalleled fortitude, leaving a beloved mother and a brother and sister, also a husband and a child, to lament her irreparable loss. In her, her husband has lost a faithful wife, a sincere and affectionate friend, and a rational companion; her child, a tender mother, and society, an amiable member. Long will she be regretted by those who had the happiness of her acquaintance, for to sweetness of temper, and mildness of behaviour, she added all the endearing qualities which engage the heart.

21. Mrs. Ann Jones, aged 60.

23. At Colgong, R. Havres, Esq.

Lately, Mr. H. Alexander, late of the Register's office, of a severe illness, leaving a wife and three children, and a wide circle of friends, to deplore his loss.

In April last, at the Cape of Good Hope, proceeding to England, John Hall, Esq., late postmaster-general of Bengal.

MADRAS.

CADETS ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND AT MADRAS—

Superintendent of, appointed.

Fort St. George, 18th July, 1820,
General Orders by the Hon. the Governor in Council.

[Same as Orders by the Gov. Gen. inserted in vol. X. p. 596, *mutat. mutand.*]

MILITARY PAY DEPARTMENT—

Regulations established in.

G. O. July 18, 1820.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to

establish the following regulations in the military pay department.

The fixed paymasterships are divided into two classes, with the exception of those of the presidency and Poonamallee, which are to remain as at present; a salary of rupees 600 per month is attached to the 1st class, and rupees 400 per month to the 2d class.

The head-quarter paymasterships of divisions of the army and of the subsidiary forces of Hyderabad, Nagpore, and Travancore; also the paymastership of the advanced division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force at Jaulnah, are established in the 1st class, and the paymasterships of Malabar and Kanara, and Vizagapatam, in the 2d.

Field paymasterships will be regulated according to circumstances.

2. Inconvenience having arisen, in regard to the responsibility of military paymasters, for the acts of their deputies, it has been determined to discontinue the appointment of deputy paymaster in future.

3. This regulation is not to affect the established personal allowances of any military paymaster at present in office.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council (Signed)

R. CLIVE, Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 13. The Rev. W. Thomas, senior chaplain at the presidency.

Mr. M. D. Cockburn, collector and magistrate of Salem.

Aug. 3. The Rev. W. Roy, chaplain at Poonamallee and St. Thomas' Mount.

The Rev. W. Malkin, chaplain at Bangalore.

10. Mr. W. French, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of the southern division of Arcot.

Mr. P. Grant, assist. to the collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. R. H. Clive, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Malura.

Mr. J. C. Morris, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. B. Droz, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

Mr. R. Grant, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

Mr. W. Harrington, junior assist. to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. T. Clemenson, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. G. R. Gosling, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. S. C. Clarke, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. R. Clerk, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. A. F. Bruce, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. F. V. Stonehouse, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. C. P. Brown, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. H. Fetherstone, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. C. M. Bushby, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Salem.

Mr. R. Nelson, register of the zillah court of Bellary.

Mr. W. H. Parry, register of the zillah court of Nellore.

24. Mr. R. Fullerton, second member of the board of trade.

Mr. J. H. D. Oglivie, second judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the centre division.

Mr. H. S. Graeme, third member of the board of revenue.

The Hon. L. G. K. Murray, collector of Madras.

Mr. J. F. Lane, superintendent of the custody and issue of stationery.

Mr. J. Dent, secretary to the mint committee.

Mr. H. Chumier, assist. to the chief secretary.

Mr. W. E. Fullerton, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Gr. Mr. General's Dept.

June 30. Lieut. and brevet capt. J. Hanson, 25th regt. N.I., to be assist. qr.mr.gen. of the army, vice Waddell.

Governor's Staff.

July 4. Mr. E. R. M'Donnell, to be private secretary to the Governor from the 1st instant.

Major John Carfrae, 3d regt. N.I., to be military secretary to the Governor from the 10th ult.

7. Capt. T. Mac Leane, Madras European regt., to be honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor.

Superintendence of Cadets.

July 18. Major C. H. Powell, 25th regt. N.I., to be superintending officer of gentlemen cadets at Fort St. George.

Committees.

May 21. Major G. Cadell appointed sec. to the prize committee directed to be assembled in the gen. orders of the 11th Nov. 1819, the appointment to have effect from the 1st Dec. 1819, when the committee commenced its proceedings.

June 6. Capt. Kemble, 1st regt. L.C., will relieve Lieut.col. Pollock as a member of the committee for the investigation of claims to pensions.

July 1. Major gen. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B., is appointed president, and Capt. Swanston, 12th regt., a member of the prize committee assembled at the presi-

dency, under the general orders of the 11th Nov. 1819.

6. Lieut. col. Steele, 22d regt. and Capt. Keable, 1st regt. lt. cav. are relieved from the committee for the investigation of claims to pensions.

Lieut. col. Blucker, c. n. Qr. Mast. Gen. of the army, is relieved from the prize committee assembled at the presidency, under the general orders of the 11th Nov. 1819.

Garrisons and Detachments.

July 7. Col. W. H. Hewitt, c. n. 8th regt. N. I. appointed to command all the troops composing the garrison of Fort St. George, vice Molle.

8. Lieut. Stewart, 1st regt. will place himself under the orders of Capt. Kyd, commanding a detachment of the Madras European regt. at the presidency.

Capt. G. Field, 9th regt. is appointed to the command of the detachment of the 4th N. V. B. at Sankerrydroor.

Major Crompton, 4th N. V. B. is appointed to the command of the detachment of that corps, at Trichinopoly.

Aug. 1. Lieuts. Allan, 1st batt. 19th regt. and Peake, 1st batt. 11th regt. will join and do duty with Capt. Kyd's detachment of the Madras European regt. at the presidency.

5. Capt. J. Mac Donald 1st batt. 1st regt. is appointed to command the detachment of the 4th N. V. B. at Ryacottah.

Bellary.

June 30. Capt. Francis Best, of artil. to act as commissary of stores, at Bellary, during Capt. Calien's absence on other duty.

Trichinopoly.

July 4. Lieut. A. Munbee, 11th regt. N. I. to act as fort adj. at Trichinopoly, until further orders.

Vizagapatam.

July 21. Capt. J. S. Chauval, 21st regt. N. I. to be paymaster at Vizagapatam.

Field Force in the Doab.

June 30. Capt. C. Waddell, 21st regt. N. I. to be paymaster to the field forces in the Doab, vice Power deceased.

Ceded Districts.

July 7. Col. G. Molle, H. M. 46th regt. to command the troops in the ceded districts.

Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

June 30. Capt. (Brev. maj.) Hopkinson, of artil., to be commissary of stores with the head-quarters of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Capt. J. Wilkinson, of artil., to be commissary of stores at Jaulnah.

July 14. The most noble the Governor-gen. in council having been pleased to direct a new distribution of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, under which its head-quarters are fixed at Secunderabad,

Col. Robt. Scott, C.B., of the Madras European reg., whose appointment to command the cantonment of Secunderabad was announced in general orders dated the 5th of April, has been appointed to command the light field division of the force at Jaulnah.

25. Lieut. G. Maxwell, of the Madras European reg., to act as field assist. q. m. gen. with the advanced division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, during the employment of Lieut. Gibbings on other duty.

Aug. 1. Maj. W. G. Pearce, of the horse brigade, to command the artil. with the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Nagpoor Service.

July 11. Lieut. H. W. Poole, of the 18th regt. of N. I., permitted to place himself under the orders of the resident in Nagpoor, with a view of his employment with the regular troops of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpoor.

Cavalry.

3d Regt.—June 20. Senior Capt. Robt. Parker, to be maj.; Senior Lieut. T. K. Limond, to be capt., vice West, deceased; dates of commission 17th June 1820.

23. Lieut. col. J. Russell, C.B., from the 7th to the 3d reg. lt. cav.

July 4. Lieut. H. B. Williams, of the 3d reg. lt. cav., to be interpreter and jr. mast. to that reg., vice Limond.

4th Regt.—June 27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. O'Brien, 4th reg. lt. cav., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

5th Regt.—June 23. Lieut. col. T. Nuttall, from the 6th to the 5th reg. lt. cav.

6th Regt.—June 23. Lieut. col. H. Mason, from the 5th to the 6th reg. lt. cav.

7th Regt.—June 23. Lieut. col. John Doveton, from the 3d to the 7th reg. lt. cav.

Transfer from Inf.—July 14. Lieut. E. A. Langly, of the 3d reg. of N. I., is transferred to the cav. as cornet; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt.—June 9. Capt. J. Nixon, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

Capt. W. Stone, from the 1st bat. to the 2d bat.

Lieut. J. G. Harrington, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

Lieut. J. B. Barnett, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

2d Regt.—June 20. Senior Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Moncrieffe to be capt., in succession to Blackman, retired; date of commission 28th Oct. 1819.

23. Lieut. F. Michin is removed, at his own request, from the 15th to the 2d reg. N. I., and is posted to the 2d bat.

July 1. Lieut. gen. and Col. Thos. Bow-

ser is removed from the 4th to the 2d reg.

Aug. 1. Lieut.col. A. Frith, from the 21st to the 2d reg., and posted to the 2d bat.

3d Regt.—June 29. Senior Lieut. John Fyfe to be capt., vice Stewart deceased; date of commission 10th June 1820.

4th Regt.—July 1. Lieut.gen. and col. D. McNeill, removed from the 2d to the 4th reg.

14. Lieut.gen. T. Bowser, 4th N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 20th June.

Aug. 5. Capt. J. Dalzell, 4th reg., removed from the 2d to the 1st bat., and Capt. A. Stock, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

6th Regt.—June 23. Lieut.col. J. Wissett, from the 22d to the 6th reg., and is posted to the 1st bat.

7th Regt.—June 28. Maj. B. B. Pailby, 7th reg., removed from the 1st to the 2d bat., and Maj. W. Woodhouse, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

July 14. Lieut. W. Binny, 7th N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank. Arrived 7th July.

9th Regt.—June 23. Lieut.col. C. Farran, from the 10th to the 9th reg., and posted to the 2d batt.

10th Regt.—June 12. Lieut. M. G. White, removed from duty with the 2d batt. 22d regt., to do duty with the 2d batt. 10th regt. until further orders.

23. Maj. J. W. H. Howell (late promotion), of the 10th regt., posted to 1st batt. Lieut.col. W. C. Fraser, (late promotion) posted to the 1st regt., and 1st batt.

Aug. 1. Lieut.col. H. Bowen, C.B., from the 14th to the 10th regt., and posted to the 2d batt.

11th Regt.—June 21. Lieut. W. Cotton, removed at his own request from the 22d to the 11th regt. N. I., and posted to the 2d batt.

July 14. Lieut. J. Peake, 11th N. I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 7th July.

12th Regt.—Aug. 1. Ens. R. Grant is removed from the 10th batt. 1st regt., to do duty with 1st batt. 12th regt., or W. L. I., and will join Capt. Kyd's detachment at the presidency.

Lieut. G. F. Hutchison, 25th regt., is appointed to do duty with the 1st batt. 12th regt., or Wallajahabad H. Inf.

14th Regt.—July 14. Lieut. T. Casey, 14th N. I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, arrived 7th June.

Aug. 1. Lieut.col. J. Brodie, from the 2d to the 14th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

16th Regt.—June 17. Lieut. R. Stewart, removed at his own request from the 25th to the 16th regt. N. I., and posted to the 1st batt.

July 21. Senior Lieut. H. Holmes to be capt., in succession to Saunders retired; date of commission 29th July 1819.

Senior Lieut. G. Jones to be capt., vice Simpson, deceased; date of commission 14th Sept. 1819.

19th Regt.—July 14. Lieut. J. Allan, 19th regt. N. I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, arrived 7th July.

25. Senior Lieut. Jas. Mathews to be capt., vice Fitzgerald, deceased; date of commission 13th July 1820.

20th Regt.—Aug. 5. Lieut. H. Newman, removed from the 2d to the 1st batt., 20th regt.

21st Regt.—Aug. 1. Lieut.col. R. Podmore, from the 10th to the 21st regt., and posted to the 1st batt.

5. Capt. H. Ross, of the 21st regt., removed from the 2d to the 1st batt., and Capt. J. Baxter, from the 1st to the 2d batt.

22d Regt.—June 23. Lieut.col. T. Steele, from the 6th to the 22d regt. N. I., and is posted to the 1st batt.

Aug. 5. Ens. E. Servants is appointed to do duty with the 2d batt. 22d regt.

24th Regt.—June 12. Lieut. E. A. Langley, 3d regt., is appointed to do duty with the 2d batt. 24th regt. until further orders.

Aug. 1. Ens. W. M. Lally, removed from the 1st batt. 13th regt., to do duty with the 2d batt. 24th regt.

25th Regt.—May 28. Lieut. T. Pollok, removed at his own request from the 8th to the 25th regt., and posted to the 2d batt.

June 27. Lieut. J. Hanson, 25th regt. N. I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

Rifle Corps.—May 31. Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, 13th regt., appointed to do duty with the rifle corps until further orders.

June 23. Lieut. W. H. Trollope, 23d regt., appointed to do duty with the rifle corps until further orders.

July 1. Ens. J. Campbell (recently promoted), appointed to do duty with the rifle corps, and directed to place himself under the orders of Capt. Crockett.

Removal.—June 12. Lieut. T. Pollok, removed from doing duty with the 2d batt. 10th regt., and permitted to join his corps.

Gentlemen Cadets promoted in Government G. O. to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, and posted to do duty until further orders:—

June 27. Cornets B. Roebuck and C. Forster, with the 3d regt. L. C.

Cornet G. M. Floyer, with the 4th ditto. Cornet E. H. Raymond, with the 7th ditto.

Ensigns C. Lyons, G. M. Annesley, T.

S. Claridge, J. A. Russell, P. Bidingfield, and A. Mitchell, with the 2d bat. 2d. regt. N. I.

Ensigns D. H. Eaton, J. Lindesay, W. Powell, E. Horne, T. S. Warner, R. Garraway, and P. S. Hole, with the 1st bat. 5th regt. N. I.

Ensigns E. Messiter, D. Duff, J. V. Brown, L. B. Disney, and D. Bruce, with the 2d bat. 11th regt. N. I.

Ensigns G. Parke and G. Wright, with the 2d bat. 14th regt. N. I.

Ensign E. H. Hall, with the 2d bat. 22d N. I.

Ensigns J. C. Glover, J. M. Minto, F. B. Griffiths, B. B. Shee, H. H. Bishop, R. B. Preston, and C. Wahab, with the 2d bat. 24th regt. N. I.

Ensigns H. Hitchens, J. M. Powell, F. Seale, J. Sandford, E. Logan, and A. S. Logan, with the 5th extra bat.

July 15. Cornet E. A. Langley, with the 3d regt. L. C.

Cornet G. A. Brodie, with the 4th ditto.

Cornet H. A. Nutt, with the 7th ditto.

Cornet W. E. Litchfield, with the 7th ditto.

Ensign C. G. Luard, with the 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensign G. W. Boddam, with the 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ensigns H. J. C. Mimardiere, A. A. Campbell, and H. W. Sparrow, with the 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ensigns J. Davidson, W. M. Lally, R. F. Eames, F. W. Brodie, J. A. Duff, E. Guppy, A. Edie, R. Grant, J. Sheil, P. Henderson, C. Rochfort, H. Walter, and H. H. Watts, with the 1st bat. 13th regt.

Ensigns J. Harwood, G. F. De Lannoy, H. W. Yonge, H. Short, C. S. Baxton, H. F. Barker, J. Kerr, J. V. Hughes, H. Sturrock, P. Fletcher, E. Roberts, and E. Haldane, with the 1st bat. 14th regt.

Ensign J. W. Harding with the 2d bat. 14th regt.

Ensigns R. Codrington, P. Lihon, J. A. Howden, C. G. Scott, R. A. Harden, G. M. Arthur, with the 1st bat. 16th regt.

Ensign F. A. Reid, with the 1st bat. 21st regt.

Ensign G. K. Boyce, with the 2d bat. 24th regt.

Ensign W. Cuppage, with the 4th extra bat.

Gentlemen Cadets of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the ranks of Cornet, second Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, dates of rank to be settled hereafter.—

June 23. Cavalry: B. Roehuck.—Artillery: G. Alcock.—Infantry: A. A. Campbell, J. Campbell, C. Lyons, H. W. Sparrow, J. C. Glover, A. Michell, D. H. Eaton, J. M. Minto, T. B. Griffiths, G. M. Anusley, J. Lindesay, E. Messiter, B. B.

Shee, H. A. Bishop, D. Duff, J. V. Brown, and R. B. Preston, arrived at Madras 18th June 1820.

June 27. Cavalry: E. H. Raymond, C. Forster, G. M. Floyer.—Infantry: P. Badingfield, J. A. Russell, T. S. Claridge, F. Seale, G. Wright, H. T. Hitchens, P. S. Hole, W. Powell, J. M. Powell, C. Wahab, G. Perks, A. S. Logan, G. Logan, J. R. Sandford, D. Bruce, E. H. Hall, E. Horne, L. B. Disney, R. Garraway, and T. S. Warner, arrived the 20th June 1820.

July 4. Cavalry: H. A. Nutt, G. A. Brodie.—Infantry: C. A. Baxton, W. M. Lally, R. Codrington, J. W. Harding, J. Davidson, H. Short, H. W. Yonge, H. J. C. Mimardiere, G. F. De Lannoy, H. Walter, C. Rochfort, H. H. Watts, J. Harwood, arrived at Madras 29th June 1820.

July 11. Cavalry: W. E. Litchfield.—Infantry: P. Lihon, R. F. Eames, C. G. Scott, J. A. Duff, J. Kerr, C. G. Luard, J. A. Howden, F. W. Brodie, H. T. Barker, J. V. Hughes, G. R. Boddam, P. Henderson, G. M. Arthur, R. Grant, P. Fletcher, A. Edie, J. Sheil, E. Roberts, W. Cuppage, E. Guppy, R. A. Harden, E. Haldane, H. Sturrock, F. A. Reid, G. K. Boyce; arrived at Madras, 7th July 1820.

July 25. Cavalry: M. McNeill, P. A. Taylor, N. M. Burt.—Infantry: E. Jardine, F. W. Cocker, W. Gray, R. T. Otter, W. B. Gilby, J. Ure, C. Wilford, A. Pitcairn, M. Joseph, W. C. Scot, T. Wallace, G. Leacock, W. Gompertz, J. H. Soddou, T. A. J. J. Longworth; arrived 22d July 1820.

Cadet admitted: July 14. Mr. A. Tyndall, admitted on the establishment as a cadet of infantry from the 22d ult.

Artillery.

June 27. Capt. T. S. Paske has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

30. Sen. first lieut. A. S. Murray, to be capt.; sen. second lieut. E. Thomas to be first lieut., vice Poignand, deceased; date of commissions, 11th June 1820.

Ordnance.

May 31. Conductor T. Clarke, removed from Bangalore, and posted to the arsenal at Fort St. George.

Conductor J. A. Burton, removed from Fort St. George, and posted to the arsenal at Bangalore.

Pioneers.

July 6. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. S. Trotter, 5th regt., is posted to 1st batt. of pioneers, vice Leigh, deceased.

Medical Establishment.

June 23. Mr. John Malcolm, admitted as an assistant surgeon on the establishment from 18th instant.

Surg. J. Macleod, from 14th to the 8th reg. and 2d batt.

Surg. J. Rich, from 8th to the 14th reg. and 2d batt.

July 6. Assist.surg. G. Richmond, from 5th to 14th reg., and posted to the 1st batt.

Assist.surg. G. Macdonell, posted to the 5th reg. and 2d batt.

Assist.surg. J. Barton, from 14th to the 19th reg., and posted to the 1st. batt.

7. Messrs. Jas. Stewart and Jno. Adam admitted assist.surgs. on the establishment, arrived at Madras 29th June.

Mr. Surg. J. Rich has been permitted to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived at Madras 29th June.

Mr. Assist.surg. Jno. Kilman, attached to the garrison hospital at the Presidency.

Mr. Assist.surg. Jno. Malcolm, attached to the garrison hospital at Poonamallee.

11. Mr. Surg. Jas. Wyse to be garrison surg. at Trichinopoly, vice Gordon, dec.

Mr. Assist.surg. Tho. Sutton to be surgeon from the 20th ultimo, vice Gordon.

14. Mr. Surg. Tho. Evans, to be staff surg. at Jaulnah.

Mr. Assist.surg. Rd. Prince, to be dep. medical storekeeper at Jaulnah.

Admitted as assist.surg. on the establishment from the 7th instant, W. Cochran, F. H. G. Davenport, George Hyne.

28. Surg. Jas. Cuddy to be garrison surg. at Cannanore.

Assist.surg. J. Stewart to do duty under the cantonment surg., at St. Thomas's Mount.

Assist.surg. J. Adam to do duty with his Majesty's 34th reg.

Sen. assist.surg. W. S. Anderson to be surg., vice Gordon, dec.; date of rank 19th June 1820.

Sen. assist.surg. Step. Parrock to be surg., vice Cother dec.; date of rank, 26th June 1820.

Assist.surg. Jas. Towell to be surg., vice Hendy retired; date of rank, 8th April 1819.

Assist.surg. Ramsay Sladen to be surg., vice Owen promoted; date of rank, 11th April 1819.

Assist.surg. Jno. Macleod to be surg. to complete the establishment; date of rank, 3d July 1819.

Assist.surg. D. M'Andrew to be surg., vice Fallowfield, dec.; date of rank, 4th August 1819.

Assist.surg. W. F. Newlyn to be surg., vice Anderson, dec.; date of rank, 25th August 1819.

Assist.surg. Jas. Kellie to be surg., vice Connell, dec.; date of rank, 28th October 1819.

Assist.surg. Jno. Norris to be surg., vice Mitchell, dec.; date of rank, 25th November 1819.

Assist.surg. Thos. Sutton to be surg., vice Stewart, dec.; date of rank, 12th February 1820.

Assist.surg. Archibald Spiers to be surg., vice Cordiner, invalided; date of rank, 20th December 1819.

FURLONGHS.

June 20. Lieut. W. T. Croft, 6th reg. N.I., to Bombay for the recovery of his health, for six months.

The leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, granted under date 2d October 1819 to Lieut. W. K. Ritchie, 20th reg. N.I., is extended for six months.

July 4. Mr Superintendent surg. Baillie to visit the presidency, with leave of absence for one month.

Ensign. J. J. Underwood, of engineers, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

11. Capt. Wm. Stone, 1st reg. N.I., to proceed to Europe, via Bombay.

The leave to proceed to sea, granted in Feb. last, to Capt. A. French, 5th reg. N.I., is extended for two months.

Lieut. D. Montgomery, 7th reg. It. cav., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

14. The leave to proceed to sea, granted in March last, to Lieut. C. B. Patton of artillery, is cancelled at his request.

Lieut. H. B. Doveton, 4th reg. Lt. Cav. to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. W. Shaw, 10th reg. N.I., to sea, for the recovery of his health, for ten months.

Mr. Assist.surg. Boyd, to the sea-coast, and eventually to sea, for the recovery of his health, for six months.

15. Lieut.col. J. Hazlewood, 2d N. V. B., to 10th Aug., to the presidency.

Maj. B. W. Dee, 1st batt. 20th reg., to 31st Oct., to Ellore.

Maj. R. Taylor, artillery, to 30th Sept., to Madopolam, on sick certificate.

Capt. H. Walpole, 1st batt. 20th reg., to 15th Oct., to the presidency.

Capt. A. Scott, 6th Lt. to 31st Dec. to do.

Capt. and M. B., Travancore subsidiary force, F.M. Whitehead, to 26th Oct. to do.

Capt. A. Bentley, vice corps, to 15th Aug. to do.

Capt. and Fort Adj., Masulipatam, H. Smith, to 31st July, to do.

Lieut. and Fort Adj. Srirangapatam, J. Robins, to 15th Sept., to do.

Lieut. W. Thomson, 2d batt. 1st reg. to 31st Oct., to Cuddapah and the presidency.

Lieut. W. Van Hoythuyzen, 1st batt. 4th reg., to the 18th Nov. to the sea-coast, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Lewis, 1st batt. 14th reg., to the 30th Sept. to the presidency.

Lieut. J. Hole, 1st batt. 25th reg., to the 21st Sept., to the sea-coast on sick certificate.

Lieut. S. Stuart, 23d batt. 1st reg., to the 8th July, to the presidency.

Lieut. and acting M. B. northern div. G. Jones, to the 18th Sept., to do. on sick certificate.

Lieut. C. Underwood, 2d regt. It. cav.

to the 1st Aug., to Jaulnah on sick certificate.

Lieut. T. Ball, 1st batt. 24th regt., to the 31st Aug., to the presidency on sick certificate.

Adj. S. Lewis, 3d N.V.B., to the 31st Aug. to ditto.

Surgeon M. Cordiner, invalid est., unlimited, to Nellore.

Conduc. M. Leonard, pub. cattle dept., to the 31st July, to the presidency on sick certificate.

20. Major T. Webster, 4th regt. N. I., has been permitted, by the government at the Isle of France, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Capt. J. Carnac, 5th regt. N. I., has been permitted, by the government at Bombay, to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to England, on sick certificate.

21. Lieut. D. Maitland, 19th regt. N. I., to Bombay for three months.

25. Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 10th regt. N. I., to sea on sick certificate, for six months.

28. Capt. C. Swanston, 12th regt. N. I., to Calcutta on his private affairs, for three months.

Aug. 5. Capt. S. C. Lynn, 1st batt. 10th regt., to the 10th Sept. to Pondicherry.

Lieut. and Qr. mas. T. Bennett, 1st batt. artil., to the 15th Oct. to Bangalore.

Lieut. G. Norman, 1st batt. 9th regt., to the 2nd Sept., to the presidency.

Lieut. C. G. T. Chauvel, 2d batt. 4th regt., to the 10th Oct., to Bangalore.

Ensign E. Servant, 2d batt. 24th regt., to the 1st Sept., to the presidency on sick certificate.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.*

Government Notice: Public Department.—The Governor in council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter of this date to the board of superintendence for the college of Fort St. George, with a list of the gentlemen who appeared before the board at the general examination held last month, arranged according to their merit.

Extract of a letter to the board of superintendence for the college of Fort St. George, dated 25th July 1820.

The Governor in council has much satisfaction in conferring the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees on Mr. G. R. Gosling and Mr. W. E. Fullerton, and in admitting them into public employment, for which the success with which they have pursued their studies has so highly qualified them. Mr. Gosling's attainments in Telugu and Marhatta, which are the fruit of fourteen months' application, place him on a level with the most dis-

tinguished scholars whom the institution has produced.

The Governor in council observes with pleasure that Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mr. S. C. Clarke, and Mr. H. Fetherstone are considered to be fully qualified for the public service.

Agreeably to your recommendation, the Governor in council grants the higher rate of increased allowances to Mr. Bruce, to Mr. F. Lewin and to Mr. C. P. Brown, the other gentlemen above-named being already in the receipt of them.

The favourable mention that is made of Messrs. Stevenson, Eden, and Horsley, has not escaped the notice of the Governor in council.

List of the gentlemen examined.

1st class	1st Mr. Gosling	April 21, 1819
Ditto..	2d — Fullerton	Feb. 25, 1818
2d class	3d — Bruce	April 15, 1818
Ditto..	4th — Clarke	Sept. 23, 1818
Ditto..	5th — Fetherstone	Aug. 5, 1818
Ditto..	6th — Lewin	Jan. 25, 1819
Ditto..	7th — Brown	Aug. 13, 1817
3d class	8th — Stevenson	Aug. 5, 1819
Ditto..	9th — Eden	June 23, 1819
Ditto..	10th — Horsley	April 15, 1818
Ditto..	11th — Dallas	June 23, 1819
Ditto..	12th — Clementson	July 22, 1817
Ditto..	13th — Bushby	July 9, 1817
Ditto..	14th — Blair	Sept. 9, 1818
Ditto..	15th — Grant	July 22, 1817
Ditto..	16th — Wroughton	June 23, 1819

Published by order of the hon. the Gov. in council.

D. H. HILL, Sec. to Govt.
Fort St. George, July 25, 1820.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

In consequence, as it would appear, of the prevalence of the southerly winds this year, aided by the late storm, the sand of the beach between the fort and custom-house has been washed away to some considerable depth, so as to make part of the beach road impassable: the sea had made a great and rapid impression close to the northern part of the bulwork, which in consequence it has been found necessary to extend; the mischief there will thus be stopped, and probably the change of the monsoon may restore the other part of the beach to its former state.

—*Mad. Govt. Gazette, July 27th.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 25. Brig. Admiral Drury, C. Tacket, from Trincomallee and Negapatam.

26. Brig. Fanny, Smith, from Port Louis and Pondicherry.

27. Ship Indian Trader, Ford, from Batavia 21st, and Bencoolen 29th June. *Passengers:* For Madras; G. Pratt, Esq; Messrs. M. Zorale, G. Gregory, S. Ara-

* See our last Number, p. 71.

toon, and J. Satoore, Armenian merchants. For Bengal, Capt. A. Roy and Chivers; Lieut. O'Brien; G. Zorabe, Esq.; Mr. J. Lockett; 29 troops and followers of 20th N. I. of the local corps, and Maunet Humencar, Malay prince.

Ship Lady Banks, Cappin, from London 16th March.

29. Ship Partridge, Betham, from Gravesend 2d April.

30. Ship Moosapha, Hurst, from Bombay 16th July.

Ship Lady Nugent, Swanston, from Liverpool 18th March.

31. Ship Woodford, Chapman, from England 15th April.

Aug. 2. Ship Alfred, Wilkinson, from Portsmouth 9th Jan., Cape 27th June.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Wilkinson and daughter, Capt. E. Wilkinson, Mr. C. Clemons cadet, for Madras; Messrs. Macan, Alexander, Sheil, Gore, and Smith, cadets for Bengal.

Ship Sally, Boitody, from Boston 12th April.

3. Ship Coromandel, Hunter, from London 20th April.

Ship David Scott, Harrington, from London 22d April.

4. Ship Charles Mills, Jackson, from London 11th April.

6. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Broodfoot, from Port Jackson and Batavia.

7. Ship Robarts, Kemp, from Calcutta 20th July.

10. Ship Glorioso, Patterson, from Bombay 27th July.

15. Ship Fame, Eastgate, from Calcutta 13th July.

16. Ship East Indian, Hogg, from Cape of Good Hope 4th July.

H. C. Ship Minto, Crisdale, from Bencool 12th July.

19. Ship Cerberus, Ronaldson, from London 24th Feb.

Ship Upton Castle, Surpitch, from Bombay 8th Aug.

21. H. M. hired ship Borodina, transport, Marshall, from Trincomallee 19th Aug.

23. Brig Victoria, Gonsalves, from Coorings 9th June.

H. C. surveying brig Sophia, Court, from Bencool 12th July.

26. Ship Wellington, Maxwell, from Calcutta 6th Aug.

Sept. 7. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from London in 90 days.

Departures.

July 21. Ship Waterloo, Lovell for Calcutta.

Brig Anna Catherine, Ondschoorn, for Trincomallee.

22. Ship Alexander, Rodgers, for Calcutta.

Brig Tagus, Meylor, for ditto.

H. M. schooner Cochin, Terryan, on a cruise.

30. Grab ship Futta Alradood, Richardson, for Penang.

Aug. 1. Ship Venus, Dawson, to the eastward.

2. Brig Four Sisters, Stunt, to the Northern ports.

Ship Edward Strettel, Baldston, for Manila.

3. H. C. ship Duke of York, Campbell, for China.

H. C. ship Prince Regent, Innes, for ditto.

4. Ship Indian Trader, Ford, for Calcutta.

Ship Mustapha, Hurst, for ditto.

Ship Alfred, Wilkinson, for ditto.

6. Ship Lady Nugent, Swanston, for Calcutta.

7. Ship Partridge, Betham, for Calcutta.

9. Ship Robarts, Kemp, for Bombay and Muscat.

10. Brig Fanny, Smith, for Isle of France.

12. Ship Charles Mills, Jackson, for Calcutta.

Ship Glorioso, Patterson, for ditto.

15. Ship Lord Wellington, Hill, for Cuddalore and London.

17. Ship Lady Banks, Cappin, for Calcutta.

19. H. C. ship Minto, Crisdale, for ditto.

Ship Cerberus, Ronaldson, for ditto.

American ship Sally, Bortody, for ditto.

22. Brig Sweepstakes, Frisbie, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

H. M. ship Leander, Richardson, on a cruise.

Ship Britannia, Snoball, for Malay coast, Penang, and China.

23. Ship Upton Castle, Surpitch, for Calcutta.

25. Ship East Indian, Hogg, for Coringa.

Schooner, Princess Charlotte, Philip, for Pondicherry.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At Tanjore, the lady of Rev. C. Mead, missionary in Travancore, of a daughter.

22. At Bareilly, Mrs. H. J. F. Berkeley, of a son.

July 14. At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. Holroyd, commanding the resident's escort of a son.

15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Wm. Welliton, esq. of the Madras medical establishment, of a son and heir.

16. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wigan, of a son.

17. At Madras, the lady of W. Scot, esq., of a son.

19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Morphett, H. M.'s 53d regt., of a daughter.

21. At St. Thomé, Mrs. H. Chapman, of a son.

27. At Tranquebar, the wife of a drummer, of four children (one boy and three girls); the boy was born dead, the girls

alive, but they died one day after the other, and the poor drummer who had four children born on the 27th, had none of them left on the 31st.

Aug. 3. The lady of Jas. Cochrane, esq. C. S. of a son.

7. At Quilloa, the lady of Lieut.col. Moleworth, of the 13d Native Regt of a son.

9. Mrs. Cleghorn of a son.

13. At the Mount, the lady of Lieut. M'Kruzie, of the H. C. artil. of a son.

19. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Cecil of a daughter.

Lately, Mrs. S. La Fontaine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 22. Lieut. Bogle, 2d batt. 10th regt. N. I., to Miss Carset Harrison, the daughter of the late Lieut.col. Munt, C. B. Madras caval.

23. At St. George's church, by the venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, Wil. Oliver, esq., of the Madras civil service, to Miss Z. M. Sherson, second daughter of R. Sherson, esq.

DEATHS.

May 13. On the march from Hussingabad to Asseerchur, Maj. H. Boscawen, commanding the 2d batt. 27th regt. N. I., of the cholera morbus.

27. At Hussingabad, Lieut. Jas. Grier, 1st batt. 2d regt. Bengal inf. This officer at the storm of the fort of Doorboon in Oude, in 1817, by his gallant conduct, while leading his comp. into the breach, excited the admiration of the whole detachment. He has been carried off by a severe illness in the 24th year of his age, and his loss is lamented by every individual in the batt. to which he belonged.

June 4. At Kullianly of the cholera morbus, Capt. Jas. Garling, 11th regt. N. I. In this officer the service has lost a zealous, active, and intelligent officer, the remembrance of whose excellent qualities and amiable manners will make a lasting impression upon the minds of his numerous friends and acquaintances.

9. In camp at Kallodhee, after a severe illness which he bore with much fortitude, Alex. Stewart, Esq. of Stenton, late Capt. commanding the 2d batt. 3d regt. This lamented officer received a severe wound in action with the enemy in 1811, from the effects of which he continued to suffer throughout the remainder of his life.—He was actively employed during the whole of the arduous campaigns of 1803 and 4 in the Mahratta country under Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington) and the late Col. Wallace. Strict and honorable in his principles, his conduct was marked by an anxious and ardent zeal to discharge efficiently every duty entrusted to him.

11. Mr. Geo. Nicholl, in a fit of delirium, aged 30.

19. At Tanjore, Hans Gordon, Esq. surg. on this establishment.

July 7. At Masulipatam of a bilious fever, Lieut. R. B. Hedges, 22d regt. N. I. sincerely regretted by those who knew him.

14. At Seroor, of the spasmodic cholera, Lieut.col. Montague Cosby, commanding a brigade of cav. and the troops at that station.

23. At Vellore, at the commanding officer's house, Mr. Surgeon John Rich, of the 2d batt. 14th regt. N. I. of a fit of apoplexy. A gentleman whose loss will long be severely deplored by every person who had the pleasure of knowing him; able in his profession, attentive and kind to his patients, honourable and upright in every part of his character; leaving a widow and infant, with a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament the premature death of a truly worthy man.

27. Of the cholera morbus, Mrs. E. Meyer, widow of the late Rev. Meyer of the Dutch church of Negapatam, in the 73d year of her age. This worthy lady has left a widow and daughter, and a number of friends to deplore her loss.

30. At Mr. Lewcock's house, in the Black Town, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Lane, aged 20 years and 6 months. The loss of this excellent young man is most sincerely regretted by his relations, friends and acquaintances.

— Mary Anne Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Hy. Harper, chaplain at Hyderabad, aged 21 months.

31. Mr. E. A. J. Kennedy, aged 30 years and 3 months, the only son of the late Maj. Kennedy, and son-in-law of Mr. N. J. Goulamier; his remains were deposited in the Roman Catholic chapel at the Lux, leaving a young widow and an infant daughter, and a large family to bemoan their irreparable loss.

— Of a paralytic fit, with which he was attacked on the 21st July, Mr. Jas. Brown, master of the Vepery academy; an institution he had conducted for more than 20 years. Mr. Brown has left a widow and a young family, totally unprovided for.

Aug. 3. Angelica, the infant daughter of Mr. A. La Fontaine.

5. At Madras, after a tedious and lingering illness, which he bore with truly christian resignation and fortitude, at the advanced age of 71 years, 50 of which had been passed at Madras, in the service of the hon. East-India Company, Lieut.gen. F. Torrens, of the Madras establishment, sincerely regretted by the circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom the warm friendliness of his character and the mild benevolence of his disposition were inti-

mately known, as well as by the numerous individuals in really necessitous circumstances who were the objects of his private bounty; his remains were interred at the usual hour on Sunday morning the 6th inst. with the honors due to his rank, in the burying-ground of St. Mary's Church. He has left to Sir Hen. Torrens, K. C. B. (a very distant relation), the sum of £20,000.

7. At Masulipatam, of a bilious fever, Lieut. R. H. Hodges, 22d regt. N. I., sincerely regretted by those who knew him.

10. At the presidency, Laura, the wife of Geo. Lys, Esq., aged 37.

— At Kalladjee, Capt. W. Chatfield, sen. officer in charge of the 1st regt. L. C., much regretted by his brother officers.

11. At the Ram Ghaut, Lieut. J. B. Mercier, of the 2d N. I., and adj. of the 2d batt. pioneers; an officer in whom benevolence of heart and constant cheerfulness of temper combined to form a character equally beloved and respected. His brother officers, numerous friends and acquaintances, must feel in the announcement of this intelligence, that one has gone from among them whose place cannot easily be supplied.

15. In the 38th year of his age, Rich. Jebb, Esq. LL.D., barrister at law, and master in equity of the hon. the supreme court of judicature at Madras, and chief commissioner of the court of requests. To pourtray the moral excellences which distinguished this most worthy man is what an afflicted friend now humbly attempts

————— "To remember all his virtues,
And shew mankind that goodness was his care."

Every quality which endears man to his fellows was eminently possessed by the deceased; he had virtue, and gentleness, and honour in their utmost extent. He was wise and humble, learned and diffident, just and true. His extensive literary and classical knowledge rendered his conversation always agreeable, and his meekness and friendliness of heart made him by his associates esteemed, and by his friends beloved. He has left a destitute widow to bemoan that loss, which his many friends deplore. The writer of this was for many years his intimate acquaintance, and the character now described of the deceased is one, not which affection only prompts, but which sacred truth attests, as society will not fail to acknowledge.

"Goodness and he fill up one monument."

18. At Bangalore, Lieut. and adj. G. J. Horn, 1st batt. 5th regt. N. I. An officer who, to the finest feelings of integrity and honor, united the highest degree of benevolence, sincerity and kindness of heart.

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His death will be lamented by all who knew him, and his brother officers have to deplore the loss of a friend, who was endeared to them by every feeling of attachment, regard and esteem.

21. In the Madras roads, departed this life, Maj. C. H. Powell, of the 25th regt. Madras N. I., aged 39. Few men have performed their career through life with equal felicity. His principles were so rigidly correct, his feelings so nicely imbued with and governed by good sense, and his conduct and manners so distinctly formed from those qualities, that in all varieties of station, whether as the subaltern, the commanding officer, the staff officer, the husband, or the father, he was in excellence singularly pre-eminent.

27. Robert Conway, infant son of Wm. Scott, Esq., aged 2.

28. After a lingering illness, which she bore with a truly christian resignation, Mrs. Mary D'Sena, the wife of Mr. Lewis D'Sena, aged 34 years; a woman esteemed by all her family, friends and acquaintances, for her virtues and amiable manners, and by whom her loss is most sincerely, and deservedly regretted; she left behind her a disconsolate husband and 9 children to bewail their severe and irreparable loss.

Sept. 2. At Masulipatam, Chas. Cornelius Thomas, the infant son of Capt. James Wahab, aged four years and one month.

Lately, On board H. M. ship *Leander*, of the spasmodic cholera, S. Stow, Esq., flag lieutenant to his Exc. Rear-Admiral Sir Hy. Blackwood, Bart., in the 18th year of his age, much regretted by his brother officers.

BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

General Orders, Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1820.

The hon. the Governor in council, advertent to the general order by his Exc. the right hon. the Governor-gen. in council, dated the 5th of March 1814, for the establishment of regimental schools, and feeling anxious to extend to the European corps under this presidency every encouragement for the support of an institution, so eminently calculated to promote the welfare of the individual, and the character and interest of the service, is pleased to grant the undermentioned allowances in support of them, from the 1st of Jan. last; the distribution of the amount being left to the discretion of commanding officers, subject to the sanction and approbation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief: it being however understood that the head master's salary shall not exceed twenty rupees per month, *viz.*

	Rs.	Q.	R.
His Majesty's reg. per month	61	2	66
Hon. Company's reg. of artil. do.	60	0	0
The two troops of horse artil.			
when together per month	30	0	0
Do. do. when separate, each			
per do	20	0	0
Hon. Company's European reg.			
of inf. per do	80	0	0

The following monthly stoppages are to be made from the pay of such men as may be received into the school, to constitute a fund for the supply of books, slates, stationery, &c., the attendance at which is to be entirely voluntary, and on no account are compulsory means to be used, to oblige individuals to avail themselves of the benefits of an institution, the admittance into which they should be taught to consider as the reward of merit.

Monthly Stoppages.

Horse Artillery.

	Rs.	Q.	R.
Sergeants	1	2	0
Corporals	1	0	0
Bombardiers and Gunners	0	3	0

Foot Artillery.

	Rs.	Q.	R.
Sergeants	1	0	0
Corporals	0	3	0
Bombardiers and Gunners	0	2	50

King's and European Regiments.

	Rs.	Q.	R.
Sergeants	0	3	00
Corporals	0	2	50
Privates	0	2	00

The management and disbursement of the school fund are to be under the inspection and controul of the commanding officer of the corps, who will adopt every requisite precaution to procure its faithful appropriation to the purposes for which it is designed. The head masters of the respective schools are, without any additional allowance, to keep the accounts incident to the school fund.

The officer in command of the corps will order such periodical examinations into the state of the school as he may deem proper, and will also enact such rules as may be required to promote the object in view, and to preserve order and decorum; copies of which regulations, and of any additions or alterations made from time to time, are to be furnished for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

On the 1st of Jan. of every year, a list of the scholars received into the school during the past twelve months, specifying the dates of admission and dismissal, what they have been taught, and the extent of their progress, is to be transmitted to head-quarters, accompanied by concise observations on the general state of the school, that, by an inspection of it, the Commander-in-chief may be able to judge in what degree the institutions have ef-

fecting the end for which they were established.

But as all institutions of this nature will ultimately prove unsuccessful, if not zealously upheld by the subordinate authorities, and more especially by those under whose immediate controul and superintendence the whole system is to be carried into execution, the Governor in Council earnestly hopes that all the intermediate authorities will co-operate to promote the success of so useful a measure; and that in particular the officer commanding, and all the officers of the corps, prompted by a sense of duty to their country, and to the service, and of humanity to the soldier, will exert themselves to make him sensible of the advantages which are placed within his reach, as well as to excite in him a desire to acquire a knowledge of those duties and principles of conduct, which afford the best security for fidelity to his employers, and obedience to the laws of his country.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such further orders, as he may think proper for carrying the foregoing measures into effect, and for regulating subordinate details.

MAJ. GEN. L. SMITH AND SIR W. G. KEIR.

Gen. Orders; Bombay Castle, 16th August.

The hon. the Governor in Council announces to the army the appointment, on the 15th ultimo, by his Exc. the most noble the Commander-in-chief in India, of Maj. gen. Lionel Smith, C.B., to the staff of the army of this presidency, in the room of Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K.M.T., transferred to the staff of Fort William.

Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir was placed on the Bombay staff on the 24th of Jan. 1817; since which period the Governor in Council has had occasion to avail himself of his professional talents in the command of the field force in Guzerat, in 1817, on an expedition against the Sawant Warree principality, in 1819, in Cutch in the same year, and recently against the Joassnee pirates in the Gulph of Persia; in each of which important services the Government expressed its applause of the ability and zeal which marked the Maj. gen.'s qualifications for command.

In advertent to those testimonials of approbation which have been bestowed on Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, while in command of detachments of the Bombay army, the reputation of which he has contributed so materially to enhance, the Governor in Council cannot allow of the Maj. gen.'s removal from the Bombay staff without an assurance of his high respect and esteem for the private and public character of that distinguished officer; and

recording his sense of the gallantry and order with which he has uniformly devoted his exertions to the promotion of the public interests.

By order of the hon. the Governor in Council, J. B. SIMSON, Sec. to Govt.

AUGMENTATION AND ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ARMY.*

Gen. Orders, May 24, 1820.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following augmentation and arrangements be made in the army of this presidency:—

One reg. of Native Cavalry to be raised; to consist of three squadrons or six troops, on the same organization with the cav. regts. now on this establishment.

One reg. of Native Infantry to be added to the inf. of the line, to be called the twelfth, and to consist of two batts. of 850 rank and file each, of which one is to serve as a marine batt. on the plan of the 11th reg.

The Portuguese militia and Surat local corps to be disbanded; and two extra batts. of 700 rank and file each, with a commandant and adj. to each, from the line, to be raised in their room, enlisted for general service.

All the batts. of the line to be reduced to 850 rank and file each. To give effect to this resolution, it is not intended that the men actually in service be discharged without their consent, but the reduction is to be accomplished by stopping recruiting, by granting their discharge to such as may desire it, and by filling up the additional marine reg. and the extra batts., by volunteers from the present regts. of the line.

The augmentation is to have effect from the 4th of this month; the date from which the Portuguese militia and Surat local corps are to be disbanded, will be hereafter announced.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to adopt the subsidiary arrangements necessary to give effect to these resolutions.

By order of the hon. the Governor in Council, J. B. SIMSON, Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 13. Capt. Wm. Miles, of the 2d bat. 10th reg., appointed acting resident in Cutch, vice MacMurdo, deceased.

18. Maj. F. D. Ballantyne, of the 1st bat. of the 1st or grenadier reg., agent with the Guicawar tributaries in Kattywar and Myhee Catta.

23. Mr. D. A. Blanc, to be second assist. to the collector of the eastern Zillah north of the Myhee.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, to be second assist.

to the collector of the western Zillah north of the Myhee.

Mr. Alex. Bell, to be third assist. to the collector in the northern Concan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Field Force in Cutch.

May 18. Maj. Stannus, assist. adj. gen., and Capt. Wilson, assist. q. r. mast. gen. of the Baroda subsidiary force, attached to the field force assembling in Cutch.

Aug. 23. Lieut. Thos. Remon, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief with a view of being employed with the field force in Cutch.

Tannah.

Aug. 23. Lieut. col. J. A. Kempe, relieved from the command of the invalid garrison of Tannah, and placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Stores.

May 17. Capts. R. Thew and R. Foster, of artil., appointed respectively first and second deputy commissioners of stores at the presidency.

Baroda.

May 13. Capt. Wm. Perkins, 2d bat. 10th reg., appointed postmaster at Baroda, and placed under the orders of the resident.

Lieut. D. W. Shaw, of the 2d bat. 10th reg., appointed to command the escort of the resident at Baroda, vice Inglis.

Rank in the Army.

May 24. Senior Maj. W. Gilbert to be lieut. col., vice Fallon, deceased, 11th Dec. 1819.

Aug. 12. Lieut. col. W. D. Sealy to take rank; date of rank 9th Oct. 1819.

15. Senior Maj. John A. Kempe to be lieut. col., vice McClintock, invalided; date of rank 13th Aug. 1820.

Native Infantry.

3d Reg.—Aug. 12. Lieut. col. J. C. McClintock, of the 1st bat. 3d reg. N.I., is placed on the invalid establishment at his own request, having represented his inability to perform the active duties of his profession after a period of twenty-five years of uninterrupted service in this country.

4th Reg.—Aug. 15. Senior Capt. Wm. Grant to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. capt.) Jas. Keith to be capt., vice Kempe, promoted, 13th Aug. 1820.

5th Reg.—May 24. Capt. A. Gibson to be maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. Long to be capt., vice Gilbert promoted, do. do.

7th Reg.—May 17. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jas. Inverarity to be capt., and Ens. F. Jones to be lieut., in succession to McMardo, deceased; date of rank 29th April 1820

* See the Bombay military appointments, &c., in our last number; particularly in pp. 79, 80, and 82.

9th Reg.—Aug. 4. Lieut. J. H. M. Boyken, of the 1st bat. 9th reg. N.I., nominated to act as adj. to that bat. until further orders from the lat inst.

12. Maj. R. A. Willis, Capt. M. Soppitt, and Lieut. A. P. Le Messurier to take rank, vice Sealy promoted; date of rank 9th Oct. 1819.

Capt. A. B. Campbell, and Lieut. T. R. Gordon, to take rank, vice Anderson deceased; do. do. 15th Oct. 1819.

10th Reg.—May 24. Lieut. R. Bulkley to take rank, vice Nash, promoted 2d June 1819.

11th Reg.—Aug. 4. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. W. Gillum of the 2d bat. 11th reg. N.I., appointed to officiate as qr. mast. to that bat. until further orders from the 27th ultimo.

Ordinance.

May 13. Sub Conductor Carpenter to act in the situation of conductor until further orders.

Medical Establishment.

May 17. The hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that a third member shall be appointed, provisionally, to the medical board of this presidency, is pleased to nominate superintending surg. Sproule to that situation.

Aug 11. The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assist. surg. Arden to the medical duties of the hon. Company's cruiser Thetis.

19. The hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that the charge of the medical establishment at Poorbunder shall be reduced to its former standard of a native assistant, Surg. Aitkin will repair to the presidency at the earliest opening of the season.

FURLONGHS.

May 11. The furlough to the Persian Gulph, granted to Capt. E. H. Willock, of artil., in Dec. last, is extended to a further period of six months.

24. Lieut. Jas. A. Crosby, 2d bat. 5th reg. N.I., to sea, on sick certificate, for six months.

Aug. 3. To England on private affairs, Lieut. A. Dunbabin, 11th reg. N.I., for three years.

4. Capt. Stephen Whitehill, 3d reg. N.C., and Maj. of Brig. at Kairah, to England, on sick certificate for three years.

7. Lieut. A. N. Riddell, Assist. paymaster in Guzerat; and Capt. A. W. Brown, barrack-master in the southern division of Guzerat, to remain at the presidency until the end of this month.

Lieut. Chas. Richardes, 2d bat. 6th reg. N.I., to sea, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

9. Lieut. J. Cameron, 1st bat. 12th

reg. Madras N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for ten months.

To England, Lieut. col. Robt. Lewis, qr. mast. gen. of the army.

12. Capt. C. Davis, 2d bat. 8th reg. N.I., to Hyderabad on private affairs, from the 1st of Sept. to the 20th of Oct. next.

23. Lieut. J. Morison, sub-assist. commissary on the Madras establishment, to sea, for the recovery of his health, for four months.

Lieut. John Saunders, 2d bat. 8th reg. N.I., to England, on sick certificate for three years.

SUCCESS OF THE CATCH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SCINDIANS.*

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Bombay, Sep. 12, 1820:—"While I was seeing the last of your goods on board last night, a vessel arrived in the harbour, having on board an officer from Cutch, who was the bearer of the official intelligence of the complete success of Sir Charles Colville's expedition against the Scindians. The expedition consisted of 12,000 men, commanded by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. From all I could glean of intelligence from the followers, it appeared there had been some hard fighting for five days, but it ended, as might be anticipated, from the imposing force sent against the Scindians. The moment the officer (who is one of the staff and an Irishman) landed, he set out for Government House to inform Lady Colville of the event, as it must be supposed she was in a state of anxiety, her husband being the commander, and her brother and her uncle, Colonel T. Blair, being also in the expedition. At daylight this morning orders arrived from Government House to secure a passage and private cabin for the officer in the ship which takes this to England, but there was no such accommodation, as the cabins were all full; and as another vessel will not sail from thence before ten days, and this will be off to-day, the chance is, you will have this letter at least six weeks before the officer can reach England with the official intelligence."—*Dublin Morning Post*, Jan. 20.

COMMERCE—CHOLERA.

"All kinds of European produce are a drug here, particularly fine goods; and rum, brandy, and geneva are for a song. The cholera has rather abated, but still rages in a frightful manner."—*Extract from letter of Sep. 12, ut supra.*

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held pursuant

* See ante under head of "British India."

to advertisement, on Thursday the 10th inst., when the honorable the Governor took the chair as president of the institution.

The object of the meeting was to consider some propositions from the managing committee, for the further extension of native education. After some interesting discussion of the propositions, it was agreed that the education of natives should be made a separate branch of the institution; that a separate committee, to consist of the present managing committee, with a certain number of native directors should be formed, and a separate fund be raised for this exclusive purpose; that the design should be, to improve existing native schools, and establish others; that the instruction should be conveyed primarily in the languages of the country, and that the attention of the native school committee should be specially directed to the preparing and publishing suitable books of instruction in the native languages, it being no part of the design, however, to publish religious books.

A subscription book was immediately opened, in which the governor inserted his name for a most handsome donation and subscription, which was liberally seconded by all the gentlemen present. The resolutions of the meeting are now printing, previous to the subscription paper being generally circulated, when we have no doubt the benevolence of the inhabitants, both European and natives, will be generously displayed in promoting the views of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of the provinces subject to this government.

We congratulate the public on the design now submitted to them, and we admire the sound discretion manifest in the resolutions, and the spirit of zeal and unanimity with which they were adopted. There can be no doubt, we would hope, on the duty and policy of affording the means of useful knowledge to the natives, and we believe this object could not be better attained than by the proposals now offered. The society have for some time been anxious to take up the subject more extensively, but neither their original rules, nor their means were adequate to undertake it; it will now form altogether a separate branch of that excellent institution. The committee will find many great difficulties, in the want not only of competent masters and useful books, but in the means of preparing and publishing the latter, as this presidency affords nothing like the facilities obtainable either at Calcutta or Madras; but the committee possess men of acknowledged talents and industry, and we have not the slightest doubt of their perseverance, nor of the ultimate success of their design.—*Bom. Cour. Aug. 19,*

We noticed in our last the proceedings of the Education Society on the 10th inst. and we have now the satisfaction of publishing the whole of the resolutions. It is with much pleasure we observe, that the principal object of the separate branch of the society is the preparation and publication of school books for the instruction of the natives; a measure highly requisite for perfecting the plan of that excellent institution, as any attempt to improve existing native schools, or to establish others, would be very inefficient without a provision of proper books in the languages of the country. We also observe with great satisfaction, that in carrying on this laudable design, it is intended to request the co-operation of the natives themselves; a co-operation in which, we feel persuaded, the respectable native inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies will emulate the admirable example shewn at Calcutta and Madras, where all classes and casts have cordially united in an undertaking so well calculated "for the more general diffusion of knowledge among the inhabitants of India."

General Meeting.—At a general meeting of the subscribers of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, convened in pursuance of a resolution of the special meeting of the 22d July, and held at St. Thomas's church, on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1820, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor, in the chair,

1. The secretary read the proceedings of the special meeting of the managing committee of the 22d of July. Resolved, That it is expedient that some further steps be taken by this society for the providing of native school books, and improvement of native schools, as a separate branch of the institution.

2. That the design be to assist and improve existing schools, and to establish and support any further schools which may be requisite, with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of India, subject to the government of Bombay.

3. That the schools be primarily for the conveyance of knowledge in the language of the country.

4. That the attention of this branch of the institution be specially directed to the providing suitable books of instruction for the use of native schools, in the several languages, English as well as Asiatic, and to afford assistance in the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of other works, which may be deemed useful by the committee.

5. That it form no part of the design of this branch of the institution to furnish religious books.

6. That donations and annual subscriptions be solicited from Europeans and

natives for carrying into effect the preceding resolutions, and that the sums thus accruing shall be applied exclusively and entirely to the aforesaid object, and be annually accounted for in the general report.

7. That a separate committee be formed for carrying into effect the above purposes, to be called 'The Native School and School-Book Committee,' and to consist of the managing committee for the time being, and twelve additional members, being natives and subscribers to the Native School and School-Book fund.

8. That the native directors be four Parsees, four Musselmans, and four Hindoos, to be elected by the native subscribers, on the principle of the 9th standing regulation.

9. That an European and native be appointed to act as the secretaries to this branch of the institution, who shall report their proceedings to the secretary of the society.

10. That Dr. Taylor be appointed the European secretary, and that a native be appointed by the native subscribers.

11. That it be left to the discretion of the Native school and School-Book committee to adopt such measures as may appear practicable and expedient for accomplishing the objects above stated; the existing regulations of the society, as far as they are applicable, being considered as the basis by which the committee shall regulate their proceedings.

12. That the above resolutions be printed and published in the English and native languages under the direction of the native School and School-Book committee.

13. Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the hon. the Governor, for his condescension in taking the chair at the meeting, and in the interest he has kindly expressed in the success of the institution. HENRY DAVIS, Secretary.—*Bom. Cour. Aug. 26.*

HEROES OF CORREYGAUM.

We have heard with pleasure the high compliment paid the heroes of Correygaum, by his Excellency the Governor in council, voting, that a monument be erected on the spot, at the public expense, in commemoration of that glorious and most unequal contest; and of handing down to posterity the bright example of the officers and men who fell therein, by recording their names, with a suitable inscription, on the monument, in English, Persian, and Mahratta.—*Bombay Courier.*

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated 2d April 1820.

You, no doubt, have read of the gallant defence made by a small body of our troops in the village of Correygaum. This

achievement government determined on commemorating; and with a view to its accomplishment, solicited designs for a monument. In this lottery, Capt. Justinian Nutt, of the engineers, took a ticket, and was fortunate enough to draw the prize: his plan having been selected. The consequence, however, is, that Capt. Nutt will be debarred for another season from returning to England, and must remain in the neighbourhood of Correygaum until the monument is finished; which will not be before the middle of next year.—*Orig. Com. to As. Jour.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GOV. HOUSE.

On Monday evening the hon. the Gov. gave an entertainment in celebration of the birth day of his present Majesty. The pleasure created in contemplating the good taste, which is shown in the alterations now in progress at Government House, was greatly augmented on this occasion by viewing all the elegance, beauty, and fashion of the settlement assembled together, and enjoying the social pleasures of the evening.—*Bom. Cour. Aug. 19.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 7. Ship Marquis of Huntley, M'Leod, from London 5th March.

Ship Dunira, Hamilton, from London 6th March.

Ship John Bannerman, Hunter, from Calcutta 4th April.

13. Ship Phoenix, Weynton, from London 15th March.

15. Ship Milford, Horwood, from Calcutta 20th March.

19. Arab ship Hasmaney, Mahomed Jaffar, from Muscat 29th May.

21. Ship Alexander, Rogers, from Bussorah 1st June.

July 1. Ship Mozaffer, Hurst, from Bussorah 20th May.

14. Sandaring, Lindsay, from Calcutta 15th March.

15. Portuguese ship Marquis d'Anjaga, Silveira, from Rio de Janeiro.

16. Ship Susan, Collingwood, from China.—*Passengers:* Lieut. col. Gifford, and Mr. T. Brooks, Mrs. S. Brooks, Miss Esther Brooks, Miss Eliz. Brooks, and Mrs. Faith Cameron, proceeding to Trincomallee.

18. Ship Eliza, Firth, from Mauritius 27th June.

27. Ship Canning, Patterson, from England 4th March.

Ship Lady Melville, Stewart, from do. 4th March.

Aug. 16. Ship Brothers, Stamp, from London.

Departures.

June 3. Ship Syren, M'Donnell, to

Calcutta.—*Passenger*: H. W. Hobhouse, Esq. civil service.

4. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Briggs, to Palo Penang and China.—*Passengers*: T. M. Keate, Esq., Dr. Gall, and Capt. Sharpe.

5. Ship Volunteer, Waterman, to Calcutta.—*Passenger*: Capt. Poyle.

8. Ship Eliza, Woodhead, to Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

12. H. C. cruiser Teignmouth, Capt. Maughan, to the Persian Gulf.

13. Portuguese ship Triunfo Americano, Morim, to Penang and China.

Ditto ship Pombinha de Lisboa, Joze Maurcirco dos Santos, to Macao.

Ship Futtay Alvadood, Richardson, to Madras and to the coast of Java.

July 15. Ship Mozaffer, Hurst, to Madras and Calcutta.

17. Company's cruiser Ternate, Capt. Pruett, to the Persian Gulf.

25. Ship Marquis of Huntly, M'Leod, to Bengal.—*Passengers*: Lieut. M'Donald, Mrs. M'Leod, and Mrs. Reid.

Ship Dunira, Hamilton, to Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Lieuts. Shaw, Thomas, and Jones.

Ship Cornwallis, Graham, to Red Sea.

27. Ship Angelica, Crawford, to Persian Gulf.

Ship Phatisatam, Tyeb, to Malabar coast.

Ship Glorioso, Patterson, to Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Major and Mrs. Tucker.

29. H. C. Surveying ship Discovery, Hardy, to Persian Gulf.

Ship Royal Charlotte, Burrell, to Penang and China.

Aug. 8. Ship Upton Castle, Surpitch, to Madras and China.

14. Ship Blendon Hall, Greig, to England.

24. Ship Lady Melville, Stewart, for Bengal and China.

Ship Canning, Patterson, for ditto.

BIRTHS.

May 14. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. F. Patterson, of the Berar regular inf., of a son.

Aug. 20. At her house near Mazagon, the lady of Capt. A. Wegan Browne, B. M. S. D. G. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 22. By the Rev. J. Clow, Mr. Conductor W. Clark, commis. dep., to Mrs. Alice Hussey, widow of the late C. Hussey, clerk mil. auditor gen. office.

June 29. At St. Thomas's church, John Reid, Esq. of the hon. Company's ship Marquis of Huntly, to Miss Adelaide Maitland.

July 13. At St. Thomas's church, Lieut. col. H. Blair, of H. M.'s 67th regt., to Eliza, eldest daughter of T. Norris, Esq.

Aug. 17. By the Rev. J. Clow, of the kirk of Scotland at this Presidency, Mr. J. Byrne, conductor of ordnance, to Miss S. Grinlinton.

DEATHS.

May 14. At Kaira, of cholera morbus, aged three years, M. Isabella, second daughter of the Rev. S. Payne, chaplain on this establishment.

June 17. In camp, at Jaulnah, of a bilious fever, after an illness of three weeks, Thos. L. Starr, Esq., assist. surg. 1st. batt., 7th regt. M. N. I., universally esteemed and regretted.

20. At Boog, Cornet and Adj. J. B. Smith, H.M. 17th lt. dragoons, a young man whose excellent qualities had won the esteem of all who knew him.

Aug. 11. At her house, near the one mile stone Mazagon Road, Mrs. Mary Ann Byrne, a widow, whose maiden name was Edwards, and was a native of Chepstow, in Monmouthshire.

16. Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. T. Cooper, master of the Central School. This most amiable woman, by the gentleness of her manners, by the matronly care she took of the objects of her charge, and by the economy and diligence she displayed in managing the domestic concerns of the school, had conciliated the good-will and esteem of the society, at whose invitation she came to this country, and by whom her loss will be severely felt.

21. Sincerely and deservedly regretted, Mrs. Agnes Tunstall Razer, aged 27 years, the legitimate daughter of Capt. Peter Tunstall Wood, of Bishop Auckland, Newgate Street, in the county of Durham, leaving behind her a tender infant female child nearly three months old.

Lately, at Bangalore, head-quarters of the Mysore division, Lieut. G. H. Horn of the 1st. batt. 6th regt. M. N. I.

— Capt. P. Fraser of the 1st. batt., 7th regt. M. N. I.

CEYLON.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. M. S. Glenie to be principal of schools, vice the hon. and venerable Dr. Twistleton, Archdeacon of Colombo, who resigns.

HEALTH.

It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to state, that recent accounts from Trincomalle all concur in representing that station to be perfectly healthy; this is the more gratifying as the present is generally considered the most sickly part of the year. The violence of the spasmodic cholera which broke out on the Leander the day after she left Pondicherry had considerably abated.—*Mad. Gaz.* Aug. 5.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TANJORE.

Late yesterday evening, his Majesty's schooner *Cochin*, Capt. Twynam, arrived from Trincomalee on the 14th inst. She brings the distressing account of the total loss of the free trader, *Tanjore*, Capt. Dacre, by fire, off Batticaloa, on the evening of the 6th inst. The following particulars of this melancholy accident have been handed to us by one of the sufferers. The *Cochin* has brought up the passengers and officers of the ship, of which we subjoin a list; the crew remained at Trincomalee.

Capt. Dacre; Mr. Wardell, supercargo; Mr. Ibbetson, chief officer; Mr. Bryan, second officer; Mr. James, third ditto; and Mr. Ritchie, fourth ditto, of the late ship *Tanjore*; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Mowett; Mr. Thomas assist. surgeon; Rev. Mr. Mowett, missionary; Rev. Mr. Hole, ditto; Messrs. Pousonby, Campbell, Irwin, and Cox, cadets. For Bengal, Mr. Feucham and Mr. Dempster, assist. surgeon.

"Ship *Tanjore*, of London, Capt. Geo. Hall Dacre, commander, sailed from the Downs May 22, 1820, and lost sight of the coast of England May 31, 1820, and proceeded on her voyage to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, made the island of Ceylon, on Sunday Sept. 3, 1820. On the 5th Sept. about six p. m. anchored off Batticaloa river, and landed Sir Richard Otley, judge, the Rev. Mr. Browning, and Mrs. Browning.

"On the morning of the 6th Sep. weighed our anchor, dropped farther from the shore, and brought up again: employed sending off a native boat with passengers' baggage, together with Messrs. Oswin, Kettle, and Adam (a Ceylonese), also a black boy, servant to Sir Richard Otley; about one p. m. weighed with a light breeze from the eastward, and fine weather; stood along shore to the southward. At sun-set the sugar-loaf hill bore about S. S. W., the coin about S. W., half W., and the Baron's Cap W. by S., equally appearance with lightning. At about seven, shortened sail, heavy squalls, with rain and rived lightning. At about 8.30 p. m. felt the ship violently struck with lightning, and immediately she was discovered on fire in the main hold; stopped the scuppers, manned the pumps, sent the carpenters to scuttle the deck, and men to draw water and throw down the hold to extinguish the flames; but finding the fire and smoke increasing at all hatchways, and every appearance of the ship soon being in one body of fire, ordered the boats to be got ready, and succeeded with difficulty in hoisting out the yawl which was stowed in the long boat; hooked on the long boat, but the flames of fire from the main hatchway had communicated to

her and rendered her useless; a small four-oared boat, which was on the larboard quarter, was lowered; endeavoured to penetrate the between deck to get oars for the yawl, as also some bread and a little water, but the fire and smoke was such as to prevent us.

"A binnacle compass, a tin case containing the ship's papers, and box of dollars, marked —, that was in the poop cabin, were lowered into the boats, but not the smallest article of food or a drop of water could be procured. The quarter-deck by this time was in flames, and every person had now got into the boats (42 in number, the greater part half naked), with the exception of Thomas Phillips and John Williams, seamen, who were killed on board the ship by the lightning. We were now obliged to leave the ship for the safety of our lives, with only three oars, which were put in the small boat to tow the other.

"We shaped a course for the shore, but, from the light variable airs, and the ship at times approaching us, we were obliged to steer a variety of courses. At 10 p. m. saw the main and mizen masts go. We now stood W. S. W., at 10.30 the foremast went. The ship was now in one body of fire; pulled all night with the fire in sight, and saw it till 4 a. m. on the 7th Sept.; at 5 a. m. the daylight broke; saw nothing of the fire, but the smoke issuing from it. At 5.30 p. m. saw the land, at about 7 a. m. discovered a native boat in shore at anchor. At about 10, boarded her, all of us being much fatigued, and ascertaining that Trincomalee was about 16 miles distant, deemed it prudent to avail ourselves of this opportunity to arrive safe.

"An arrangement being made with the master of the boat, he got under weigh about noon, and towed us: and about 8 a. m., on the 8th, being in sight of Trincomalee flag-staff, and the wind unfavourable, dispatched the gig with Mr. Ibbetson, chief officer, and Mr. Wardell, supercargo, to Trincomalee, to report our situation, where they arrived at 11 a. m., and immediately boats were dispatched by Commissioner Upton, of his Majesty's dock-yard, from whom, and the gentlemen of the establishment, we experienced the greatest hospitality and kindness."—*Mad. Gaz. Extra. Sept. 18, 1820.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.

We have at length the pleasure to announce the arrival of the free trader, *Colombo*, at this place.—She left England on the 12th of March, and touched at the Mauritius, from which she has made a very short passage to Colombo, having left Port Louis on the 16th ult.—

There are no passengers.—*Ceylon Gaz.* as quoted by *Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Aug. 22, 1820.

DEATHS.

In the course of the last three years, it has been the painful duty of the editor of this paper to record the death of many gallant officers of the army serving in Ceylon, whose memory will live after them, so long as virtue and valour are dear to human nature; but never have we felt deeper regret in the exercise of this mournful task than we now do in announcing the loss which the public and his private friends have sustained, by the death of Capt. W. H. Cleather, of H. M.'s 1st Ceylon regt., which event took place at Colombo on the 26th inst., at the house of Maj. Delatre, deputy commissary gen. in Ceylon.

This much lamented officer was interred on the following morning with the military honours due to his rank, and his mortal remains were accompanied to the grave by the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. J. W. Carrington esq. member of council, all the civil servants of Government at Colombo, and most of the military officers belonging to this garrison.

Capt. Cleather arrived in Ceylon in the year 1805, from which date until his death he was constantly employed in staff situations of trust and importance. For many years he held the situation of deputy judge advocate, the duties of which he performed in so satisfactory a manner, with such consummate knowledge of military law, and with such universal satisfaction, that when the army seductions took place at home, and that office ceased to be any longer considered as necessary to this colony, he received the thanks of the Judge Advocate General in England, in terms which will ever reflect the highest credit upon his memory.

In the beginning of 1815, he accompanied the invading force to the interior, when he was shortly afterwards appointed prize agent, in which capacity his ability, indefatigable activity, and integrity were equally and eminently conspicuous. No less so was the arduous and highly responsible duty he had to perform alone, of rendering an account of the intricate concerns of that agency, and the result was no less creditable to him, than it was honorable to the committee that reviewed those proceedings.

During the late Kandyan insurrection his military talents were employed in a manner as beneficial to the interests of his Sovereign and his country, as they were distinguishing to himself. The frequent display of those talents in situations which called forth the exercise of every soldier like quality, brought him repeatedly to the notice of Sir Robert Brownrigg,

who conferred upon him frequent instances of his marked approbation.

When the division of the army under the command of Lieut.col. Kelly was encamped at Ousanwelle, Capt. Cleather, then second in command had opportunities of signalizing himself, which fell to few officers of his rank in the army to meet with, but which he seized with avidity, and accomplished with success. In the absence of Col. Kelly, he was frequently left in charge of the line of posts under the immediate orders of that distinguished officer, and the dangers with which he was surrounded in an hostile country swarming with the enemy, with but a handful of troops to maintain a communication with the head quarters of the army, and the several posts under his own command, only served to call his powers into action with greater vigour and effect.

When Col. Kelly withdrew from Ousanwelle to Kandy in the month of June 1818, his route lay through a thick jungle lined with a host of foes, who kept up an incessant fire upon his line during the whole march. Capt. Cleather was constantly on the alert, and his attention to, and care of the wounded, as well as his personal bravery, and conduct in the field, gained him the unqualified admiration of his commanding officer, and the heart of every British soldier who served with him upon that memorable occasion.

On his return to Kandy he was selected to effect the reduction of Hewahette and Wallapany, provinces remarkable for their rebellious spirit, which he accomplished, more by the exercise of a wise and humane policy, than by the sanguinary force of arms. Soon after his arrival there he had the infinite gratification of receiving the submission of the people, and the measures by which he attained the object of his mission obtained him the thanks of his Exc. the commander of the forces in the most flattering terms.

In the month of October 1818, he captured the celebrated Andiawelle Mohattal, and shortly afterwards Nilapille Mohattal surrendered to his arms. The possession of these active and enterprising leaders contributed materially to dump the rebel cause, and give a favourable turn to the aspect of the campaign.

After the violence of the insurrection had subsided, and the great rebel leaders were brought to trial in Kandy, he was especially nominated to officiate as dep. judge advocate, for the purpose of conducting the prosecution against them in behalf of the crown. He undertook this arduous task with zeal, and executed it with judgment; and the result, which is already well known to our readers, evinced the able manner in which he brought those important trials to a close.

He was afterwards appointed accredited agent of Government and commandant of Ratuapora in Saffragam, where he continued to give the same satisfaction he had done upon every occasion when his talents and judgment were employed.

In the month of July, 1819, he was removed to Fort Klug, with the same authorities he had exercised at the former station, but he had not long assumed that command ere he lost his eldest son, a lovely boy of six years of age, who died of fever and bowel complaint. This affliction sunk deeply into his heart, and gave him up a prey to silent and invincible sorrow. About six weeks ago he was himself seized with illness in consequence of exposure to inclement weather, in the zealous execution of his duty, which operating upon a constitution already impaired by long service in a hot climate, brought on an inflammatory disease, which terminated his existence on the 25th inst.

He has left a disconsolate wife and six young children to lament, through life, his great and irreparable loss.

Those who knew the living worth of this excellent man will feel his death most sensibly, for his amiable qualifications had acquired him a wider range of friendship and esteem than falls to the common lot of man to be blest with. He was a brave and enterprising officer, cool in danger, resolute in action, and fruitful in expedient. His education and understanding were of the first order, and his polished manners rendered him an ornament in every society in which he mingled. In him were united all the happiest feelings that can elevate the human heart. He was an affectionate son, an indulgent husband, a tender parent, and a sincere friend.

We are aware that in the brief notice we have taken of the merits of this once amiable member of society, we have fallen far short of what is due to his extraordinary worth; but we feel assured that those who knew him and shared the intimacy of his valued friendship; those who were acquainted with the noble qualities of his heart, and had seen him in the full possession of his eminent social qualifications, will pardon any deficiencies they may observe in this narrative, and impute them to the true and only cause, that of the conscious feeling we entertain of the impossibility of doing sufficient justice to the memory of the individual whose character we have attempted to eulogize.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 17.*

July 22. At Columbo, Mr. C. E. Potger, leaving a disconsolate wife and four children to lament his loss.

24. Miss A. E. Hoffman, aged 30 years.

26. Mrs. H. H. Raket, widow of the late Mr. Potken, in her 26th year.

Aug. 14. Of an attack of Cholera, which lasted only ten hours, T. Rodgers, Esq. surgeon of H. M. Naval Hos. and Dock Yard at Trincomallee.

It were vain to attempt an eulogy on the character of this truly good and honorable man, who, at the early age of 35 years, has closed a life which was devoted to the service of his fellow creatures, amidst the heartfelt regret of all who knew him. The friend of the friendless, the poor man will sorrow for the loss of his benefactor; and his more intimate acquaintance, to whom he was known and endeared by his manly worth, will long lament an event which has deprived them of an invaluable friend, and society of one of its noblest ornaments.

—At Trincomallee, of the cholera morbus, M. Wellington, Esq. H. M. master builder at that place. He was a faithful and zealous servant of the crown, and an honorable and good man. He will be remembered with regret by those of his acquaintance, to whom the excellence of his disposition was known.

PENANG.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SHULDHAM.

On Monday evening the gentlemen of the civil service of this presidency gave an elegant farewell dinner to Brig-gen. Shuldham and his lady, on their approaching departure for Bengal. Amongst the party assembled to meet the distinguished personages on this occasion were the hon. the governor and family, the hon. the recorder, &c. &c.

The well-known hospitality and taste of the gentlemen who conducted the entertainment, precludes the necessity of our attempting to expatiate on the elegance and luxuries displayed on this occasion: after a succession of toasts, the party retired at a late hour, highly gratified.

General Order by the hon. the Gov. in Council.—Fort Cornwallis, May 13, 1820.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to comply with Col. Shuldham's application for permission to proceed to Bengal, on board the ship Good Hope.

It becomes unnecessary for this government to express its high sense of the merits and services of Col. Shuldham, after his late promotion to an important and responsible command has testified the estimation in which they are deservedly held by the supreme authority in India.

But the hon. the Governor in Council cannot refrain from tendering to that va-

loable officer, his unqualified thanks for the cheerful and efficient support this government has invariably received from him during the last twelve years, or from assuring the Colonel, that the "farewell" which he now bids him, is associated with sincere feelings of respect and regard from every member of this government.

A salute of eleven guns to be held in readiness, to be fired from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis on the embarkation of Col. Shulldham.

(Signed) W. A. CLUBLEY,
Sec. to Govt.

[Penang Gaz. of date prior to the 17th May.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 30. Ship Hero of Malown, from Calcutta 24th April.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Coombs; Miss Farquhar; Maj. J. M. Coombs; J. Anderson, Esq.; A. J. Kerr, Esq.; and Capt. Pitcher.

June 6. Brig Prime, Lewis, from Bombay, 26th March, and Pedier 26th May.

10. Portuguese ship Viagante, De Oliveira, from Goa 30th May, having on board his Exc. the Governor of Timor and suite, who landed on the following morning under a salute of 17 guns.

12. H. C. ship Thames, Le Blanc, from London 27th Dec. and Bombay 26th May.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Woodhouse, and family; O. Woodhouse, Esq.; Mrs. Bellasis; and Lieuts. Dashwood and Crosby.

17. The following vessels have anchored in the harbour since the 14th:

Ship Rei du Reino Unido, De Victoria Vas Concelos, from Calcutta 27th May.

Brig Mentor, Perkyns, from China, Maulla, and last from Pedier the 6th inst.

Brig St. Antonio, Dos Remedios, from Demann the 18th May.

Departures.

June 2. Ship Lord Minto, Mahland, for China.

Ship Isabella, C. Foster, for the West Coast.

7. The following vessels have left the harbour since the 5th:

Ship Perseverance, Greig, for the West Coast.

Brig Norfolk, Maingy, for ditto.

Ship Condado Rio Pardo, Botelho, for China.

DEATH.

April 14. Caroline Rachel, infant daughter of the Rev. J. Ince, missionary, aged 5 months and 24 days. "Of such is the kingdom of God."

RHIO. — MALACCA. — SINGAPORE.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE BUGGIES AND DUTCH*—MONOPOLY OF TIN.

April 22.

Accounts received from Malacca by a prow which arrived on the 19th instant, state that Adm. Wolterbeek and the governor of Malacca had proceeded to Rhio, for the purpose of conciliating matters with the Buggies upon the late occurrences at that place; but it is the general opinion at Malacca, that it would be advisable to abandon the factory at Rhio altogether rather than risk another establishment there, as no dependence could be placed on the natives in future. It is also stated, that the supreme government of Java has directed the contract entered into with Lingie by the Malacca government, for the monopoly of tin, to be immediately annulled, and that the tin trade in the Straits shall hereafter be left free. —*Penang Gaz. as quoted by Ben. Hur.* May 29.

Accounts from Malacca state, that the governor had returned to that colony from Rhio, where he had proceeded with the admiral to adjust matters relative to the late disturbances at that place; and it is said the Buggies seem to be perfectly reconciled, and the factory had been re-established under the full confidence of future tranquillity. —*Penang Gaz.* May 10.

PROSPERITY OF SINGAPORE AND DECLINE OF MALACCA.

Letters have been received from Batavia to the beginning of August:—"Singapore," says one letter, "thrives most wonderfully, and all the English here are in raptures with it. The situation is in every respect admirable; and if your negociators give it up they will deserve impeachment. The Dutch settlement at Malacca declines as Singapore advances." —*London Paper, Dec. 18.*

"I heard yesterday from the master of a vessel fresh from Singapore, that Sir Stamford Raffles' settlement continues to thrive, and has completely got possession of the native trade in the Straits of Malacca. When the master left the harbour there were thirteen China junks and several native craft lying there. Not one junk had gone this year to Malacca.—*Extract of a Letter, dated Madras, Aug. 10, 1820; and communicated to Asiat. Journ.*

* See vol. X. pp. 219; 610.

SUMATRA. — JAVA. — CELEBES, &c.

Dutch :

Expeditions against Palembang, and Macassar.—Pirates.*—Army and Finances.—Dearth and Failure in Salt-works, &c.—Loss of the Galatea.—Volcano, &c.*

A very extensive armament was equipping at Java to make another attempt against Palembang, which it is stated is to consist of 5,000 European troops, and to be commanded by Gen. de Kock. A seventy-four has been cut down, and her sides filled up six feet deep with timber, to oppose against the batteries there.

It appears to be the prevailing opinion at Java, and credited by the government, that the Malays at Palembang are organized and guided by some Europeans, without whose aid it is considered impossible that they could have any idea of the formidable and well directed resistance made against the late expedition; and although the present force is stated to be so extensive, and composed of all the disposable means of the Java government, very faint hopes are entertained of its success.

The chief person suspected of directing the Malayan forces at Palembang, is a Frenchman, who served under Buonaparte as an engineer officer with great credit, and subsequently embarked for Batavia in the Dutch service, as a non-commissioned officer; but a spirit of adventure and ambition had induced him to desert, and employ his abilities where they were better estimated and most profitable to himself. Another French officer is mentioned as being similarly circumstanced at Palembang.

It is stated that the expedition is to sail about the beginning of July from Sourabaya, to avoid the sickness which generally prevails at Batavia, and to which the late failure had, in a great measure, been attributed.

The pirates, it is said, have become very daring on the coast of Java, several instances of plunder had occurred even in Batavia roads; cargo boats have been cut off in the presence of the ships to which they were consigned, no means of defence or security against them being spared from the expedition now equipping.

A great scarcity of rice prevailed at Batavia, which was sold at 100 dollars per coyan; the Government was obliged to throw open the public granaries to supply the inhabitants.

The Dutch admiral in a seventy-four, and a sloop of war, with several armed

schooners, were at anchor in Minto Roads. A large frigate, two sloops of war, and several armed schooners, were stationed at the northern entrance of the Palembang River, closely blockading the place.

The Governor Petrie and the Mary Ann, of Madras, have been bought up by the Dutch. The Union, Capt. Skitter, and the Marchioness of Wellesley, were both taken up by the Java Government to convey guns and stores, the former to Sourabaya, and the latter to Minto.—*Penang Gaz.* May 10.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn, that the 44 gun ship *Argentina*, which infested the Straights of Sunda and the China sea about two years ago, robbing and plundering every thing that came in her way, was seized by Lord Cochrane, on the S.W. coast of America, and her commander, Mons. Bouchard, (a Frenchman) thrown into prison at Santiago, where he still remained in confinement when the *Good Hope* left Chili.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday morning the *Amboyna*, Capt. Wilson, arrived in the roads from Sydney the 24th April, and Batavia 27th June.—Private letters which we have received by this opportunity, state that the finances of the Dutch Government are in a most deplorable state, and getting worse every day; in the army, desertion and discontent; our correspondent states, that he witnessed the execution of 7 men on the 12th June, all shot by a single volley. The sight was most afflicting! The party consisted of nine, going over with arms and baggage to the Sultan of Palembang. Many single stragglers had succeeded, and have been going quietly for some time past. These poor devils were to cross a river, and the natives, seeing them armed, consented to let them have a boat, but overset it in the stream; two were drowned, the arms lost of course, and these secured. They have only, as I am told, above 300 old Dutch troops on shore to depend on, the others are Brabanters seeking a change by riot and confusion; the expedition against Palembang has not yet sailed, although long talked of—it is the opinion of many it will never go.—*Mad. Gaz.*, July 15th, as quoted by *Bom. Cour.*, Aug. 5.

Hague, Nov. 28.—Accounts from Batavia confirm, in a great degree, the assurance of the American capt. respecting the sailing of the squadron against the Sultan of Palembang from Batavia Roads. On the 28th of July, the *Nassau*, the *Wilhelmina*, the *Ajax*, and the *Swallow*, with many other armed vessels, sailed for Banca. His Majesty's frigate the *Vanderwerf*, and the *Anna Paulowna* corvette, sailed on the 24th with troops for Macassar.

* See vol. X. p. 420.

war. The *Tromp*, with two schooners and several gun-boats, lay before Batavia on the 5th of August.

In the year 1819, the changeableness of the weather, and the entire want of the usual dry season, was very injurious to several branches of agriculture and industry, and in particular entirely prevented the making of salt along the north coast. The prospect this year is no better; according to accounts from all parts of the island, incessant rains impede the labour of the salt-makers, and this weather is, at the same time, very unfavourable to the coffee-plantations, which are now in bloom.

We lately received news that his Majesty's corvette the *Galatea* struck, on the 22d of May, on the rock Karang Hadje, near the island of Banca, so that that new and handsome vessel was rendered wholly unserviceable, only the crew, and part of the guns, tackling, &c., being saved. An inquiry is making into the cause of this misfortune, and into the conduct of Capt. Hinxt.

Accounts from Banda of the 25th July say the eruption of the volcano, the *Goenang Api*, still continued, but it was hoped that the danger was over; many plantations of nutmegs had suffered severely.—*London Paper, Dec. 4.*

Letters have been received from Batavia to the beginning of Aug. The expedition against Palembang had been given up, and the troops were to embark for Macassar to reduce to obedience the Sultan of Boui, the most powerful prince of Celebes, who had proved refractory. Their giving up the expedition against Palembang may be considered as conclusive of the weakness of the Dutch government in the Archipelago.—*London Paper, Dec. 18.*

By the American ship *Restitution*, in 95 days from Batavia, intelligence has been received of the total failure of the Dutch expedition against Palembang.—This account, however, is only verbal, resting on the sole authority of the captain of the American vessel, and is accompanied with no details. It is merely stated that the Sultan of Palembang carries matters with so high a tone, that on proclamation being made by the commander of the Dutch forces, offering a reward of 100,000 dollars for the head of the Sultan, that monarch immediately adopted a similar mode of proceeding, and offered a reward, double in amount, for the head of the Dutch general. The voyage made by the *Restitution* has been extremely quick, that vessel having left Batavia on the 20th of Sept.; and the intelligence is generally credited.—*London Paper, Dec. 22.*

A doubt has been thrown on the ac-

count received two days ago, of the total failure of the Dutch expedition against Palembang, by the arrival of the American ship *Clay*, from Batavia, the captain of which states, that up to the 21st Sept., the day of his sailing, no certain information of its fate had been received. The captain of the *Clay* is the bearer of dispatches to the Dutch Government.—*London Paper, Dec. 23.*

Batavia, Aug. 19.—Accounts from Banda of July the 22d, say that the old crater of the volcano *Goenang Api* does not burn so furiously at present, but that the new crater still continues to rage without ceasing. The six spice plantations in Lonthor had suffered severely from the ashes discharged from the volcano, and the crop of spices will be very small, as the fruit opens before it is ripe and falls from the trees, and many young trees are broken short in the middle.

In Neira the prospect was not much better, and the whole island had a desolate and melancholy appearance. The planters on whom this misfortune falls are thus again disappointed in their expectations, and after the very unproductive crop last year, this distressing event will affect them to such a degree, that they will not be able to pay for the rice and clothing for the slaves in the plantations.

The Chinese and citizens, many of whom had gardens at *Goenang Api*, where fruit and vegetables prospered, were mostly obliged to leave them, and many had not preserved any thing, not even the ground, which was converted into a heap of rubbish.

The command of the infantry and cavalry under the orders of the Maj.gen. commandant of the troops, has lately been given to Maj.gen. Von Teen.

On the 9th another division of eight gun-boats and armed vessels sailed from Pansa. H. M.'s ship the *Tromp* lies in Batavia roads, and the *Endragt* corvette and the *Schildpad* schooner lie in the road of Sourabaya.—*Brussels News of Dec. 21st, as per London Paper of Dec. 26, 1820.*

A letter from Brussels of the 26th Dec. affirms that, 'so far from the second expedition against Palembang having failed, no attack on the place was in fact included in the plan of operations; the squadron which sailed in Aug. last being only intended to blockade the entrance of the river.'—*London Paper, Dec. 30.*

We have received a file of Batavia papers from the 6th of May to the 10th of June, but they contain little of importance. Some successes have been gained by the Dutch on the island of Banca. The expedition was commanded by Col. Keer, and the Palembangers are said to have

sustained considerable loss in the several conflicts that had occurred.—*Calcutta paper, Aug. 3.*

Accounts from Batavia have been received to a late date, by which we find that the expedition against Palembang still lingered in consequence of a want of seamen. The Indian Trader, on her way to this port, fell in with a Dutch ship of war, having a number of troops on board from the mother country. This reinforcement may probably enable the long threatened expedition to sail.

Mr. Van Briem and his secretary, we understand, died in May.—*Mad. Cour. Aug. 1.*

Penang.—Letters from this island of the 29th of July, state that the Dutch have entirely abandoned all thoughts of their projected expedition against Palembang for this year at least, as they cannot spare from Java the troops necessary for this purpose, in consequence of the dissatisfaction and insubordination of the Javanese and Chinese, from whom a general resistance to their authority might be anticipated, if they for a moment removed the strong yoke of military power by which they are now held in subjection.—*Cal. Journ. Aug. 26.*

The latest accounts from Batavia state that the government there is in great financial embarrassments, and has been obliged to borrow money from the merchants to enable them to fit out their expedition against Palembang; and that, after all, it is afraid to detach the troops, lest the Javanese should avail themselves of the opportunity to rebel. On the other hand, it is stated that the people at Palembang continue determined to resist to the last; and, conscious that they have but little mercy to expect, are become desperate. The preparations which have been made at Batavia are, however, so extensive, that one can hardly conceive it possible that the expedition can fail. Several vessels, it appears, have been fitted up as floating batteries; the whole naval force of the government will be employed, and the troops will not be less than 4,000 fighting men, if, as before stated, the local government feels sufficiently secure at home to detach so large a portion of their European force.—*Extract of a letter, dated Madras, Aug. 10, 1820; and communicated to Asiatic Journ.*

DEATH.

July 3.—At Batavia, James, second son of Mr. Mearns, navy agent of Barking church-yard, Towerhill, and chief mate of the country ship Jane; a young man highly esteemed by his brother officers, and whose death is much lamented by all who knew him.

FORT MARLBORO',
Port Regulations recently established at.
General Department, Fort William,
Feb. 25, 1820.

The most noble the Governor-gen. in Council is pleased to direct, that the following copy of port regulations, recently established at Fort Marlboro', be published for general information.

Fort Marlboro', 21st Aug. 1820.
Port Regulations.—In lieu of the regulations and duties heretofore in force at the port of Bencoolen, which are hereby abolished, the following are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Pilotage.

An European pilot, duly qualified, will be stationed by government at Rat Island, and the following rates fixed for pilotage.

Pilotage into Rat Island Basin, P. 5	0
Do. out of do. do. do.	5 0
Do. into Pulo Bay	5 0
Do. out of do.	5 0
Do. into the Inner Roads	2 2
Do. out of the do. do.	2 2

per 100 tons of the vessel's registered tonnage.

All vessels mooring in the Basin to pay port pilotage, according to the above rates, whether the pilot be employed or not, but vessels coming into the roads, or proceeding to Pulo Bay, will only be liable to the charge for pilotage in the event of their actually employing the services of the pilot.

Wharfage.

Wharfage will be charged on account of government at the rate of fifty (50) cash, or four (4) annas per ton, the ton to be calculated as laid down in the article regarding the hire of boats.

Boat-Hire.

Boat-hire for landing or shipping off goods of every description shall not exceed one dollar per ton, to be computed as follows, viz.

Grain of different sorts, saltpetre, salt, or other heavy articles, 13 bags of 164 lbs. each to be considered equal to one ton.

Pepper..... 16 cwt. to the ton.

Wine 2 pipes to do.

Beer and other hogsheads four to the ton.

Cases and bales by measurement 50 cubic feet to the ton.

Lead, iron, steel, copper, tin, or other dead weight, 20 cwt. to one ton.

Bar-iron dollar 1 1 per ton.

For boats arriving alongside by 9 A.M. and not discharged by 3 P.M. of the same day, should it be satisfactorily proved that the boat has lost a whole day, double boat hire shall be charged.

Any boat conveying cargo to a vessel in Rat Island basin or the outer roads, and receiving return freight from the same or any other vessel, the proprietor

of such freight shall only pay half the hire outwards.

Owners of boats shall be held responsible for any loss or damage which goods may sustain in their boats, should it appear that the same has occurred through any fault or neglect on the part of the people employed by them.

Individuals are at perfect liberty to keep boats for the purpose of hire to vessels, and it is optional with commanders and others to hire boats accordingly from any private owner of a boat whatsoever, agreeably to the foregoing regulations.

Water.

One soocoo per ton will be levied on account of government on this article.

Port Clearance.

All commanders of vessels, on quitting the port, are required to take out a port clearance, which will be granted by the secretary on certificate from the master attendant that the charge for pilotage, &c. has been duly paid,—a fee of two dollars will be charged for such port clearance on all vessels exceeding 50 tons; on those below that tonnage none whatever will be exacted.

No further charges or duties, of any kind or description soever, are authorised to be levied on shipping or boats frequenting or belonging to the port, either on account of customs or port charges, than those herein detailed, which are to be in lieu of all charges whatsoever on those accounts.

It is directed that a copy of these regulations be sent off in the report boat to every vessel entering the port.

By order of the hon. the Lieut. gov.,

(Signed) W. R. JENNINGS, Sec. to Govt.

The public at the same time are informed, that the custom duties heretofore levied at Fort Marlboro', with the exception of the duty imposed on foreign opium by the regulation passed by the Gov.-gen. in council on the 9th of Sept. 1817, have been abolished from the 12th of Aug. 1819.

By command of His Exc. the most noble the Gov. gen. in council,

C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Govt.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RENCOUNTER BETWEEN A DOG AND A SHARK.

From Mr. Costar we received an account of the following extraordinary occurrence, the truth of which he solemnly assures us of; and to the lovers of natural history it will doubtless be acceptable. Mr. C. has a farm at the Long Reef, about ten miles north of the sea beach, as large as Sydney Cove, above a mile round it. The banks of this lagoon, though several feet above the high waters' level, at spring tides, is forced into a communication with

the sea on heavy falls of rain, as it is supplied with fresh water from a rivulet, which quickly overflows with a rapid stream, sufficient to force away the embankment of the lagoon, which is sandy. The depth of water in the lagoon, which is always more or less salt, never exceeds six or seven feet in the deepest, and is sometimes one to two-thirds dried upon the margin, which reduces the centre to a mere pool. At a time within the present twelvemonth, when the sea and the lagoon had become united as above remarked upon, a fine water dog was observed to dash into the water, at an erect moving spire, which had the appearance of a shark's back-fin, and was soon perceived to be engaged with this voracious fish: the shark, predominant in his own element, seized the dog by the nose, and disappeared with him for a minute. This rencounter was in three feet and a half water; and the master of the dog, overseer to Mr. Costar, having then a long fowling-piece in his hand, went to the dog's assistance, and striking with the butt of the piece, had a furious battle with the shark (which was about five feet long) for some minutes, when the stock flying, he continued his engagement with the barrel: the shark maintained his ground with vigour, and by an accidental change of position, intercepting the man's retreat to the bank. The courage of the dog was useless from his wound, as to go into deeper water would have been doubtless fatal. Another man, the overseer's assistant on the farm, happened fortunately to arrive at this critical instant, and heroically went with a stick to the assistance of his distressed associate; and as the shark had turned to bite at him, he pushed the stick vigorously down his throat, and was himself thrown upon his back by the superior strength of the adversary, which then made off into deeper water, yielding up the triumph to the victors, whose courage we cannot sufficiently applaud. The same dog had previously to the above taken out of Mr. Ramsay's lagoon, which is very spacious, a large stinger-ray, which he dragged ashore without receiving the slightest hurt.—*Sydney paper, as quoted by Mad. Caur. May 9th.*

RUSSIAN DISCOVERY SHIPS, &c.

By the arrival of the *Mary*, Capt. Brown, from Port Jackson, which she left on the 2d May; we have received *Sydney Gazettes* to the 29th April, and a private note of a few days later.

Two Russian ships left Sydney on a voyage of discovery to Kamschatka a short time previous to the sailing of the *Mary*, and another ship of the same nation, the *Westock*, also on discovery, arrived there

on the 11th April, and a third, the *Morney*, on the 19th; the latter had been as far to the southward as latitude 69, and had received some damage in her hull from the ice. No mention is made of her having fallen in with the southern continent lately discovered by the brig *Williams*, Capt. Hope, in latitude 61 or 62. The ships *Acteon*, Capt. Macky, from the Isle of France, and the *Seaflower*, from Calcutta, bound to the coast of Peru, arrived at Sydney on the 30th of April.

The *Tuscan*, whaler, was seized by the naval officer at Sydney on the 1st of May, being without a regular trading permission, and having only a whaling pass; of the further particulars of this seizure we have not yet been able to learn any thing.—*Ben. Hur.* June 20.

PHILIPPINES.

By the arrival of the Brig *Mentor*, Capt. Perkins, from Manila, we learn that trade was getting brisk, and that the returns from South America had been received.—*Penang Paper* of June.

CHINA.

Calcutta, June 30, 1820.

The principal subject to which we are called upon particularly to direct the attention of our readers is the state of mercantile affairs at China, as described in the private accounts that have been forwarded from the *Resource*. By these we learn that the *Susan*, Collingwood, sailed for Bombay at the same time with the *Resource*, and that the *Mermaid* was to take her departure for Calcutta on the 15th April. The Bengal Merchant remained there with nearly 300 chests of opium. We find the market prices of staple articles variously quoted; however, none of them differ materially from what is to be found in the following letter, which we copy entire for the perusal of our commercial friends.

STATEMENT OF CANTON MARKET FOR COTTON, OPIUM, &c. &c.

Canton, April 5, 1820.

My last respects of the 2d Jan. communicated a gloomy report of our cotton market, little worse however than we have really experienced; and although we must ascribe as one cause of the depression, nearly the whole crop of the nankeen district (to the extent of 30,000 peculs) having been thrown into the market, during the last four months, yet the demand for the staple has so astonishingly and suddenly diminished, that notwithstanding the small importations within the last twelve months the sales are very tedious, and the price consequently low. Since the arrival of the *Resource*, *Mermaid*, and Bengal Merchant, the prices have rather exceeded our expectations; the sales have been made at 12 and 12-2—1,500 bales,

per *Mermaid* at 12-6, having 100 of *Joulon*. The Bengal Merchant's landing, but not yet sold, in consequence of advices from Bengal, stating the scarcity and price; it is consequently next to impossible that much can be imported from your quarter for at least many months, we may therefore expect a rise when the statement is believed by the Chinese; but you may rest assured that a considerable importation would have been fatal to the adventurers, and I consider it extremely fortunate for our friends in Calcutta, that the scarcity will save the many that would otherwise have speculated on receipt of advices per Asia.

We have reason to suppose that the importation from Bombay will also be short of the usual quantity, and it may therefore be presumed, that should a cargo now and then drop in from Calcutta, it ought to save the importer from loss; more cannot be expected while *Cutchoura* continues at 16 to 17 per maund.

Opium Sales have been much impeded by a strong edict from the Emperor, and of a more serious nature than usual.

The Vice-roy has been compelled to exert himself in consequence, and the dealers in the article generally disappeared. The depot vessel at Whampoa has been forced from thence, and serious alarm was entertained for the consequences: but we hope the temporary bar to sales for sometime past will be the only disadvantage, and soon removed; it has been the cause of a considerable quantity remaining on hand, whereas, had not the circumstance occurred, there would hardly have been a chest; the bustle is subsiding fast, and we trust in a short time sales will be brisk. They yet purchase at Whampoa at 1280; but at Macao no sale has taken place during the last month; previously it had risen to 1330, and it would have been higher, both there and here, but for the unfortunate occurrence alluded to.

Very little Malva or Turkey remains in the market, the former are sold at 2250 and a little at Macao at 1300; the Turkey at 1100. We are informed that the last year's crop of the latter is large, and a considerable quantity must in consequence be expected; as the late prices here will be generally known, yet we have reason to expect there will be no considerable fall of prices during the ensuing season; much must always depend on the hands into which it falls, and their instructions, which ought, with this article, to be discretionary. When the period of sales is limited by the constituent, it generally depresses the market, and is a certain disadvantage to himself.

Cash is plentiful as in Bengal, and for a similar reason: a greater stagnation of trade than was ever known in Canton.—*Hark.*

ST. HELENA.

The letters from St. Helena reach down to the recent date of the 7th November, at which period Buonaparte enjoyed good health, although it has been reported for several weeks (on the authority of advices both direct and indirect) that he was seriously indisposed; he is, however, frequently subject to fits of despondency, which last for some days together, when he remains secluded as well from his friends as from visitors. The circuit to which the Ex-Emperor was formerly limited has recently been extended, and he is permitted to ride and walk in a space of not less than 14 miles. The ad-

vices add, that several British officers had been allowed interviews with him, and particularly General Doveton, who continued in the company of Buonaparte for a long period. His Majesty's ships *Clendower* and *Shearwater* arrived at St. Helena on the 23d October, and sailed again on 2d November for the South American station. The *Brazen* sloop of war sailed on the same day, for the Cape of Good Hope. American merchant vessels frequently arrived in the offing, and the masters of them continued to manifest a considerable degree of dissatisfaction, on being ordered, by the British admiral on the station, not to approach too near shore.—*London Paper*, Dec. 23.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Despatches closed, &c. &c.

Dec. 29. A court of directors was held, when the following commanders took leave of the court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. A. Nairne, of the *General Kyd*; Capt. C. Mortlock, of the *Lowther Castle*; and Capt. C. O. Mayne, of the *Atlas*, for Bengal and China.

Jan. 3. The despatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.

Inglis, Capt. T. Borradaile; and *Farquharson*, Capt. W. Cruickshank, for Bombay and China.

4. The despatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.

Marquis Camden, Capt. T. Larkins; and *Royal George*, Capt. C. S. Timius, for Bombay and China.

Repulse, Capt. J. Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

5. A court of directors was held, when the following ships were taken up, and thus stationed, viz.

Bombay, 1200 tons, Capt. A. Hamilton; and *Herefordshire*, 1200 tons, Capt. W. Hope, for China direct.

10. A court of directors was held, when the destination of the ships *Rose*, Capt. McTaggart, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Capt. Biden, was altered from China to Bengal direct.

13. The despatches for Bengal by the *General Kyd*, Capt. Nairne, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

6. The despatches for Bengal by the ship *Atlas*, Capt. Mayne, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

17. The despatches for Bengal by the ship *Lowther Castle*, Capt. Mortlock, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 62.

Recruits proceeding to India.

At a court of directors, held on Friday the 22d Dec. 1820, it was "Resolved, That whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any one ship, they be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship within at least seven days of the period fixed for her leaving Gravesend:—that the officer proceed with the men from the dépôt:—that, as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage-money of his rank:—and that the commander of the ship be authorized to draw on the Company's paymaster for the same."—JOSEPH DART, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The right hon. C. B. Bathurst has entered upon office as president of the board of control, vice the right hon. Geo. Canning, who has resigned.

The chairman and deputy chairman of the India Company yesterday paid their personal congratulations to the right hon. gentleman on his appointment.—*London Paper*, Jan. 12.

Jan. 16. Mr. Canning left town early yesterday morning for Paris.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Fearon Fellows to be astronomer at the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. James Fyler to be his assistant.

The undermentioned cadets of the hon. the East-India Company's service to have the temporary rank of second lieutenant during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. col. Pasley, of the royal engineers at Chatham, for in-

structions in the art of sapping and mining; cadets James Arden Crommelin, and Arthur Thos. Cotton.—*War Office, Jan. 19.*

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Monday (1st Jan.) upwards of 300 men of the hon. East India Company's artillery and infantry marched from Chatham to Gravesend, under the command of Major Somerville, to embark for India, as also a detachment of the 65th regt. Last week, detachments of the 24th, 59th, and 87th regts. arrived at Chatham, from the Isle of Wight. Detachments of the 46th, 47th, 66th, and 67th regts., and 11th and 13th dragoons, marched to Gravesend last week, to embark for India.—*London Paper, Jan. 8.*

LOSS OF THE ABEONA TRANSPORT.

It is with the most poignant regret we have to communicate the melancholy fate of the Abeona transport, of 328 tons, under the charge of Lieut. Mudge, R. N., which sailed from Greenock in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 25th Nov. about noon, in lat. 4° 30' N. and lon. 25° 30' W. the Abeona unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt, under circumstances of the most awful and distressing nature. Out of a crew of twenty-one persons, and one hundred and forty-one emigrants, men, women, and children, making a total of one hundred and sixty-one persons, only forty-nine were saved. These are happily all safely landed at Lisbon, and have subsequently sailed in the Royal Charlotte, merchant brig, for Greenock, except ten orphan boys, whom the gentlemen of the British factory at Lisbon have taken under their kind protection.

The fire broke out in the after store-room, whilst the chief mate was occupied in some necessary business there; and such was the awful progress of the flames, that only three small boats could be got overboard, before the flames consumed the tackle, &c. necessary for hoisting out the long-boat.

In these three small boats forty-nine persons were received on board, with so scanty a supply of provisions, that the consequences must have been almost equally dreadful with the untimely fate of those left on board, had not a Portuguese ship from Bahia, bound to Lisbon, most providentially fallen in with them at day-light next morning, and received them on board, in which they were safely and hospitably conveyed to Lisbon, after cruising about the fatal spot till noon, in hopes of desecrating some of the miserable sufferers who might have clung to part of the wreck, but without success.

Of a crew consisting of twenty-one persons, fourteen are saved, including Lieut. Mudge, the agent; Mr. Fisher, the surgeon; the master of the ship; and second mate; the first mate in the most feeling manner refusing to go into the boats, saying that he would abide the fate of those left on board.

Of the emigrants, consisting in all of thirty-one men, twenty-four women, fifty-five boys and thirty girls, only ten men, three women, sixteen boys, and six girls are saved.

Lists of the persons saved have been sent to the chief magistrates of Glasgow and Greenock, for the information of the friends of the respective parties in that country, and having been favoured with a copy thereof (from official authority), we publish the same for the satisfaction of those in England who may have had friends or relations on board this ill-fated vessel.

Names of persons saved.—Lieutenant Mudge, agent, R. N.; Mr. Fisher, surg. R. N.; Mr. Jas. Pritchard, master; Mr. Lock, second mate; and Mr. Stages, carpenter.

Seamen.—Bastoo, Mains, Jordan, Lawson, Reece, Paterson, Henderson, Edwards (boy), and Robinson (boy).

Emigrants.—W. Kay, J. McLaren, T. Reid, R. Ballardie, J. Clark, J. McLean, H. Munroe, J. Bright, C. Kay (woman), C. Barrie (girl), M. Barrie (girl), I. Freeland (girl), M. McIsaac (girl), J. McLucy (boy), T. Barrie (boy), G. Barrie (boy), W. Barrie (boy), R. Barrie (boy), A. Barrie (boy), Alex. Barrie (boy), L. Paterson (boy), C. Coverly (boy), T. Coverly (boy), A. Bain (boy), J. Bain (boy), and W. McIsaac (boy).

Passengers.—Boswell (man), Bottam (man), M. Suffield (woman), Isa. Boswell (woman), C. Suffield (girl), Isa. Boswell (girl), G. Suffield (boy), T. Suffield (boy), and W. Boswell (boy).—*London paper, Jan. 12.*

A letter received from one of the survivors of this melancholy accident details the scene in the most heart-rending language. At the time of the accident they were in latitude 4° 30' N. and longitude 25° 30' W. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the mate, who took a candle into the store-room without a lanthorn. This man, when the boats were preparing to put off, being urged by some of his messmates to save his life, replied, "No, I pity the people in the boats, for with us all will soon be over, but they will be eating each other soon." The miserable scenes that occurred were beyond imagination distressing. On the one hand were seen mothers and fathers, apparently regardless of themselves, but in agonies for the fate of their children; on the other, husbands, who

had wives and children clinging to the wreck, exclaimed against receiving more persons into the boats. One woman, a widow with four children, caught up her youngest daughter, about two years of age, and jumped overboard with her; at the same moment her eldest daughter, about ten years old, leaped from a different part of the vessel; a question arose among the sailors in the boats which was to be saved; the mother and infant were preferred, and the other girl perished. Several parents threw their children overboard for the chance of preservation; in this way the eight juniors of one family, the Barries, were preserved, while the father, mother, eldest son and eldest daughter, were numbered with the dead. A Mrs. Maclauren, recollecting that her husband could swim, implored him to save himself and leave her and four children behind; he did so, and was picked up by the boats. A young man named Macfarlane, who had been married but a few days before he embarked, took his wife, a fine young woman, on his back, and attempted to reach the boat by swimming: finding his strength fail, he turned to go toward the wreck again, but ere he reached it they clasped each other in their arms, and sunk in the fathomless abyss. Several boys and girls, become orphans by this dreadful visitation, reached Lisbon without a friend or connexion in the world. These poor infants were all kindly taken to by the gentlemen of the English factory, who humanely undertook to provide for and bring them up.

Lieut. Mudge concludes a most affecting letter to his brother in England, with appropriate quotations from the holy scriptures:—"Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not his loving-kindness. He hath redeemed my soul from destruction, &c. He hath chastened me, but hath not given me over unto death."

We understand that Government has expressed its sense of the very laudable conduct of this gentleman on so trying an occasion, by appointing him immediately to another situation, as agent.—*Ibid.* Jan. 17.

A letter from Greenock of the 15th inst. says,—"Arrived here yesterday, the Royal Charlotte, Hobson, from Lisbon, in 17 days, having on board the surgeon, second mate, carpenter, one seaman, and three boys; and also 22 emigrants, part of those saved by the boats from the wreck of the Abeona transport, Capt. Pritchard."—*Ibid.* Jan. 22.

A subscription is now going on at Glasgow, for the relief of the survivors of the Abeona.—*Ibid.* Jan. 22.

LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Maj. gen. Lord Chas. Somerset is about to embark to resume his government at the Cape of Good Hope.—*New Times*, Jan. 22.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.—PHILIPPINES.

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 8th Oct. the following resolutions were read and approved:

"1. That the grant of his Majesty, allowing trade between the Philippine Islands and ports in America, on the Pacific, made last January, be valid and observed, as well in national as foreign articles, permitted by said grant, and in Spanish bottoms indistinctly.

"2. All produce and goods manufactured in the Philippine Islands shall be admitted as national in the authorized ports, as well in America as Europe and Asia, when accompanied by regular certificates proving their origin, and in national bottoms.

"3. All national vessels shall besides be allowed to carry on direct trade from any Spanish port of America and Europe, by the Cape of Good Hope, to foreign ports in the East-Indies and China, and it shall be lawful for them to import and deposit, in the authorized Spanish ports of America and Europe, the following goods and effects, viz. cinnamon of Ceylon, pearls, diamonds, ivory, tortoise-shell, tea of all kinds, earthenware or china, lacerated articles, manufactured mother-o'-pearl, manufactured ivory, manufactured tortoise-shell, siagrees of all kinds, dyes, boxes of paints, ivory and other fans, coarse and candy-sugar, spun cotton, from No. 60 upwards, plain, striped, and worked muslins of all kinds, cotton and muslin handkerchiefs of all kinds, plain, striped, and worked cambrics, nankeens, cotton stripes, &c.

"4. The import duties of the said articles shall be laid down in the general tariff, according to the bases approved by the Cortes.

"5. The regulations contained in Art. 12 of the fundamental basis of the general tariff, approved by the Cortes, shall be observed with regard to cargoes coming from the Philippine Islands, and of which the vessels may enter any foreign port in America or Europe.

"6. In order that this freedom granted to trade may not be injurious to national industry and agriculture, as well in Asia as in America and Europe, as it would be if extended to Asia by the Cape of Good Hope, with foreign cargoes and productions, more than from the Philippine Islands, it shall not be lawful to bring to ports of America and Europe, by said way of the Cape, in each vessel of foreign

goods enumerated in this decree, more than the amount of 60,000 dollars, stated on the clearances, and the remainder of the cargoes shall be completed with goods and effects of the Philippine Islands, or of other productions from foreign countries of Asia, which are free according to the general tariff.

"7. The government is enjoined to require of the political, chief and local authorities of Manila, information respecting the most adequate means of encouraging the agriculture, industry, navigation, and commerce of the Philippine Islands."

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Torbay, Jan. 14.—"This morning the wind sprung up to the E. N. E. when the ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Capt. John Ralph, from London for Bombay, got under weigh, and in keeping too near the south shore missed stays. Every expectation was raised of her being on shore; crowds of people flocked near the military hospital to render assistance, and a boat and smack well manned hastened away; fortunately, the boat succeeded in getting within half of the ship time enough to request them to let go the anchor, which was speedily complied with, and having a good chain cable, she rode about a cable's length from the rugged rocks where his Majesty's revenue cutter *Vigilant* was wrecked. Fortunately the wind was moderate, or inevitably this fine ship must in a few minutes have been a total wreck. Our pilots got a spring on the cable and slipped the chain, when she succeeded in clearing the point.—Four P.M. The wind is freshened, and the *Mulgrave* is got clear of the Berry."—*London Paper*, Jan. 17.

Arrivals.

Jan. 14 Gravesend, *Brilliant*, Smith, from Cape of Good Hope.

— Plymouth, Lord Wellington, Hill, from Madras 15th Aug. and Cape of Good Hope 17th Nov.

15 Cowes, *Isis*, Woodbury, from Manilla.

16 Gravesend, *Phoenix*, Weynton, from Bombay 22th Aug., Mauritius, 12th Oct., and Cape of Good Hope 12th Nov.

— Liverpool, *Perseverance*, Mounsey, from Bengal 12th Aug., Madras 10th Sept., and Cape of Good Hope 7th Nov.

17 Deal, 19 Gravesend, *Ocean*, Wardell (late Jeffrey), from Cape of Good Hope.

18 Gravesend, *Hindustan*, Williamson, from Bengal 31st Aug.

19 Liverpool, *John Bull*, Corlett, from Bengal 8th Sept.

— Gravesend, *Fame*, East-gate, from Bengal 31st July, Madras 3d Sept., and Cape of Good 17th Nov.—*Passengers*: Sir John Newbold; Lady Newbold, and family; John Digby, Esq.; Capt. Lucas,

and Capt. Leverston; left at the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Strachan; Mrs. Carpenter; Capt. Stewart; Lieut. Nash; Jas. Gordon, Esq.; Mr. M'Kay.—John Stanmer, Esq. died at sea.

21 Cowes, Malabar, Orme, from Java.

Departures.

Dec. 31. Gravesend, *Cyrus*, Roberts, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 2. Gravesend, 23 Cowes, Farquharson, Cruickshanks, for Bombay and China.—*Passengers* for Bombay: Messrs. Pringle and Inglis, assist.surg.; Mr. B. Bell, free merchant; Mr. Fell; Messrs. Spence and Clarke, cadets.

— Gravesend, 21 Portsmouth, Marshal Wellington, Martin, for Wew South Walls.

4 Gravesend, 23 Portsmouth, Royal George, Timius, for Bombay and China.—*Passengers* for Bombay: Messrs. C.G. Houlton, and E. Holland, writers; Lieut. Col. Sealy; Mrs. Sealy; Lieut. G. Taylor; Messrs. Fortnam, Davis, and Reach, assist.surg.; Mrs. Elridge, Misses Kensington and Timins; Messrs. Hand, Bell, Thuillier, Moncrieff, Saltwell, Poole, Macan, Turner, Spencer, Harvey, Walter, Delamain and Dawes, cadets; Mr. A. Nott, Bombay Marine.

— Gravesend, 21 Portsmouth, *Inglis*, Borradaile, for Bombay and China.—*Passengers* for Bombay: Mr. Weeks, assist.surg.; Mr. Wainwright, free mariner; Messrs. F. J. Lugin, W. C. Lugin, and Woobler; Messrs. Laurie, Hutt and Hale, cadets.

— Gravesend, 23 Cowes, Marquis Camden, Larkins, for Bombay and China.

—*Passengers* for Bombay: Capt. Falconer; Mr. Beck, cadet; and Mr. W. Hodges, Bombay Marine.

— Gravesend, 21 Cowes, *Repulse*, Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.—*Passengers* for St. Helena: Lieut. T. M. Hunter and Miss P. Solomon; for Bencoolen, Messrs. T. S. Day and W. G. Day.

7 Gravesend, 22 Deal, *Lady Lushington*, Scott, for Madras and Bengal.

12 Gravesend, Moffat, Oldham, for do.

16 Gravesend, 21 Deal, *Lowther Castle*, Mortlock, for Bengal and China.—*Passengers* for Bengal: Mr. E. V. Schleich, writer; Bev. H. Parish and family; Messrs. W. B. Johnson and J. Ainslee, free mariners; Mr. and Mrs. Marriot and family; Misses A. Stowers, C. Macleod, and two Miss Brittons; Messrs. Hammer, Scott, Long, Sanders, Cobbe, Maclean, Wilson, Phillips, Betts, Ludlow, Gresham, Bygrave, Russell, Smith, Lowe, and Stewart, cadets.

— Gravesend, 21 Deal, *Atlas*, Mayne, for Bengal and China.—*Passengers* for Bengal: Mr. J. C. Paterson, assist.surg.; Messrs. Kent and Sansum, free mariners; Misses Oldham, Hewett, Swinton, Chris-

tie, and two Miss Taylors; Mrs. C. Chapman and child; Mrs. S. Sansum; Messrs. Oldham, Maclean, Charlton, Welchman, Durie, Benson, Baseley, Clayton, and Carte, cadets.

21 Deal, General Kyd, Nairne, for Bengal and China.—*Passengers* for Bengal: Messrs. H. Ricketts, G.W. Bacon, and J. G. Deades, writers; Lieut.col. G. Carpenter and family; Capt. and Mrs. Murray; Lieut. C. Christie; Mr. Crawford, surg.; Mrs Crawford; P. Campbell and P. Robertson, free mariners; Misses M'Leod, M'Kenzie, and Clark; Mr. S. Paxton; Mr. J. Potts; Messrs. Chester, M'Murdo, Oldfield, Smith, Graham, Watt, Palmer, Clarke, Balderston, Beay, Spau, Boileau, M'Kenzie, Ellis, J. Clark, and M'Nair, cadets.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. In Bloomsbury Square, Mrs. Edward Lawford, of a daughter.

15. At Hatton House, Middlesex, the lady of Capt. Langslow (Bengal establishment), of a daughter, her fifth child (second in Europe), all living. The first was born in Africa, the next in Asia, the third in North America, and within the period of as many successive years.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 10. At Edinburgh, Robt. Hay, jun. Esq. of Dublin, to Eliza, youngest daughter of George Chalmer, Esq., formerly of Madras, and late of Westcombe House, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. At Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, in his 72d year, George Ferguson, Esq.

Jan. 3. At his seat, Rowdale place, in Sussex, Charles Goring, Esq., aged 78. He formerly held high situations in the service of the East-India Company, and was chief of the Calcutta Committee of

Revenue. A man of unimpeachable integrity.

9. At Neasdon, in the house of W. T. Money, Esq., M. P., Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of Harrow.

— At Fetcham, near Leatherhead, Surrey, Robt. Sherson, Esq., M.D., father of Robt. Sherson, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

12. At his house in Brompton-grove, at an advanced age, Sir John Macpherson, Bart., for many years a member of the supreme council at Bengal, and afterwards Governor-general of India.

— H. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., late of the hon. Company's Bengal civil service, and brother to R. C. Plowden, Esq. of Devonshire Place.

14. At Craighower, Fifeshire, Mrs. Colville, of Ochiltree, widow of the late James Wedderburn Colville, Esq.

16. At Pen Hill, near Bexley, Kent, in the 73d year of his age, J. Sage, Esq. the oldest officer of his Majesty's mint.

24. At Great Warley-place, in the county of Essex, Samuel Bonham, Esq. in the 93d year of his age.

Lately, at Haverford West, in South Wales, after a long and protracted illness, aged 56, Captain Thomas Howell, late of the Bombay East-India country service.

SCIND.

Letters have been received in town from Sir Chas. Colville, commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, dated the 15th Sept., stating that the vakeels had arrived at Surat from Scind in their way to Bombay, in order to treat with our government, and that Sir Charles confidently expected that peace would be signed upon the display of our forces collected for the purpose of embarkation for the Gulf of Cutch.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>
Charles Grant	1200	Scott	Bombay and China.
Kent	1334	Cobb	Ditto.
Kellie Castle	1354	Lindsay	Madras and China.
General Harris	1200	Welstead	Ditto.
Jupiter	450	Swan	Madras and Bengal.
Rochester	600	Sutton	Ditto.
Lonach	450	Pearson	Ditto.
Anna Robertson	500	Biden	Ditto.
Aurora	600	Earl	Ditto.
Daphne	530	Chatfield	Ditto.
General Palmer	800		Madras.
Hienden Hall	500	Greig	Bombay.
Sarah	600	Norton	Ditto.
Countess Harcourt	550	Bunn	Ditto.
Orpheus	416	Finlay	Ile of France.
Arab	400	Arab	Ditto.
Grace	650	Lethbridge	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Success	400	Martin	Ceylon.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 9	10 0 3 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 11 0
Cheribon.....	5 17 0	— 8 5 0	" China.....	0 18 0	— 1 7 0
Sumatra.....	5 19 0	— 6 18 0	Zedoary.....		
Mocha.....	1 0 0	— 2 0 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	9 10 0	— 11 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	Blue.....	14 0 0	— 0 15 0
Extra fine.....			Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Bengal.....	0 0 5	— 0 0 7	Blue and Violet.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 8
Bourbon.....	0 1 1	— 0 1 3	Purple and Violet.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 6 9	— 0 7 0
Aloes, Epitima.....cwt.	5 5 0	— 7 10 0	Fine Violet.....	0 6 6	— 0 6 9
Anniseeds, Star.....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	Good Ditto.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 6
Borax, Refined.....	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 3
" Unrefined, or Tincal.....	2 10 0	— 3 15 0	Fine & Good Copper.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
Camphire unrefined.....	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	Middling Ditto.....		
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 5 8	— 0 4 0	Ordinary.....	0 4 9	— 0 5 3
Ceylon.....	0 5 0		Fine Madras.....		
Cassia Bada.....cwt.			Manilla.....		
Lignum.....	8 0 0	— 9 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 18 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 1 6	Safflower.....cwt.	12 0 0	— 30 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 1 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	1 0 0	— 1 5 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 14 0	
Columbo Root.....			Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 17 3	— 0 18 10
Dragon's Blood.....	18 0 0	— 33 0 0	Nori.....	0 17 1	— 1 3 7
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10 0 0	— 11 0 0	Ditto White.....	0 17 1	— 1 3 7
" Arabic.....	3 15 0	— 4 10 0	China.....	0 19 1	— 1 3 6
" Assafetida.....	5 0 0	— 15 0 0	Organic.....	1 15 0	— 6 5 0
" Benjamin.....	5 0 0	— 58 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 5 10	— 0 8 4
" Anisi.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 9 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 6	
" Galbanum.....	25 0 0	— 30 0 0	" Bourbon.....	0 5 7	— 0 7 6
" Gambogium.....	14 0 0	— 15 0 0	Mace.....	0 5 7	— 0 4 6
" Myrrh.....	8 0 0	— 16 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
" Olibanum.....	8 0 0	— 8 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 7	
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 8 6	Pepper, Company's, lb.	0 0 7	
Dye.....	0 3 6	— 0 5 3	" Privilege.....	0 0 7	
Shetl. Black.....			" White.....	0 1 0	
Shivered.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 11 0
Stick.....			White.....	1 14 0	— 2 3 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 12 0	— 0 16 0	Brown.....	0 18 0	— 1 7 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 1 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 4 8	— 0 2 3
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 8	— 0 0 10	Congou.....	0 9 4	— 0 3 6
Cinnamon.....	0 13 0		Souchong.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
Cloves.....	0 3 6		Camphir.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 2
Mace.....	8 1 3	— 0 1 6	Twankay.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 2
Nutmegs.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 6	Pekoe.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 4
Opium.....lb.			Hyson Skin.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 6
Rhubarb.....	0 8 0	— 0 7 0	Hyson.....	0 3 3	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	1 0 0		Gangpoder.....	0 5 7	— 0 6 0
Senna.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 8 0	Tortoiseshell.....	1 15 0	— 2 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	5 0 0	— 6 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 7 February—Prompt 27 April.
Private Trade.—Bandanoes—Choppahs—Blue Goods—Tattaries—Romals—White, Yellow, Blue, and Brown Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Black China Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Silks—China Silks—China Sattins.

For Sale 14 February—Prompt 11 May.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Cinnamon—Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Oil of Mace.
Licensed.—Ginger—Cloves—Saltpetre—Sago—Cassia—Clove and Nutmeg Oil—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 14 February—Prompt 11 May.
Licensed.—Long Pepper—Turmeric—Uruted Seeds—Cardamoms—Senna—Wad-din—Hintonkey—Myrrh—Frankincense—Musk—Camphor—Assafetida—Nux Vomica—Lac Dye—Seedlac—Shellac—Lac Lake—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin—Gum Copal—Dragon's Blood—Gum Tragacanth—Almonds—Mungoet—Burrila—Anniseed Oil—Castor Oil—Coco Nut Oil.

For Sale 15 February—Prompt 11 May.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Sapan Wood—Ambala Wood—Bambos Canes—Malacca Canes—Wianghee Canes—Elephants' Teeth—Sea Horse Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-Pearl Spoons—Cornelian Bells and Ornaments—China Paper—China Ink—Cane Table Mats—Buffalo Hides—Soy.

For Sale 22 February—Prompt 24 August.
Company's.—Madeira Wine.

For Sale 6 March—Prompt 1 June.
Tea.—Bohea, 700,000 lbs.; Congou, 4,500,000 lbs.; Camphir and Souchong, 250,000 lbs.; Twankay, 1,300,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin, 120,000 lbs.; Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

For Sale 8 March—Prompt 24 August.
Company's.—Shawls—Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Shawl Pieces—Worsted Carpets.

For Sale 13 March—Prompt 8 June.
Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, January 25, 1821.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton by private contract for the week ending yesterday consist of 300 Bengals, 54, a 6d. in bond; 70 Surats, 64d.; 150 Penambocs, 11d. a 12d.—This forenoon a public sale was brought forward: the first lots went at very depressed prices; the demand then revived, and, at the close, the previous currency by private contract was fully maintained. The sale consisted entirely of West-India descriptions: 117 bags, Grenada, chiefly 9d. a 10d.; a few 11d. a 11½d.; 156 bags, Barbier, 10d. a 11d.; 64 bags Caracou, 6d. a 10½d.; 30 bags Demerara 11d.—The prices are without any variation since last week.—Accounts from Liverpool state that market heavy.

Sugar.—There has been a steady and considerable demand for Muscovades this week. The Refined market has not been so brisk this week as for some time preceding.

Coffee.—The public sales this week have gone off with some spirit, but at lower prices: Cheribon, good quality, went at 116s. and 116s. 6d.; ordinary, 114s. to 112s. 6d.; damaged, 108s. to 109s.

Silk.—The Silk sale at the India House has closed: the first day the prices went about 3s. per lb. under the rates of the last sale, since then the prices have gradually recovered, and at the close the rates of last sale were nearly obtained.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December 1820, to the 25th of January 1821.

1820. Dec. 29 30	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	5 p. Cent. New.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent. Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 50. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 p. Cent. Bonds.	5 per Dy. Exchange Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1820. Dec. 29 30
1821. Jan. 3	222 223	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	26 27 1/2	1 p. 1/2.	71 1/2	21	1820. Dec. 29 30
4	222 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	26 27 1/2	par 1 p.	71 1/2	—	
5	222 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 2 p.	71 1/2	—	
6	223	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 3 p.	71 1/2	—	
7	—	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 p.	71 1/2	—	
8	223	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
9	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
10	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
11	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
12	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
13	—	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
14	—	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
15	223	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
16	223	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
17	—	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
18	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
19	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
20	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
21	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
22	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
23	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	
24	223 1/2	70 1/2	—	87 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 p.	71 1/2	—	

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. &c. &c.

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN SINGAPOOR AND SUMATRA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In a very respectable morning paper, my eye has just glanced upon the following paragraph.

"A rumour is current in the commercial circles, that a negotiation is either on foot, or is shortly to be commenced, for the cession of the important settlement of Sincapoor, established by Sir Thos. Stamford Raffles in the Indian Archipelago, to the Dutch government; a station which forms the chief protection to one of the finest and most promising markets of British commerce."

This may, or may not be true; but as at this moment every possible effort is, or ought to be directed to the extension of the trade of this country; as an able, though sometimes injudicious writer,* has lately pointed out the Indian Archipelago as presenting one of the most advantageous openings for such extension; and as I have returned by the last ship

from this new, and I trust permanent acquisition, I propose to offer to the notice of your readers a few remarks upon the incalculable advantages which the countries forming the Indian Archipelago present, for the promotion of the commercial interests of Great Britain.

It is scarcely possible to say too much in favour of Sincapoor. It is the key to the Gulf of Siam and the sea of China. The prospect which it affords of extending our commerce is immense; and it bids fair to become, and that at no very distant period, one of the first commercial stations eastward of the Cape. The population of Sincapoor is already nearly equal to that of Penang, and is rapidly increasing. It is extremely healthy, and has hitherto escaped the ravages of the cholera which has afflicted the neighbouring countries. I may remark, by the way, that the same good fortune has attended Bencoolen, which has now become one of the healthiest places in India.

* Mr. Crawford; vide *Asiatic Journal*, vol. X. p. 143.

Major Travers, an intelligent officer, who formerly served upon the staff in Java, is the present resident at Sincapoor. It is, however, said, that he means to return to Europe shortly, and will be succeeded by Capt. McKenzie, a son of the author of the "Man of Feeling."

I need not impress upon the public mind, how much it is our policy to make our stations to the eastward, free ports; subject to no duties, to no restrictions; encumbered with no collectors of customs; and, consequently, exempt from all seizures of the goods of the unwary, and, what is of yet more importance, from all smuggling. At Sincapoor this system has been introduced. There the trader comes and goes, buys and sells, unmolested by fiscal regulations. It is much to be wished that it were also introduced into Penang; for it is the only system that can enable us to compete with the Dutch: and if it were extended to one or two more of our stations in the Eastern Isles, it would either force them to throw open their ports to our traders, or to sit still and see all the Eastern trade find its way to ours. Wherever trade can be most advantageously carried on, thither will it go.

As far as trade is concerned, Sincapoor is more valuable to us even than Java: and though it would be unjust and impolitic in this country, to disturb the Dutch in the possessions which are secured to them by treaties, or to which they have acquired a title by long enjoyment, we must, and ought to keep one or two stations for the protection of our own trade.

The occupation of Sincapoor goes far to accomplish this justifiable purpose; and in the opinion of all competent judges on questions of international law, even in the opinion of such of them as are most inclined to favour the Dutch, we may retain possession of this

valuable island without infringing upon one of their acknowledged rights.

Having ventured to submit my opinion to the public upon this important point, I shall now offer to them a few notices of what has lately been done for the amelioration of our settlements in Sumatra.

Sir Stamford Raffles appears, of late, to have directed his attention to the natural history* and agriculture of this island.

There has been established at Bencoolen an agricultural society, of which the Lieut. Governor is president. Every inhabitant, European or native, is required to plant corn enough for the subsistence of himself and family. Thus Bencoolen will be no longer dependent upon Bengal for this first of necessities. In the society just mentioned are discussed all points connected with the cultivation of the soil and the condition of the people; and I can take upon myself to affirm, that a very considerable stimulus has, in consequence, been given to the industry of the country. Enquiries have been set on foot into the nature of landed tenure, the village institutions, and modes of husbandry; and a person of high talent is now employed in taking an accurate account of the population, and in framing general statistical tables. The cultivation of sugar and coffee has been commenced with considerable spirit. The spice gardens already bid fair to rival those of the neighbouring islands.

The Company's ship London arrived at Bencoolen in June, and immediately proceeded to take in a cargo of pepper at Tappanooly for China.

The Lieut. Governor is endeavouring to bring forward this port, in order to command the pepper produce exported from the northern parts of the island, hitherto nearly monopolized by the Americans.

* See our Number for November last, p. 520.

In conclusion, I beg leave to annex a copy of the Government orders, recently issued, for the establishment of a system of administration in the outlying districts dependant on Fort Marlborough; * also, a statement of the prices current at Sincapoor,† the accuracy of which may be fully relied on.

The great importance of these documents need not be pointed out to such of your readers as will take the trouble to peruse them.

Much has already been done at Bencoolen, though much remains

to be done. Let us hope, that the judicious measures already adopted, will neither be crushed nor thwarted in their operation, but will meet with that ample measure of encouragement and approbation to which they are so justly entitled.

I am, &c. &c.

AN EASTERN PRIVATE TRADER.
Harley Street, Feb. 6, 1821.

* See the next article.

† Inserted post, in the "Asiatic Intelligence," under the head of "Sincapoor."

SUMATRA.

System recently established for the Administration of the Outlying Districts dependant on Fort Marlborough.

ORDERS, by the HON. the LIEUT. GOVERNOR.—Fort Marlboro', 22d May, 1820.

The European establishments having been withdrawn from the several out-stations, it becomes necessary that the principles on which the administration of those districts is in future to be conducted, shall be clearly explained and understood. It is in consequence declared,

1. That it is the desire of government to give the utmost freedom to cultivation, and, by promoting a spirit of enterprize and speculation among individuals, to extend the commerce of the country, and advance the interest and happiness of the people at large.

2. That, in order to ensure the cultivator the fruits of his industry, enquiry has been made into the nature of the tenure of lands; and it has been found that a permanent interest in the soil is not inconsistent with the native institutions of the country.

3. It is, in consequence, the intention of government, to respect and confirm those rights, by acknowledging the different chiefs and proprietors of the land over which their several jurisdictions extend, and to consider the villagers as holding it from them.

4. That without entering minutely into the terms on which the land is so held, it is only necessary to declare, that whatever may be the nature of the tenure, whether it consist in an obligation of

services, the discharge of a stipulated portion of the produce, or other acknowledgement or payment, the right on the part of the chiefs to enforce the same is fully acknowledged.

5. That the Government having heretofore had the sole advantage of the labour of the villagers, necessarily took on themselves the charge of the police, and the internal management of the country; but having now relinquished the former, and transferred the population to the immediate control and direction of their own chiefs, it is incumbent on these chiefs to become responsible for the management and good order of the country within their respective jurisdictions.

6. That in order to enable the chiefs to fulfil this obligation, they are considered as vested with the powers and authorities hitherto exercised by the officers of Government, and expected to maintain that control over their subjects which their rank and stations require.

7. That it being essential to the tranquillity of the country to prevent the formation of new establishments independent of the existing authorities, the custom of the country, which prevents the dependents of a chief from breaking off from their allegiance, will be respected; but as many persons have expressed a desire to remain under the immediate authority of the Company, that protection will not be refused to any who

may choose to settle in the immediate neighbourhood of Fort Marlborough, where alone it will be afforded.

8. That in consequence of this change of system, it is not the intention of Government further to interfere in the details of the administration of justice: each chief will hold his own Court, and settle all disputes arising among his own subjects; and it is only in cases arising between different chiefs, or their respective subjects, that Government will undertake to arbitrate.

9. That, for this purpose, one principal chief will be elected in each division of the country; who will be the channel of communication to Government, and will have authority to hold a superior court, before which such differences may be heard and settled.

10. That this chief, as vakeel of the Company, will be vested with full and ample authority to settle all such differences; and further, to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the country, by the exercise of a general control and superintendence over the division to which he may be appointed.

11. That in pursuance of these arrangements, Government will no longer interfere in the appropriation of the fines and fees of the courts of justice, which every chief will be allowed to regulate and dispose of, according to circumstances.

12. That as all other chiefs will be considered subordinate to the officers of division, they are required to attend implicitly to his orders, and to pay him the due respect and honours of his station and rank as vakeel of the Company.

The duties of the different native authorities under this system may be comprised under the following heads.

Duties of Officers of Division.

To these officers is consigned the general superintendence and care of their respective chiefs; and they will be held responsible for the zealous and conscientious discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

They will receive their orders direct from the Lieutenant Governor, and take due measures for carrying them into effect. The chiefs of districts, heads of villages, and all other persons within the division, are placed under their immediate control;

and they are most vigilantly to watch over their conduct.

To this officer does the Government look, not only for the vigilant administration of police, but for the zealous execution of every measure conducive to the prosperity and improvement of the country.

He will especially have the control and management of the bazars; and will be responsible for the roads, bridges, and ferries; for keeping up an uninterrupted communication throughout the country, and for preventing any undue exaction or restriction, which can in any way interfere with the freedom of trade, and uninterrupted disposal and transport of the produce of the country.

Duties of the Subordinate Chiefs.

Their first duty will be to retain their subjects and dependants in due submission to their authority; to settle all disputes that may arise among them, and to preserve harmony with their neighbours; to direct their labours and services according to the terms of their tenure, and to promote the increase of population and cultivation to the utmost of their means and power.

They will be held responsible for all disturbances which may arise, and for all thefts, robberies, and murders, which may be perpetrated by their dependants.

They will, on the requisition of the Company, or of their vakeel, furnish whatever assistance, in men and provisions, may be required for the public service; and will be held responsible for all goods and treasure passing through their districts, which may be entrusted to their charge.

Duties of the Heads of Villages and the Population generally.

In every village there is considered to be one head, who is immediately responsible to the chief for the internal management of the village, and for the conduct of the people who compose it.

The population in general are considered bound to attend, implicitly, to the orders of their chiefs, and uniformly to conduct themselves with respect and obedience to the constituted authority.

In applying the above principles to the present state of the districts, the following will be the arrangements.

Moco Moco, and Ippoe.—The proprietary right being here vested in the sultan, and that chief having undertaken to administer the country without the immediate interference of European authority, it is not necessary to enter into further details regarding these districts. The sultan will be the vakeel of the Company; and to him alone government will look for the peace and tranquillity of the country.

Laye.—The Pangerang of Sungy Lamow is the proprietor of this district; but having transferred all authority in the same to the Company, and vested Raddin Mahomed with full authority as his representative, that officer is further appointed to the charge of this division on the part of the Company. There are no other chiefs of adequate rank to require notice.

Saloomah.—In this division are comprized the districts of Saloomah, Tallo, and Allass, under the authority of ten chiefs, as per margin. [Saloomah, 3: Tallo, 4: Allass, 3.] These chiefs are to be recognized as proprietors of the land over which their respective jurisdiction extends; and are to have the immediate control and direction of their respective subjects accordingly. This division is placed under the general charge of Rajah Mallim, who will reside at Saloomah.

Manna.—This division comprizes the districts of Manna, Peeno, Bancannan, Palang, Goyobie, Kadoorang, and Cawoor. These chiefs will in like manner be acknowledged as proprietors of the soil over which their present jurisdiction extends, and invested with due authority over their dependants accordingly; but as the Pasummah establishments at Padang, Goochie, and Kadoorang, are settled on land formerly claimed by the coast chiefs, a certain acknowledgement, either as purchase or quit rent, must be made to the original proprietor. Diong India is appointed chief of this division on the part of the Company. To this officer is further confided, the settlement of all questions between the Pasummahs and the people of the coast. Such of the smaller Pasummah establishments as may not have fallen under the chiefs above recognized, but nevertheless settled on the lands belonging to the chiefs of the coast, are to be continued under their several chiefs, on a proper equivalent for the rent or purchase of the land being made to the

proprietors; but no further independent establishments of this nature are to be allowed. Of this description are the chiefs noticed in the margin. [at Leba, Gummung, 1: Nepalan, 1.]

Under this arrangement all native establishments, of whatever nature, within the districts, are to be considered as discontinued on account of the Company.

The officers of the Buggess corps will, however, continue to enjoy the pay of their military rank. An annual donation of 600 rupees will also be made to the two Pangerans of Manna, in consideration of certain villages removed from their authority, with 120 rupees per annum, in addition to the Pangeran Panghooloo; and the stipulated allowances of 120 rupees per month to the Pasummah Vakeels will continue to be paid according to treaty.

In consideration, however, of the impoverished state of the country, and reduced circumstances of the chiefs, a moderate assistance in money will be provisionally granted, in order the better to support the authority of the chiefs, as follows:

To the sultan of Moco Moco, an allowance of 600 rupees per mensem, to be eventually repaid by him out of the growing revenues of the country:

	per Mensem.
For the division of Laye, Rupees	500
Do. Saloomah	300
Do. Manna and Cawoor	600

These sums being disbursed, no further payments are to be contemplated on account of the administration of the country; and should any unforeseen circumstances require the further interference of the government, the chiefs and country will be held responsible for the additional expense so incurred.

In further pursuance of these arrangements, certificates are granted as follow:

To the sultan of Moco Moco, according to form No. 1:

To Raddin Aria Sulca Adi Nerigrant, chief of Laye, according to form No. 2:

To the officers of division at Saloomah and Manna, according to form No. 3:

To the subordinate chiefs at Saloomah and Manna, as follows, according to form No. 4:

At Saloomah,

Dupatty Singo,	} Kallippahs of Sa-
— Jaman,	
— Swara,	
— Macian,	} loomah;
— Rajah Kallippah,	
— Laxan Negerer,	
— Chaya,	} Tallo;
— Chaya,	
— Gedong Intan,	
	} Allas:

At Manna,

Maharajat Pangerang Ra-	} Manna;
jah Kalippah,	
Manna Dissan Dywa,	
Lameli Pangerang Parbo,	
Manna Dusun Gedong	
Augooug,	

Lemar Panderang, Nala Ja-	} Baucannan;
gat, Beocannan, Dusun	
Besar, Bundar, Pande-	
rang, Rata, Baucannan,	
Dusun Tingers,	

Balah Dupatty chap Pangarasoo,	} Peeno;
Seto Dupatty Callippah Perno,	

Milelo Pangerang Buo-	} Padang Goochie;
dar Ang ong,	

Pangerang, Taojang, Dal-	} Pasummah
lam,	
	} Kadoolung do.

Eight chiefs at Cawoor, including

Luar: Bentuan, and Lenn,

Dupatty Lubec, Gunung { Small and re-
at Lubec, Gunung, { cent Pasum-
Rajah Mas at Napalain, { mah establish-
ments.

All persons residing within the districts under Saloomah and Manna, who may not be included under the authority of the above chiefs, are to be considered as immediately subordinate to the officers of division. These include the Bazars; and at Manna, the people who have recently seceded from the Manna chiefs, with the permission of government; also at Saloomah, the Buggess establishments in those districts.

The above arrangements for the outstations to take effect from the 1st of June next, or as soon after as the respective chiefs can arrive at their several stations.

By order of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed,) W. R. JENNINGS,
Secretary.

ON THE ADVANTAGE

OF AFFORDING THE

MEANS OF EDUCATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE FURTHER EAST.

(Concluded from page 124.)

FROM the review now taken it will be seen how varied is the population of this Archipelago, both in character and employments, and that it consists both of agricultural and commercial classes, of different ranks in the scale of each, from the wildest tribes who seek a precarious subsistence in their woods and forests, to the civilized Javan who has drawn forth the riches of his unequalled soil, and made it the granary of these islands: and from the petty trader who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist who receives it from them, and disperses it again to more distant regions. Situated between the rich and populous continents of China on the one hand, and India on the other, and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce, the demand for the produce of those islands is unfailing, and that produce is only limited by the extent of the population. By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and

connection with each other, and the accessible nature of the coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world, while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce is propagated in successive waves through the whole, and the inexhaustible resources of the country are drawn forth in a manner, and to an extent, that could not otherwise have been obtained. Each is dependant on the other, and receives and communicates a portion of the general activity. Thus the savage and intracable Batta collects and furnishes the camphor and benjamin, the spontaneous produce of his woods; the equally barbarous Dayak and wild Harafura ransacks the bowels of the earth for its gold and its diamonds; the inhabitant of Soolo seeks for the pearl beneath the waters that surround him, and others traverse the shores for the tripan or sea-slug, or descend into its rocky caverns for the Chinese luxury of birds' nests. As-

cending from these, we find the more civilized Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of pepper; the native of Moluccas in the culture of the nutmeg and the clove; the still higher Javan and Siamese, besides their abundant harvests of rice, supplying Europe with their coffee and sugar, and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this produce from all these different quarters, till it is finally shipped for Europe, India, and China, from the petty bartering trader who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the rivers, the Malay who conveys it from port to port, the more adventurous Buguese, who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the emporia, to the Chinese merchant who sends his junks laden with this accumulated produce to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Europeans with the cargoes of their ships. Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe, and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands, may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried, under every disadvantage of monopolizing policy, and of insecurity of person and property, by which the condition of the people has been depressed and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprising and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle wherever security and protection is afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the energies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled, and that protection only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create, it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary Archipelago will appear without limits.

Viewed in this light, Borneo and the Eastern Islands may become to China, what America is already to the nations of

Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China, affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonization, while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly, under such circumstances, these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines, and the extent of their own native population, added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of colonization.

A scene like this cannot be viewed with indifference by the philosophic and contemplative mind. The diversified form in which the human character is exhibited, the new and original features which it displays, and the circumstances which have restrained or accelerated the development of our nature in these extensive and remote regions, offer sources of almost inexhaustible enquiry and research, while the obscurity which darkens the origin and early history of the people, the peculiarity of their languages, laws and customs, and the vestiges which remain of a higher state of the arts and of learning, offer in a literary and scientific view pursuits of no less interest than importance. Placed, as we shall be, in the very centre of this Archipelago, the life and soul of its extensive commerce, and maintaining with its most distant parts, and with the adjacent continent, a constant and rapidly increasing intercourse, the means are afforded to us, above all other nations, of prosecuting these studies with facility and advantage.

We here find human nature at its lowest point in the woolly-headed savage, who roams his woods in absolute nakedness, deriving a precarious subsistence from roots and fish, and with no other habitation than a cavern or a tree; we can trace the progress of improvement in those whose agriculture is yet in its infancy, who clear a portion of their woods by fire, and take a contingency out of it by planting a little rice in the soil thus enriched by the ashes. We dwell, with

more pleasure, on those rich tracts of cultivation which adorn the slopes of the central districts of Java and Sumatra, where the mountain torrent is arrested in its course, and made to flow over, and fertilize successive terraces, on which abundant harvests are reaped. We shall meet with states that have risen by commerce to wealth and eminence, and have now sunk since her soil has been displayed on other shores. To the historian and the antiquarian, the field here presented is unbounded. The latter will trace in the languages and monuments the origin and early history of these interesting people: he will find the Malayan language diffused under various modifications, from Madagascar on the coast of Africa; to the islands of the Pacific he will find it connected with Hinduism, by an influx of Sanscrit words, and will trace the effects of subsequent conversion in an accession of Arabic terms. In their ancient monuments and inscriptions, he will find proofs of the existence of the faith of Brahma or of Boudh; and of their greatness as nations, in the magnitude of their remains. He will find temples and sculptures which rival in grandeur and extent those of continental India, and through the mists of tradition will discover the faint light of glories that have past away. He will find languages of singular perfection and richness that are no longer understood, except by the learned; in short he will find abundant proof of a former high state of civilization from which they have fallen. The causes of this declension, the vicissitudes they have undergone, and their history in more modern times, when the progress of the Mussulman faith and of European arms overturned and threw into confusion the ancient order of things, are subjects not less interesting than untouched. Three centuries of intercourse have given but little information upon these and other interesting points. War or commerce has hitherto absorbed the attention of those who have visited these regions, with some exceptions, which have rather served to excite than to gratify curiosity. Late years have been more fertile, and have opened the way to further enquiries, and the spirit which has been awakened should not be suffered to sleep.

It would be endless to point out the desiderata which yet remain to be sup-

plied, or the subjects of interest which yet remain to be investigated. The origin of Bouddhism, as it may be traced in Siam, and particularly Laos, and other countries not yet visited by Europeans, but with which a commercial intercourse exists, is not the least of these. The objects of science are not less numerous, to say nothing of the vast field which the immense empire of China opens to the speculative mind. Through the means of her native traders who frequent these seas, and are protected by our flag, we have it in our power to prosecute the most extensive researches, and to communicate as well as receive information, which may be reciprocally useful and acceptable. While as a manufacturing nation we are compelled to supply this empire with the raw produce of our territories, we can never want an interest in enquiring into the principles and means by which they are thus able to supersede us, even with the advantage of our unrivalled machinery. The Chinese mind itself, the literature and character of this extraordinary people, of whom so little is known that their place and rank in the scale of civilization is yet undetermined, are questions which have long attracted the attention of the Western world. The current of their ideas, the mould of their minds, and the whole bent and direction of their powers differ so much from our own, that an estimate of them is no easy task. We find them dispersing themselves abroad, and carrying with them a spirit of enterprize and speculation, combined with an industry and prudence that makes them flourish and acquire opulence wherever they settle.

Such is the range of enquiry open to the philosopher; but to him who is interested in the cause of humanity, who thinks that the diffusion of the humanizing arts is as essential to the character of our nation as the acquisition of power and wealth, and that, wherever our flag is carried, it should confer the benefits of civilization on those whom it protects, it will appear no less important, that in proportion as we extend the field of our own enquiry and information, we should apply it to the advantage of those with whom we are connected, and endeavour to diffuse among them the light of knowledge, and the means of moral and intellectual improvement.

The object of our stations being confined to the protection and encouragement of a free and unrestricted commerce with the whole of these countries, and our establishments being on this footing and principle, no jealousy can exist where we make our inquiries. When the man of science inquires for the mineral or vegetable productions of any particular country, or the manner in which the fields are cultivated, or the mines worked, no motive will exist for withholding information; but if in return we are anxious and ready to disseminate the superior knowledge we ourselves possess, how much shall we increase this readiness and desire on the part of the natives, and what may not be the extent of the blessings we may in exchange confer on these extensive regions. How noble the object, how beneficial the effects, to carry with our commerce the lights of instruction and moral improvement; how much more exalted the character in which we shall appear, how much more congenial to every British feeling. By collecting the traditions of the country, and affording the means of instruction to all who visit our stations, we shall give an additional inducement to general intercourse; while the merchant will pursue his gain, the representative of our government will acquire a higher character and more general respect, by devoting a portion of his time to the diffusion of that knowledge, and of those principles, which form the happiness and basis of all civilized society. The native inhabitant, who will be first attracted by commerce, will imbibe a respect for our institutions, and when he finds that some of these are destined exclusively for his own benefit, while he applauds and respects the motive, he will not fail to profit by them. Our civil institutions and political influence are calculated to increase the population and wealth of these countries, and cultivation of mind seems alone wanting to raise them to such a rank among the nations of the world, as their geographical situation and climate may admit. And shall we, who have been so favoured among other nations, refuse to encourage the growth of intellectual improvement, or rather shall we not consider it one of our first duties to afford the means of education to surrounding countries, and thus render

our stations not only the seats of commerce, but of literature and the arts? Will not our best inclinations and feelings be thus gratified, at the same time that we are contributing to raise millions in the scale of civilization? It may be observed, that in proportion as the people are civilized, our intercourse with the islands will become more general, more secure, and more advantageous; that the native riches of the countries which they inhabit seem inexhaustible, and that the eventual extent of our commerce with them must consequently depend on the growth of intellectual improvement, and the extension of moral principles. A knowledge of the languages of these countries, considered on the most extensive scale, is essential to all investigation; and may not the acquisition of these be pursued with most advantage, in connection with some defined plan for educating the higher orders of the inhabitants? May not one object mutually aid the other, and the interests of philanthropy and literature be best consulted by making the advantages reciprocal?

There is nothing, perhaps, which distinguishes the character of these islanders from the people of India more than the absence of inveterate prejudice and the little influence Mahomedanism has had over their conduct and mode of thinking. With them neither civil nor religious institutions seem to stand in the way of improvement, while the aptness and solicitude of the people to receive instruction is remarkable; and in the higher classes we often find a disposition to enjoy the luxuries and comforts of European life, and to assimilate to its manners and courtesies. The states more advanced in civilization have embraced the Mahomedan faith, which still continues to make a slow progress throughout the Archipelago. This faith was not introduced by conquest, but by the gradual progress of persuasion, exerted by active missionaries on a simple and ingenuous people. It is on the Mussulman teachers alone that they are at present dependant for instruction; but these are now comparatively few, and of an inferior order; many of them little better than manumitted slaves, though assuming the titles of Seids and Sheiks. When we consider that the whole of the Archipelago is left open to

the views and schemes of these men, that they promise the joys of paradise in recompense of the slight ceremony of circumcision, and in this world exemption from the pains of slavery, to which all unbelievers are liable, we may account for the facility with which conversion is still effected, and the little impression it makes on the people. Institutions of the nature of colleges were formerly maintained by the native princes of Bantam, and in the interior of Java and Sumatra, particularly at Menaangkabau, to which latter a visit was considered only less meritorious than a pilgrimage to Mecca. These colleges have disappeared with the power of the native government which supported them, and their place is very imperfectly supplied by the inferior and illiterate priests who are settled among them. The want of an institution of this nature has long been felt and complained of by the higher orders, and a desire has even been expressed of sending their children to Bengal; but the distance, and want of means to defray the expense, has generally prevented them from doing so. In an instance, however, in which this has taken place, we shall find evidence of the capacity of the people to receive instruction, and are able to form some estimate of the degree of improvement to which they might attain, if similar advantages were enjoyed by all. Shortly after the conquest of Java, two sons of the regent of Samarang were sent to Bengal, where they remained only two years, but returned to their native country not only with a general knowledge of the English language, but versed in the elements of general history, science, and literature. The rapid progress made by these youths, not only in these attainments, but in their manners, habits, and principles, has been the surprise and admiration of all who have known them. It may be observed generally, with regard to Mahomedanism in the eastern islands, that although the more respectable part of the population pay some attention to its forms as the established religion of the country, they are far more attached and devoted to their ancient traditions and customs, inasmuch that in most of the states the civil code of the Koran is almost unknown. In many of the countries which have not yet embraced Mahomedanism, such as those of the Battas and other interior tribes of

Sumatra, the islands along its western coasts and the dayaks of Borneo, it is difficult to say what are their religious tenets. Faint traces of Hindoism are occasionally discovered, blended with local and original ideas; and it has even been questioned whether some of them have any religion at all.

The inducements and facilities which are thus afforded, suggest the advantage and necessity of forming, under the immediate controul and superintendence of Government, an institution of the nature of a native college, which shall embrace not only the object of educating the higher classes of the native population, but at the same time that of affording instruction to the officers of the Company in the native languages, and of facilitating our more general researches into the history, condition, and resources of these countries.

An institution of this kind, formed on a simple but respectable plan, would be hailed with satisfaction by the native chiefs, who, as far as their immediate means admit, may be expected to contribute to its support; and a class of intelligent natives who would be employed as teachers would always be at the command and disposal of Government. The want of such a class of men has long been felt, and is, perhaps, in a considerable degree owing to the absence of any centre or seat of learning to which they could resort.

The position and circumstances of Singapore point it out as the most eligible situation for such an establishment. Its central situation among the Malay states, and the commanding influence of its commerce, render it a place of general and convenient resort, while in the minds of the natives it will always be associated with their fondest recollections, as the seat of their ancient government, before the influence of a foreign faith had shaken those institutions for which they still preserve so high an attachment and reverence. The advantage of selecting a place thus hallowed by the ideas of a remote antiquity, and the veneration attached to its ancient line of kings, from whom they are still proud to trace their descent, must be obvious.

The objects of such an institution may be briefly stated as follows:—

First. To educate the sons of the higher order of natives.

Secondly. To afford the means of in-

struction in the native languages to such of the Company's servants and others as may desire it.

Thirdly. To collect the scattered literature and traditions of the country, with whatever may illustrate their laws and customs, and to publish and circulate in a correct form the most important of these, with such other works as may be calculated to raise the character of the institution, and to be useful or instructive to the people.

In order to embrace these objects, it will be sufficient, in the first instance, that an European superintendant and assistant, with three native professors or head teachers, and a few native assistants, should be appointed to conduct the duties. Hereafter, as the institution becomes more generally known, and its advantages felt, an extension of this establishment may become necessary. The immediate expenses may be estimated not to exceed two thousand rupees per month, and ten thousand rupees for the construction of an appropriate building.

In the formation of the establishment the utmost simplicity will be necessary, as well with a view to economy as with reference to the character and circumstances of the people. The rules for its internal discipline will be few and obvious, and the means of exciting emulation such as may be best suited to the condition of the students. The establishment proposed will include a native professor in each of the three principal languages, Malay, Bugies and Siamese, with an assistant in each department, and four extra teachers in the Chinese, Javan, Burman and Pall languages. The course of education will be the acquirement of such of the above languages as the students may select, together with Arabic, to which the same professors will be competent; and in the higher classes, the Roman character and English language will be taught, together with such elementary branches of general knowledge and history as their capacity and inclination may demand. The extra number of moonsheers are intended to afford instruction to the Company's servants and others, and it will be the duty of the superintendant and native professors to form the collections, and carry into effect the third and last object, under such directions as they may from time to time receive.

The more immediate effects which may be expected to result from an institution of this nature have already been pointed out, and are such as will readily suggest themselves. Native schools on the Lancasterian plan have already been established at some of our stations, and may be expected to spread in various directions. Connected with these, an institution of the nature now proposed is calculated to complete the system, and by affording to the higher classes a participation in the general progress of improvement, to raise them in a corresponding degree, and thus preserve and cement the natural relations of society. After what has been said, it is needless to enlarge on the more obvious and striking advantages which must result from the general diffusion of knowledge among a people so situated. The natural and certain effect must be the improvement of their condition, and a consequent advancement in civilization and happiness. The weakness of the chiefs is an evil which has been long felt and acknowledged in these countries, and to cultivate and improve their intellectual powers seems to be the most effectual remedy. They will duly appreciate the benefit conferred; and while it must inevitably tend to attach them more closely to us, we shall find our recompense in the stability of their future authority, and the general security and good order which must be the result.

There are, however, some results of a more distant and speculative nature, which it is impossible to pass over unnoticed. These relate more particularly to the eventual abolition of slavery, the modification of their more objectionable civil institutions, particularly those relating to debts and marriages, and the discontinuance of the horrid practices of cannibalism and man-hunting, but too prevalent among some of the more barbarous tribes, as the Baitas and Alfours.

It is almost unnecessary to state, that slavery is not only tolerated and acknowledged by the Malay law, but, until recently, it was openly encouraged by the chief European authority in these seas, Batavia for the last two centuries has been the principal and fatal mart to which the majority were carried, and the islands of Bali, Celebes, and Nias, are the countries whence the supplies were principally procured. Many thousands of the victims

of this lawless traffic were annually obtained in much the same manner as on the coast of Africa, and the trade has always been a very profitable one, and the principal support of piracy. While the British were in possession of Java, the act of parliament declaring the trade felony on the part of its own subjects was made a colonial law; this prohibition does not appear to have been repealed, and much benefit may be anticipated from the Batavian Government not sanctioning the practice by its authority. But when we consider the extent and varied interests of the Archipelago, the number of slaves still in Java, and the right which every Mahomedan exercises, according to his ability, of converting or reducing to slavery every unbeliever he meets with, the extent of the population still unconverted, and the sanction given to slavery by the Malay custom, we can only look for the complete remedy of the evil by the extension of our influence among the native states, and the effects which a better education may produce on the chiefs.

Throughout the greater part of the eastern states, the Mahomedan law has never been adopted in its full extent. In some it has been blended with the original customs and institutions, and in others not introduced at all. The laws regarding debts and marriages are peculiarly illustrative of this; and however in principle they may have been applicable to a former state of society, are now in practice found to be in many places highly oppressive, and injurious to the increase of population. This fact is fully exemplified in the vicinity of Bencoolen, where a large portion of the population is reduced to a state little better than that of actual slavery on account of debts, and fully one-fourth of the marriageable females remain in a state of celibacy, from the obstacles which their customs oppose to marriage. The former arises from the custom which gives the creditor an unlimited right over the services of the debtor for any sum, however small; in many cases the family and relations of the debtor are further liable in the same manner. In the case of marriage, it may be observed, that the daughters are considered to form a part of the property of the father, and are only to be purchased from him by the suitor at a price exceeding the usual means of the men. The effects of education may be

expected to be felt in the gradual modification and improvement of these institutions, especially if aided by our influence and example. However attached the natives may be to the principles on which these institutions are founded, experience has proved that they are by no means unwilling to modify them in practice, on conviction that they are injurious in tendency. In a recent instance, they readily agreed to lower the price paid for wives, on the advantage of such a measure being urged and explained to them.

On the subject of the barbarous practices alluded to as common among the wilder tribes, it may be sufficient for the present purpose to state, that the Battas, a numerous people, having a language and written character peculiar to themselves, and inhabiting a large portion of the northern part of Sumatra, are universally addicted to the horrid practice of devouring the flesh of their enemies whom they take in battle, and that many tribes of the dayaks of Borneo, and the Alfours of the further East, are addicted to the practice of man-hunting, solely for the purpose of presenting the bleeding head as an offering to their mistresses. A man is considered honourable according to the number of heads he has thus procured; and, by the custom of the country, such an offering is an indispensable preliminary to marriage. It is not to be expected that our schools will have any direct or immediate influence on people where such practices are prevalent, but indirectly and eventually, as the chiefs of the more civilized states in their neighbourhood acquire power and stability, they may be expected gradually to be brought under their influence, and subjected to the restraints of a better state of society.

From this it will appear how much more extensive are the advantages to be obtained from educating the higher classes, to whom alone we can look for effectually promoting the progress of improvement among the lower orders, and for extending the benefits of civilization to the barbarous tribes, who would otherwise be entirely beyond the sphere of our influence, than could be obtained from any scheme which should reverse the order, and commence instruction from the bottom rather than the top of the scale. In every country, the lights of knowledge and improvement have commenced with

the higher orders of society, and have been diffused from thence downwards. No plan can be expected to succeed which shall reverse this order, and attempt to propagate them in an opposite direction, and more especially in countries where the influence of the chiefs, from the nature of the government, must always be considerable.

In affording to such of the Chinese as are settled in the islands a participation in the benefits of this institution, the richer classes are particularly adverted to. Many of these, if not possessed of the advantages of birth, have raised themselves, by their talents, to opulence, and a respectable rank in society. These men at present frequently send their sons to China for education, for want of an institution of this nature, which would supersede the necessity. A recent establishment of the kind has been formed at Malacca, under the superintendence of an enlightened missionary, and a branch of it is already extended to Singapore. It has been attended with considerable success; but must necessarily be limited in its operation by its more immediate and direct connection with the object of religious conversion. The rapid acquisition of the Chinese language, which has been the consequence of this establishment, and the numerous tracts which have issued from its press in that language, give the institution much interest; and the means which have thus been afforded of opening what may be termed a literary intercourse with this peculiar people, are gradually increasing. The advantage of extending the plan on a broader and more general principle, is acknowledged by those under whom it is conducted; and they may be expected, if not to combine their labours with the plan now proposed, at least to give it all the aid in their power. The expense of this branch of the institution will probably be borne principally by the Chinese themselves, who are wealthy enough to do so, and are sufficiently aware of the advantages of education.

Having now shewn the extent and objects of the proposed institution, the field presented for its operation, and pointed out some of the advantages which may be expected to result, it will be sufficient, in conclusion, to remark, that the progress of every plan of improvement, on the basis

of education, must be slow and gradual; its effects are silent and unobtrusive, and the present generation will probably pass away before they are fully felt and appreciated. Few nations have made much advance in civilization by their own unassisted endeavours, and none have risen suddenly from barbarism to refinement. The experience of the world informs us, that education affords the only means of effecting any considerable amelioration, or of expanding the powers of the human mind. In estimating the results of any scheme of the kind, the advantages must always be, in a great measure, speculative, and dependant on the concurrence of a variety of circumstances which cannot be foreseen. This is admitted to apply with its full force to the institution in question; but when it is considered, that education affords the only reasonable and efficient means of improving the condition of those who are so much lower than ourselves in the scale of civilization; that the want of this improvement is no where more sensibly felt than in the field before us; and that the proposed plan has the double object of obtaining information ourselves, and affording instruction to others, it will be allowed to be at least calculated to assist in objects which are not only important to our national interests, but honorable and consistent with our national character. The outlay proposed is moderate, when considered even with reference to the immediate advantages, to say nothing of those which are of a more remote and speculative nature. One single family of rank raised into importance and energy by means of the proposed institution, may abundantly repay our labour, by the establishment of a better order of society in its neighbourhood, by the example it may set, and by the resources of the country it may develop. We are not plodding on a barren soil; and while the capacity of the people for improvement is acknowledged, the inexhaustible riches of the country are no less universally admitted.

If we consider, also, that it is in a great measure to the influence of Europeans, and to the ascendancy they have acquired in these seas, that the decline of the people in wealth and civilization is to be ascribed, and that the same causes have contributed to take away the means of instruction they formerly possessed, it is

almost an act of duty and justice to endeavour to repair the injury done them. The British influence in these seas is already hailed as bringing freedom to commerce, and support to the independence of the native states; and shall we not also afford them the means of reaping the fruits of these blessings? Of what use will it be to protect the persons and raise the wealth and independence of these people, if we do not also cultivate and expand their minds in the same proportion. Besides the inducements of humanity, besides the consideration of what is due to our national character, shall we not best preserve the tranquillity of these countries, and the freedom and safety of our own intercourse, by improving their moral and intellectual condition? shall we not bind them to us by the firmest of all ties, and build an empire on the rock of opinion, where we neither wish nor seek for it on any other principle?

It may be urged, that the institution here proposed is too limited in its extent, and too inadequate in its means, to embrace the vastness of the objects contemplated. It may be said, is the improvement of so many millions of the human race to be effected, and the light of knowledge diffused over such extensive regions, by means so simple? The objection is in some respects just; an establishment on a much more extended scale would certainly have been desirable, but many obstacles have presented themselves to the immediate adoption of any very expensive plan.

The object has been to bring it to the very lowest scale consistent with efficiency, in order to avoid the chance of failure were too much attempted in the beginning. Voluntary endowments are what such institutions must depend on for support; but it has appeared unadvisable to commence a plan of this kind in a remote quarter of the world, where its advantages are not yet fully comprehended, on any uncertain calculation which might risk its success. A centre or nucleus is wanting, which shall be placed on a footing beyond the reach of contingencies or accidents; and the support of Government is necessary in the first instance, to give stability and security to the infant institution; this once established, there can be little doubt of its extension, in proportion

as the benefits become more and more apparent. The noblest institutions of mankind have arisen from small beginnings; and where the principles are sound and the benefits of unequivocal application, such a commencement is perhaps better than one of more boastful pretensions.

The object at present has been with the least pretension to commence an institution which shall continue to grow and extend itself in proportion to the benefit it affords; a situation has been chosen the most advantageous for this purpose, from whence, as a centre, its influence may be diffused and its sphere gradually extended, until it at length embrace even the whole of that wide field whose nature has already been shewn. That it will spread, may be considered almost beyond a doubt; we know the readiness and aptness of the people to receive instruction; we know that they have had similar institutions of their own in happier and more prosperous times, and that they now lament the want of them, as not the smallest of the evils that has attended the fall of their power. It is to Britain alone that they can look for the restoration of these advantages; she is now called upon to lay the foundation stone, and there is little doubt that, this once done, the people themselves will largely contribute to rearing and completing the edifice.

But it is not to remote and speculative advantages that the effect of such an institution will be confined; while the enlightened philanthropist will dwell with pleasure on that part of the prospect, the immediate advantages will be found fully proportionate. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to those who are to administer our affairs, and watch over our interests in such extensive regions, is surely no trifling or unimportant object. In promoting the interests of literature and science, not less will be its effect; to Bengal, where inquiries into the literature, history and customs of oriental nations have been prosecuted with such success, and attended with such important results, such an institution will prove a powerful auxiliary in extending these inquiries among the people of the further East. Many of the researches already begun can only be completed and perfected on this soil, and they will be forwarded on the present plan by collecting

the scattered remains of the literature of these countries, by calling forth the literary spirit of the people, and awakening its dormant energies. The rays of intellect, now divided and lost, will be concentrated into a focus, from whence they will be again radiated with added lustre, brightened and strengthened by our superior lights. Thus will our stations not only become the centres of commerce and its luxuries, but of refinement and the liberal arts. If commerce brings wealth to our shores, it is the spirit of literature and philanthropy that teaches us how to employ it for the noblest purposes. It is this that has made Britain go forth among the nations, strong in her native might, to

dispense blessings to all around her. If the time shall come when her empire shall have passed away, these monuments of her virtue will endure when her triumphs shall have become an empty name. Let it still be the boast of Britain to write her name in characters of light; let her not be remembered as the tempest, whose course was desolation, but as the gale of spring, reviving the slumbering seeds of mind, and calling them to life from the winter of ignorance and oppression. Let the sun of Britain arise on these islands, not to wither and scorch them in its fierceness, but like that of her own genial skies, whose mild and benignant influence is hailed and blessed by all who feel its beams.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NIZAM.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It has occurred to me that it might be useful if some short notices of the military establishment of the Nizam were published for general information: I therefore enclose some extracts from a letter on that subject from an officer of the East-India Company's army on the Madras establishment, which I will thank you to publish in an early number of your Journal.

I am your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, 12th Jan. 1821.

Jalnah, May 20, 1819.

MY DEAR —,

You ask me for information respecting the Nizam's service, which, you say, appears to be growing into importance. I will give you all I have been able to collect about it. I have just returned from —, having made a run over to —. From our friend — I have derived most of the particulars which I am about to relate to you.

You are aware that we have risen, at the court of Hyderabad, upon the ruins of the French; and, that amongst other good things

of theirs to which we have succeeded, the controul of a large portion of the Nizam's military establishment is by no means the least considerable. For a long time the troops on this portion of his establishment were in the hands of adventurers, picked up, God knows how, from the wandering whites, or unemployed half-casts, who are to be found, at all times, on this vast continent. Whether they were of any use to the government that paid them, seems to be doubtful. I am satisfied with finding, that they appear to have committed no very great atrocities during this period. Henceforward we shall see them amending and amended.

That portion of the Nizam's military establishment which is placed under our controul, consists of the following branches:—

1st. *The Berar Division.*—Lieut. George Sydenham, of ours, was appointed to the charge of the Nizam's troops in Berar some time about 1809. You knew his brother, and recollect how much he was beloved. In addition to his military situation, Sydenham soon received an appointment to act as

resident with the governor of the province, whose station is at Aurungabad. Sydenham seems to have done much towards bringing on the men confided to his care. They were regularly paid: some of them got good arms and accoutrements; and many of them, I believe, red coats. For a long time their improvements stopped here. But as it is not at all in our national character to improve by halves, Sydenham at length resumed and went on with his alterations and reforms, till he got his corps into such good order, that they were found useful auxiliaries to our troops, and beneficial to their own government, on several occasions.

I shall pass over the small affairs in which this division was engaged, and shew them to you brigaded with us at Nagpoor. At that time, Major Pitman, of the Bengal army, had been appointed to the command of the Berar Infantry, in the room of Sydenham, who had resigned. He had with him two of their battalions, and a risala of their reformed horse; of which last I shall speak more fully hereafter. Their artillery was commanded by Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Bengal establishment, having under him Lieutenant Bell, of the same. The guns were quite unserviceable, and indeed were condemned by a committee of ours. Their golandaz (artillerymen) were bad. But the men of their corps did their duty steadily enough; and in the attack on the town, Major Pitman's parties completely succeeded in executing the general's instructions, and retained possession of the posts which they had been ordered to occupy until they were directed to withdraw. A detachment of theirs, under a Lieutenant Johnston, materially assisted in covering the retreat of one of our guns, which had been advanced too far, and was for some time in danger of being cut

off by the enemy. They appear to have done good service after they left us; since I find that they were applauded by our commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas Hislop, for their good conduct before a place called Unjengaon. Since that time little has been heard of them, except in the recent affair at Nhowa.

The establishment of this division consists of four battalions of regular infantry, each comprizing eight hundred privates, with the usual number of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers. There are, I believe, six or seven European officers, including the assistant-surgeon, to each corps. Three of these battalions are commanded by officers from the Company's army; though, till lately, the persons doing duty with this part of the establishment have not, in general, been in the Company's service. There are also attached to this division two veteran battalions, and a pension establishment, on a very liberal footing. Their ordnance consists of three iron eighteen-pounders, four brass six-pounders, and some mortars and howitzers: they have a strong company of golandaz, with a number of miners and pioneers attached to it. On the general staff, are a brigade major, paymaster, quarter-master of brigade, and staff surgeon.

2d. *The Hyderabad Brigade.*—In 1813, Beckett's legion was converted into two excellent battalions, of eight hundred privates each, by the zeal and diligence of Lieutenants Hare and Davies, of the Bombay establishment. The old ragamuffins, of which it was then composed, were all turned out, and new men entertained in their room. Ordnance was also attached to them; the Europeans and natives whose business it was to work it were disciplined, and are now commanded by Lieutenant Sotheby, an officer of the Bengal artillery. I believe they have two eighteen-pounders, four

mortars and howitzers, and four six-pounders, which are completely equipped. You will conclude that these troops are perfectly efficient, when I tell you that they served with us in the battle of Muhaidpoor, and did their duty there as well as the rest of the army. They are a fine looking body of men, and admirably equipped. I hear that they come chiefly from Hindustan, and are probably for the most part Sings. But although they are taller and stouter than the coast sepoys, I think them not a bit better; and as to their high cast, that in my opinion is rather an evil than a good. These men of high cast cannot eat their dinner with their clothes on; or do without bathing every day of their lives. Our lads are not so nice: they eat when they can; and trouble themselves but little with the observances of their religion. Give them a little rice and a glass of spirits, and they will do any thing they are bid.

The Nizam is raising a corps of regular cavalry at Hyderabad, armed, drilled, and disciplined after the fashion of our regiments. Jones has the conduct of this experiment. I understand that it consists of about three hundred men and horses fit for service.

This brigade, including the newly raised horse, is called the *Russell Brigade*; in compliment, I believe, to the resident; who may certainly claim the merit of having begun the reforms that have been made in them. This brigade is now commanded by Lieut. Col. Doveton, of our cavalry. He has the same staff, with the exception of a paymaster, as is attached to the Berar division. At Hyderabad is a superintending surgeon. This brigade was very rudely handled by the adherents of the prince, in the disturbances which they raised in the city. You will have seen by the public papers, that their proceedings before the fort of Nhowa were conducted in very superior

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style. To the science displayed on that occasion, Oliphant, of our engineers, a friend and pupil of your celebrated Paisley, may exclusively lay claim: the gallantry was all their own. It is remarkable that they succeeded so well. The men opposed to them were chiefly Arabs; and yet they attacked them without the least flinching. When I compare the conduct of these people of yesterday with that of our own troops, I blush to think of the many failures against open breaches, which are on record against some of our most celebrated European regiments.

3d. The *Ellichpore Brigade*.—

This brigade consists of two regular battalions of infantry, with the usual proportion of light artillery. When they take the field, they have hitherto been usually accompanied by the Nawaub Sulabut Khan, a jageerdar of the Nizam, out of whose treasury they are paid. He has also under his command two thousand horse. Both foot and horse are in very bad condition: nothing short of a radical reform can make them efficient. James Grant has been appointed to the command of the infantry; and, I dare say, will soon get them into order. They were to have been with Sir Thos. Hislop's division, during the campaign; but, after they had made some marches towards the Nerbudda, and had been inspected by Sir John Malcolm, they were sent to the south. They served with Colonel Deacon's detachment; and, at least, increased his numbers, if they did not add much to his strength. Some European officers are attached to their corps, but not enough; also a brigadier major and staff surgeon.

4th. The *Reformed Horse*, as they are called, are under the command of Captain Davies, of the Bombay army. They consist of four risalas; three of them containing one thousand men

each; and the other, as I believe, fifteen hundred. Each of them is under the command of an officer from the Company's army. When the depredations of the Pindarries in this part of the country had sufficiently alarmed the Nizam's government, it began to look about for the means of repelling these marauders. The Company's troops, as bound to do by treaty, afforded the most efficient aid wherever they could act; but were not numerous enough to defend every part of the Nizam's territory. Their own troops were notoriously good for nothing: horse and foot were equally despised, even by the armed inhabitants of the villages. Under these circumstances, Captain Sydenham's proposal that a portion of their horse should be placed under our controul, and under the immediate superintendence of European officers, was complied with, and the numbers which I have above mentioned were accordingly placed under our charge.

The good effects of this arrangement soon appeared. The confidence of the men and officers in our good fortune gave them confidence in themselves. The idea, which soon prevailed amongst them, that they were now the servants of the Company, raised them in their own estimation and in that of their countrymen. The regularity with which they were paid, and the liberal footing on which their pay was established, gave them the means of providing suitable arms, horses, and equipments for themselves. All this was done, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye. They rapidly rose from their former degraded state, not only to military respectability, but to considerable reputation. Before the breaking out of the war with the Peishwa, a body of them, under Davics and Pedlar, cut up a large number of Trim-bucjee Danglia's associates. This gallant affair, in which both their

leaders were severely wounded, gave a decided tone to all their subsequent operations. During the war, they availed themselves of every opportunity to distinguish themselves; and under Pedlar at Nagpore, and Sutherland at —, they deserved and obtained the highest commendation. This latter exploit was of the most daring kind. Dismounted, irregular horsemen, carried, partly by escalade, and partly by an attack on the gateway, a strong fort, the walls of which were thirty feet high, and which was defended with the utmost obstinacy. Lieutenant Sutherland was wounded in the assault. This officer had previously distinguished himself by cutting up, with his horsemen, a strong party of Arabs and others, who were endeavouring to escape from Nuwasa, near Toka. He was again wounded at Nhowa, where with his brave followers he assisted in cutting up the fugitive garrison. The orderly conduct of these people under our officers has been praised in the strongest terms by the Marquess Hastings, in his general orders on the breaking up of the war. Their attachment to us is strong and steady. They now despise the name of Mogullaies, by which they were formerly designated; and, sensible of the claims to respect which arise out of good conduct and valour, they will, I dare say, continue to the end of the chapter to merit our approbation.

I have thus given you a brief outline of the Nizam's military establishments subject to our controul. All these troops are at the disposal of the Company as if they were its own. If a war broke out between his Highness and us, there is not a man amongst them who would not join us. Eight battalions of regular infantry, a regiment of cavalry, four thousand five hundred reformed horse, and a proportionate number of well equipped artillery,

augment the available resources of the British Government to no inconsiderable extent. This addition we have made to our means without incurring one jot of odium ; without forcing treaties upon our allies ; and without compelling them to cede an inch of territory for the payment of our expenses. As long as the Indian government supports these establishments, by giving officers from its own service to command the several corps, and to superintend

the various departments, it will have the full benefit of their exertions, as often as it may require them. If it treat them with neglect, out of mistaken notions of policy or economy, and again permit all manner of people to find their way into them, intrigues against our influence will be incessantly in agitation : instead of useful auxiliaries, we must in that case be prepared to find in them doubtful friends, and perhaps concealed enemies.

EQUIPMENT OF CADETS.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—As one of your earliest subscribers, and as a constant reader of your valuable Journal, I venture to call your attention to the remarks which I am about to offer on a letter, inserted in page 147 of your last number. In that letter, the writer complains, “that the cadet is in want of some guide as to that part of his equipment, which leaves him at the mercy of advisers, as to caps, epaulets, gorgets, breastplates, &c. ;” and he submits to the Court’s consideration, “the establishing a depôt, in addition to those already formed, for the purpose of supplying officers with articles suitable to their wants.” I must acknowledge, that the writer shews great consideration for young men embarking for a foreign land, and entering upon a new sphere in life ; his motives, therefore, must be respected by all who read his letter. At the same time, I cannot help expressing my surprise, that the establishment of a depôt for the purpose which he mentions, should be proposed to the Court of Directors by any officer of experience in the Company’s military service. With deference to the writer, I shall endeavour to shew the impracticability of his plan ; and if he really

be a retired officer from the Company’s military service in India (as from his signature I conclude he is), and has not assumed that title for the purpose of adding weight to his proposition, he will probably be a little surprised at finding that one who has never been in India, either in the civil or military service, can offer a stronger argument against his scheme, than any which he has adduced in its favour. For this purpose, it will be sufficient to suggest, what will, I believe, be acknowledged by all,—that no military officer, nor even the Court of Directors, can, in any case, foresee the regiment to which a cadet, on the point of embarking for India, will be posted on his arrival in that country. In many cases, some months may elapse after his arrival before this point can be decided. His ultimate destination depends upon the general orders issued by the Government abroad ; and these orders are generally founded upon the lists of rank, which from time to time are transmitted to India by the Court of Directors. But as every regiment has peculiar facings, trimmings, epaulets, &c. of its own, it is obvious that the proposed depôt would in no respect diminish the

* See our last Number, p. 147.

evil complained of; that, under every possible arrangement, the cadet who takes out gold epaulets, &c. may be posted, on his arrival in India, to a regiment with silver trimmings, &c. : and *vice versa*.

As the retired officer complains of the want of some guide to the cadet in certain parts of his outfit, I beg leave to ask him, whether he has never seen the card of necessities with which cadets are generally furnished before they have the opportunity of encountering "the mercy of advisers." If the retired officer will consult that card, he will find that the cadet is *not* left without a guide; that, trifling as, according to his own admission, the subject may appear, it has not escaped the notice of the hon. Court of Directors; but that the vigilance and benevolence of that court have been effectually directed to this minor point, notwithstanding the accumulating weight of those more important matters which are daily claiming its attention. If the public would avail themselves of this guide, they would find that the cadet is there advised to take out (amongst other useful articles) cloth enough to make up one or two coats on his arrival in India. No mention is made of trimmings, facings, and other ornaments, for the reasons before stated: *viz.* because it will be better for him to procure these articles in India, when finally posted to a regiment: and, in fact, I believe that they may generally be obtained there at as cheap, if not a cheaper rate, than in this country. The truth is, that the sufferers in this matter have none but themselves to blame. Satisfied with obtaining an appointment, they are too often inattentive to the regulations and instructions which are established by act of Parliament and by the Court of Directors for their guidance. If parents and guardians would read the instructions which have been printed expressly for their information,

and would be governed, in some measure, by the card of necessities, they would find that the expense of a cadet's outfit would not exceed £70 or £80; including such books as are essentially requisite towards his acquiring the native languages.

Having shewn the impracticability of the retired officer's proposition, I will now, with due deference, submit to him, and to the public, what I conceive to be the best plan for fitting out a cadet for India. In the first place, I would furnish him (besides his cot and bedding) with just so much linen and wearing apparel as would enable him to appear like a gentleman on the voyage out, and on his arrival in India. Secondly: to enable him to reward the seamen for little attentions and services whilst on board ship, and to meet the expenses of touching at any port on the voyage out, I would furnish him with four or five pounds in dollars. All this may be accomplished for £70 or £80, at most. Thirdly: I would give him a letter of credit on some respectable house of agency in India, for £70, £100, or more, according to the ability of his parents; with this he might provide himself with gorgets, epaulets, trimmings, facings, and such other of the articles referred to by the retired officer, as might be necessary on his being posted to a regiment.

Having thus stated the plan which I should adopt in fitting out a cadet for India, I ask any military officer of experience, whether the sums which I have mentioned would not amply equip the cadet for his outset in life? As an additional argument in its favour, I may suggest, that the cadet is (I believe) indulged with some advance of pay (if necessary) upon his joining his regiment. Besides, in this arrangement, security is added to economy: for if the vessel he embarks in be lost, the sum destined for the completion of his

equipment will yet be saved; and nothing more will be irrecoverably gone than the comparatively trifling sum expended on his leaving England. When I hear of a cadet's outfit costing his parents two or three hundred pounds exclusive of his passage money (£110 more), and this, in the teeth of the guides and helps which have been expressly printed for public use, I am quite at a loss to conjecture the cause of such improvidence.—

Should these few hints be satisfactory to your correspondent, or be found useful to those whose cause he has so benevolently espoused, my object will be fully gained; and I shall creep back with satisfaction to my accustomed seclusion from public notice.— I have the honour to be, with much respect, Sir, your devoted and obedient servant,

A. B.

London, 5th Feb. 1821.

THE DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED MINISTER TUNG-CHO.

(Concluded from page 114.)

LEU-POO followed him. On their arrival at Wang-yun's house, Wang-yun invited Leu-poo to partake of a repast which had been prepared in a private apartment. When they had finished their repast, Leu-poo recounted the particulars of the incident which had happened near the Fung-e summer house. "His Grace," said Wang-yun, as soon as he had heard the narrative, "has cheated me of my daughter and robbed you of your wife. The whole empire will laugh at our expense. As for me, I am old and infirm, and must put up with this dishonour as well as I may. But shall Leu-poo, shall the hero of our age be thus sported with, and shall he not revenge?" Leu-poo, inflamed by these suggestions, struck the table with his clenched fist and raved aloud. Wang-yun, interrupting him, said, "I ought not to have disclosed what was passing in my mind: really, you must not give way to these transports of anger." "Anger!" retorted the other, "I swear by all the gods that I will wash away my dishonour in the blood of the miscreant." "Stay," said Wang-yun, stopping his mouth with his hand,

"Utter not, I implore you, another word of the kind, lest you implicate me in the consequences of your rashness." "What," continued Leu-poo, "shall any man dare to dishonour me and hope to live? By heaven I will slay the tyrant. What to me are the ties that bind father and son together, wronged and humiliated as I am? And yet, if I slew him, they might call me *parricide*! my memory might be handed down to posterity loaded with execrations." "Parricide!" said Wang-yun, with an incredulous smile, "remember that you are at most but his adopted son: and where, I pray, were these tender ties when he aimed at your life with your own javelin?" "By heaven," said Leu-poo, "what you say is true: farewell remorse!"

Wang-yun, seeing him bent upon the death of the usurper, threw off all further disguise, and addressed him thus: "If you lend your powerful support to the tottering house of Han, your fidelity to your lawful sovereign will win you the respect of your contemporaries; the faithful historian will record your virtue; and your fame will descend through a hundred

ages :—adhere to the cause of the usurper, and your memory will stink in the nostrils of posterity for ten thousand thousand years !”

“ Say no more,” said Leu-poo, rising from the table and bowing to Wang-yun : “ I am firmly resolved on the destruction of the tyrant, and you need not fear that I shall fluster in my purpose.” “ I fear it not,” replied the other ; “ my only fear is that you may fail in the attempt, and that that abortive attempt may involve us all in one common ruin.”

Leu-poo unsheathed his dagger, and piercing his arm, pledged himself to what he had uttered by a solemn vow. Wang-yun, in a transport of joy, knelt before him and addressed him thus : “ Now, indeed, will the family of Han be rescued from destruction, and to Leu-poo will redound the glory of their salvation. But drop not a word of this : I will now retire and digest the plan of our conspiracy. As soon as I see my way clearly you shall hear from me.” “ Be it so,” said Leu-poo, and taking his leave, returned home.

As soon as Leu-poo had retired, Wang-yun sent to Shun-suy, the Poo-shay-tsze, and to Whang-wan, the Sze-le-kaou-nae, requesting their attendance at his house.

These persons obeyed the call, and on their arrival fell into close consultation with Wang-yun. In the course of their deliberations, it was suggested by Shun-suy that the Emperor had lately been unwell, and during his illness had intermitted his attention to state affairs ; that a message from the Emperor might therefore be sent to Tung-cho, requiring his attendance at the imperial city on business ; and that on his arrival he might be put to death by soldiers, whom Leu-poo might post in ambush for that purpose in one of the antichambers of the palace. Wang-yun approved of the scheme, but asked who would undertake

the proposed message ? Shun-suy answered that Le-shuh, the Ke-too-nae, had been refused promotion by Tung-cho, and was on that account his secret enemy. Wang-yun exclaimed, “ Excellent !” and immediately sent to Leu-poo, requesting his presence at the consultation.

A similar message was also sent to Le-shuh. On the arrival of the latter, Leu-poo, who had previously made his appearance, addressed him thus : “ You know that the traitor Tung-cho aims at the destruction of the Emperor ; and that from his unrelenting cruelty to the people, and his other enormous crimes, mankind and the gods abhor him. We have determined on the death of the tyrant, and expect that you will assist us in carrying our intention into effect. What we want of you is this ; you must proceed immediately to Me-too, assuming the character of bearer of an imperial message, and announce to Tung-cho that his presence is required at the Emperor’s palace. In the mean time will secrete soldiers in one of the antichambers, and as soon as he makes his appearance, will give the word to them to fall on him and put him to death. Say, are you ready to bear your share in this endeavour for the salvation of the Emperor ?” Le-shuh replied, “ I have long desired to be rid of the tyrant. I swear immortal hatred, not only to him, but to all who hate him not as I do. Now that Leu-poo has conceived the same sentiment, I doubt not that we shall accomplish his overthrow : it is the will of heaven !” Having thus expressed himself, he took an arrow, broke it in twain, and bound himself to persist in the enterprise by a solemn vow.

“ Gentlemen,” said Wang-yun, “ I trust that you will not be losers by your loyalty : should we succeed in our attempt to save him, be assured that the Emperor will not forget his deliverers.”

The next day Le-shuh, with several companies of horsemen, proceeded to Me-too; and on entering the city, announced that he was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor. Tung-cho ordered him into his presence. Le-shuh accordingly presented himself and made his obeisance. Tung-cho asked him, "what letter have you from the Emperor?" Le-shuh replied, "the Emperor has recovered from his illness, but finds himself so enfeebled by it that he has determined to abdicate the throne. He thinks that a worthier successor than Tung-cho could hardly be found amongst his subjects; and has called a meeting of the chief civil and military officers of state, in order that he may make, in their presence, a formal transfer of the empire to your excellency. This is the purport of the letter which I now present to your excellency." "Indeed!" said the minister; "But how stands Wang-yun disposed?" "Wang-yun, the Tsze-too," replied the other, "is amongst the most zealous of your excellency's well-wishers: he has issued orders for convening the intended meeting, and nothing delays it but your excellency's absence." "My dream, then, is out," exclaimed the exulting minister; "I dreamt, last night, that I was arrayed in the imperial robes; and since gods and men conspire to call me to the throne, oh! time, that will never return, I must not lose thee!" Then addressing himself to Le-shuh, he said, "As soon as I am seated on the throne you may look to be my Chih-kin-woo." Le-shuh bowed and thanked him.

He immediately ordered his favourite generals, Ko-fan, Chuy-tsee and Fan-teaou, to take the command of three thousand invincible flying troops, and keep guard in Me-too during his stay at the imperial city.

He then went into the inner apartments, to take leave of his

mother. His mother, who was upwards of ninety years of age, said to him, "my son, whither are you going?" Tung-cho replied, "Going! I am going to ascend the throne of the house of Han: think of that mother; only imagine that a few days hence, you, my honoured mother, will bear the title of Tae-how!"

His mother replied, "I have of late been affected with an involuntary trembling, and my mind has been much disturbed; I fear that these symptoms are ominous of some impending disaster." "Why expect misfortune?" replied her son; "are you not to be the mother of the empire? and what more natural than that the approach of such an event should manifest itself in the symptoms which you talk of?" He then took leave of his mother, and went to bid adieu to Teaou-shin. He told her what had passed, and assured her that when he was crowned emperor she should be the honored concubine. Teaou-shin, who had already received an intimation of what was intended, made him a low curtesy, and affected the most lively joy.

Having bid adieu to his family, Tung-cho mounted his chariot and went on his way to Chang-gan; a large concourse of people preceding and following him through the whole of his journey. He had hardly gone ten miles when the axle of his chariot broke with a fearful crash. He alighted from his chariot, and mounted a led horse; but hardly had he gone three miles further, when his horse turned restive, neighed vehemently, and with a sudden jerk snapped the bit of his bridle. Tung-cho, disconcerted by these incidents, addressed himself to Le-shuh, and said, "the breaking of the axle and the snapping of the bit, what do they portend?" "As your excellency," answered Le-shuh, "is on the eve of ascending the throne, these incidents

clearly indicate nothing more than that your old equipage has served its turn, and will immediately be replaced by a new; that for the chariot in which you have been riding, and for the bit which hangs at your horse's mouth, you will shortly substitute a bit made of fine gold, and a chariot studded with gems." Tung-cho, pleased with this interpretation of the omens, implicitly believed the assurances of his wily companion. The next day, as they were pursuing their journey, they were encountered by a violent gale of wind, bearing along with it clouds of dust; and on the evening of the very same day, they were suddenly enveloped in a thick and impenetrable mist. Tung-cho, abating in his confidence, again turned to Le-shuh, and said, "the wind which bore with it clouds of dust, and the mist around us which obstructs our sight, what do they portend?" "Ere many hours shall pass over our heads," was the answer of Le-shuh, "your lordship will ascend the dragon's seat: the very elements are aware of the approaching change, and shew their sense of it by these unusual manifestations of their power." Tung-cho was again satisfied with the interpretation, and resumed his former cheerfulness.

On his arrival at Chang-gan he was received in form by all the officers of state, except Le-joo, who was confined to his bed by an opportune sickness. Amongst the foremost of those who paid their respects to the minister, was Leu-poo. Tung-cho promised him that, on his accession to the throne, he should be invested with the command of all the troops in the empire. Leu-poo thanked him, but persisted notwithstanding in the resolution which he had previously formed.

That same evening, as Tung-cho was in bed, he heard the voices of children singing in the street. The wind bore the sound

to the ears of the sleepless minister. This was the burthen of their song:—

"The verdant grass of a thousand le
Fables ere it attains the age of ten days,"*

The strain was melancholy; and Tung-cho was so moved by it, that he said to Le-shuh, "The song which the children are singing, does it promise me good, or is it ominous of evil?" "The song," answered Le-shuh, "has no other meaning than its obvious one; or if it foretokens any thing, it foretokens the fall of the dynasty of Han and the rise of the dynasty of Tung."

The next day, Tung-cho proceeded in great state to the imperial palace. On his way he was encountered by one of the followers of Taou, clad in a black vest and a white turban, and holding a flag of white cloth in his hand. On two corners of the flag was inscribed the character which signifies "a mouth."† Tung-cho turned round to Le-shuh, and asked, "what does this priest do here?" Le-shuh, replied, "he is mad;" and ordered one of the guards to remove him. Tung-cho was borne in his chair of state into the imperial palace, where all the ministers were in waiting, dressed in their court dresses. Le-shuh drew his sword, and held by the chair as it entered. When they came to the eastern gate, Tung-cho's guards were ordered to remain without; and only the chair-bearers, with about twenty persons more, were permitted to proceed further. Tung-cho, perceiving that Wang-yun and many others of the ministers were posted at the avenue leading to the throne,

* These lines are made up of the component parts of the characters which form Tung-cho's name. Tung, the first, is compounded of grass, thousand, and miles; Cho the second, is compounded of above day, and ten. This is a specimen of the wit which the Chinese delight in.

† Of the two characters which form Leu-poo's name, the first is compounded of "mouth," repeated, with a line uniting them; the second of "cloth," which was implied in the flag; so that the flag was intended to apprise his Lordship to beware of Leu-poo.

each of them holding a naked sword, was somewhat disconcerted at this unusual appearance, and asked Le-shuh what it meant. Le-shuh made no answer, but urged the chair-bearers onward. At that moment, Wang-yun exclaimed, "the usurper is come: soldiers, do your duty!" Instantly, a hundred armed men rushed from the sides of the palace, and attacked Tung-cho with their spears; but as he wore a suit of mail under his vest, they were unable to pierce his body. He fell, however, with the shock; and as he was falling, cried aloud, "where is my son Fung-sen?" Leu-poo, who was behind the chair, exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "miscreant, I have an imperial order for beheading you;" and therewith pierced his throat with a javelin. The moment after, Le-shuh severed his head from his body, and held it up in his hand; whilst Leu-poo, grasping his javelin in his left hand, and with his right drawing the imperial mandate from his bosom, called aloud to the surrounding assembly, "here is the imperial order for putting to death the usurper Tung-cho. Let no one be alarmed; he is the only person to whom it extends." The guards responded to this brief address with a loud shout, "may his majesty live for ever!"

As soon as the tyrant was dispatched, Leu-poo exclaimed, "the man who abetted Tung-cho in all his infamous projects, was Le-joo. Who will seize him?" As Le-shuh was about to obey the call, a noise was suddenly heard from without the gates. This was found, on inquiry, to proceed from Le-joo's servants, who had bound him fast, and were dragging him to the imperial palace. At the command of Wang-yun, he was taken to the market-place, and there beheaded. The head and trunk of Tung-cho were also, at the same command, taken into the street, that the people might be convinced of his

death, and might behold the punishment which awaits disloyalty. Fire was placed on his navel by the guards; and as it burnt, the fat from his carcase streamed along the ground. The people vied with the soldiery in heaping indignities upon his remains; beating his head and spurning his trunk as they were dragged through the streets of the city.

The punishment due to his crimes stayed not here. Wang-foo-sung and Leu-poo were commanded by Wang-yun to march at the head of sixty thousand men to Me-too, and to root out the whole family of the traitor.

When Le-chuy, Ko-fan, Chang-tsee, and Fan-chow, heard of Tung-cho's fall, and of Leu-poo's approach at the head of an invincible army, they fled in the night to Lang-chow. On the arrival of the imperial army at Me-too, the first care of Leu-poo was to make himself master of Teau-shin's person. Having secured his not unwilling captive, he proceeded to issue, in concert with Wang-foo-sung, the following orders: the inhabitants of Me-too were commanded to liberate all the women who had been forcibly brought to that city by the tyrannical orders of Tung-cho: they were further commanded to aid in the apprehension of Tung-cho's family: who, as soon as they were secured, were put to death, without regard to age or sex. Even the mother of Tung-cho escaped not the common fate: and, as an additional punishment, justly due to their pre-eminent treasons, the heads of Tung-yan, the usurper's brother, and of Tung-whang, his nephew, were stuck on the tops of poles, and exposed, for several days, to the view of the people. Orders were also issued for seizing the treasure which the usurper had collected in Me-too. This treasure, consisting of many hundred thousand pieces of gold, of many million pieces of silver, and of an immense quantity of

silks, diamonds, precious stones, and plate, was accordingly seized and sent to Wang-yun, who divided it amongst the soldiery.

These measures having been carried into effect, a splendid banquet was prepared by Wang-yun in the hall of audience. To this banquet all the ministers of state were invited. Whilst they were feasting, news was brought to them that a certain man was lying on the ground in the market-place, weeping over the mangled remains of Tung-cho. Wang-yun, enraged at the audacity of the man, exclaimed in a loud and angry tone, "Who would have thought that any subject of the emperor, whatever his station in society, would regret the destruction of the usurper? Who is this insolent traitor that dares to lament his fall? Guards! seize him, and drag him into the hall!" In less than a minute, the guards dragged the man into the presence of Wang-yun. To the astonishment of the assembly, he proved to be no other than Fze-ying, the Se-ze-chung. Wang-yun indignantly said to him, "The carcass of the usurper is lying in the public street, and the nation is rejoicing at his fall: how is it, that you, a minister of Han, instead of sharing in the general joy, are weeping over his remains?" "Though not gifted with superior talents," was the submissive reply of Fze-ying, "I am not altogether ignorant of the leading principles of morality. Do you suppose me so unprincipled as to regret the death of an usurper? I once received an important service from this unhappy Tung-cho; and the tears which I shed over his mangled remains were not tears of regret at the fall of a tyrant, but tears wrung from me by a grateful remembrance of the service which he had rendered me. I know that even this is criminal; and shall, therefore, cheerfully submit to any punishment which you may please to impose upon me.

Cut off my feet, brand my forehead; in fine, afflict me in any way short of death. I earnestly wish to live, that I may complete the annals of the house of Han, and thereby atone for the offence into which my criminal gratitude has betrayed me."

Most of the officers of state, recalling to mind the signal talents of the man, were moved to pity and sorrow; and used every effort in their power to rescue him from death. Ma-jih-shen, the great historian, said aside to Wang-yun, "Fze-ying is a man of unrivalled talents; if he be permitted to finish the annals of the Han dynasty, they will be ably and faithfully written. Besides, he is universally known and respected as the most dutiful of sons; and should he be put to death at our bidding, I fear that we shall lose the confidence of the people." "Heaou-woo," answered Wang-yun, "spared the life of Sze-ma-tseñ, and afterwards appointed him imperial historian. The consequence was, that Sze-ma-tseñ, more mindful of his previous enmity than of the clemency which had been extended to him, belied his age; and the characters of his contemporaries have descended to our times, not as they really were, but as distorted by his malignity. The evil passions of men have been put in motion by our recent convulsions. Shall we, at such a period, commit the pencil of the historian to a man whose loyalty may be suspected? Shall we hire an enemy to vilify ourselves?"

Ma-jih-shen uttered not a word in reply; but addressing himself aside to one of the ministers, he said, "the name of Wang-yun will never descend to posterity!" Wang-yun, regardless of what Ma-jih-shen had said, ordered Fze-ying to be strangled in prison. When the officers heard these orders given, they all wept. The more recent historians and moralists are universally of opinion

that it was wrong in Fze-ying to weep over Tung-cho; but that it was equally wrong in Wang-yun to put him to death for it.

It is further related, that as soon as Le-chuy, Ko-fan, Chang-tsee, and Fan-chow arrived at Shin-se, they dispatched a message to Chang-gan, imploring a pardon. "Tung-cho," said Wang-yun, on the receipt of this message, "was abetted in his crimes by these four men; and though we will extend our pardon to all the other subjects of the empire, we must not extend it to them." The messenger returned, and informed Le-chuy of Wang-yun's resolution. "Well," said Le-chuy, "as we have asked for a pardon and cannot obtain it, we must each of us do his best to escape, and save his life if he can." Hea-yun, the general's secretary, thereupon said, "General, if you disband your troops, you will infallibly be betrayed by some of them to your implacable enemy. Rouse yourselves: incite the people of Shin-se to embrace your cause, and embody as many of them as will join you with the regular army; then boldly fight your way to Chang-gan, openly proclaiming yourselves the partisans and avengers of Tung-cho. Should you be victorious, you will rule the empire; should you fail, you can run for it then as well as you can now." Le-chuy approved of his advice; convened the people of Le-lang-chow, and told them that Wang-yun had determined to extirpate them to a man. "Since nothing," he continued, "can be gained by submission, enter the ranks of my army, and join us in our resistance to him." The inhabitants, struck with a panic, embodied themselves with his army to the number of a hundred thousand men. The army, thus reinforced, was divided into four divisions, and moved forward to Chang-gan. On their route they fell in with New-poo, the son-in-law of Tung-cho, at the head of a

corps of five thousand men. Le-chuy united this corps to his army, and ordered New-poo to take the command of the van; the four generals following in the rear.

When Wang-yun was informed of their advance, he hastened, in a panic, to ask the advice of Leu-poo. "Be not alarmed," said Leu-poo, "depend upon it, this horde of rats will be stopped short in their course for want of provender."

He then ordered Le-shuh to advance with an imperial army, and attack them. Le-shuh immediately advanced and attacked New-poo. After a long and bloody conflict, New-poo was obliged to retreat. On the following night, however, and during the second watch, New-poo surprised Le-shuh's camp. Le-shuh's troops were thrown into confusion by this unexpected assault, and fled to the distance of ten miles, with the loss of half their number. Le-shuh hastened to Leu-poo, and apprized him of his defeat. Leu-poo exclaimed, "Why have you stripped me of my reputation? Guards! off with his head, and fix it on a pole by the entrance to the camp."

The next day, New-poo was attacked by Leu-poo in person. After an obstinate contest, New-poo yielded to the skill and valour of Leu-poo, and fled to the main body of the rebel army.

The night after the battle New-poo opened himself to Ho-chih-urh, his confidential adviser, as follows: "This Leu-poo is resistless. There are ten thousand chances to one against our success. How much better will it be for us, unknown to Le-chuy and the other three generals, to seize the treasure which is concealed in the camp, and, in company with three or four attendants, desert the army." Ho-chih-urh consenting, they that night seized the treasure, and deserted the camp in company

with three or four others. Whilst they were crossing a river in their flight, Ho-chih-urb, who had already turned over in his mind the means of getting the whole treasure to himself, murdered New-poo; and taking the head of his victim, made his way to the imperial camp, and presented it to Leu-poo. Leu-poo, inquiring into the particulars of the incident, and learning from the attendants that Ho-chih-urb had murdered New-poo, indignantly ordered Ho-chih-urb to instant execution.

Having repulsed New-poo, Leu-poo advanced upon the main body of the rebel army. In his advance he was encountered by Le-chuy, at the head of his foot and horse. Leu-poo, instead of awaiting the attack, instantly grasped his javelin, dug the spurs into his horse, and commanded his troops to follow him to the charge of the enemy. Le-chuy's troops, unable to withstand this impetuous attack, retreated to the distance of sixteen or seventeen miles from the field of battle, and entrenched themselves between two mountains. Here Le-chuy held counsel with Ko-fan, Chang-tsee and Fan-chow. He addressed them thus: "Leu-poo, though brave, is wanting in skill. Let us not be dismayed. I will daily lead out our troops to the entrance of the pass, and provoke this impetuous madman to give me battle. You, Ko-fan, as soon as he advances to attack me, will fall upon his rear; imitating the movements which were made by Poo-yul, in the battles which he fought during the war against Tsou. You will sound the gong as you advance to the attack, and will beat the drum when you intend a retreat. In the meantime, you, Chang-tsee, and Fan-chow, will proceed by different routes to the imperial city Chang-gan. Hemmed in, in front and rear, Leu-poo will be unable to advance to the relief of Chang-gan, and it will inevitably fall into our hands."

This plan was highly approved of by his colleagues.

The scheme succeeded. Leu-poo, intending an attack, led his troops to the foot of the mountain. Le-chuy advanced, as if to meet him; but no sooner did Leu-poo command his army to charge the enemy, than Le-chuy retreated and ascended the hill; from whence his troops showered down such volleys of arrows and stones, that Poo's soldiers found it impossible to proceed. At this critical moment Ko-fan's troops attacked him in the rear. Leu-poo faced to the right about, and rushed upon this fresh opponent; but as soon as he had put his troops in motion, the loud sound of the drum proclaimed that his enemy was on the retreat. Leu-poo halted. But without a moment's pause, the gong bellowed through the plain, and Le-chuy again descended from the mountain. Again Leu-poo moved forward to attack him; and again he retreated from the charge. Again, Ko-fan attacked Leu-poo in the rear; and again was the signal for retreat beat upon the drum, as soon as Leu-poo moved forward to meet the assault.

Leu-poo, whose bosom burned with rage, was thus harassed for several days. He could neither give battle to his enemy, nor repose to his own troops. Whilst thus perplexed, a messenger brought him word that Chang-tsee and Fan-chow had marched by two different routes upon Chang-gan, with large bodies of foot and horse, and that the imperial city was in imminent danger of falling into their hands. Leu-poo immediately moved towards the capital, pursued by Le-chuy and Ko-fan. Leu-poo, not venturing to give them battle, pushed onward to the relief of Chang-gan, losing a great number both of men and horses in the course of his march. On his arrival in the neighbourhood of Chang-gan, he descried

the host of the enemy, numerous as the drops which fall in a shower of rain. They had surrounded the entrenchments of the city; and Leu-poo's troops, instead of moving to attack them, were so disheartened by the desperate aspect of the imperial cause, that to the grief and indignation of their leader, they deserted in great numbers and went over to the rebel army.

A few days after Le-mung and Wang-fan, two of Tung-cho's partizans, who had carried on a secret correspondence with the rebel army, threw open the city gates to them. Instantly they rushed in from every quarter. Leu-poo, at the head of a few hundred men, fled through the eastern gate; however, before his departure, he hastened to Wang-yun, and said to him, "embrace this opportunity of escape; mount this horse, and accompany me to another province: there we may devise some plan for retrieving our fortunes." Wang-yun answered, "If I could thereby uphold the commonwealth and restore tranquillity to the empire, I would do as you desire; as that cannot be, Wang-yun resigns himself to death. Could I avoid it I would not. I pray you, however, to take my last commands to the governors of the eastern provinces. Tell them to exert themselves strenuously in restoring the affairs of the nation." Leu-poo again and again exhorted him to embrace the opportunity of escape; but Wang-yun obstinately withstood his intreaties. By the time this dialogue had ended, every gate of the city was on fire. Leu-poo, in despair, threw up the game, and, in company with a few hundred men, made his way to the state Kwan, where he placed himself under the protection of Wae-shuh.

Le-chuy and Ko-fan permitted their troops to plunder the city. Chung-fuh, the Tae-chang-ying; Las-kwo, the Tae-po; Chow-ying,

the Tae-kung-loo; Chuy-keih, the Ching-mun-Kaow-wae; and Wang-king, the Yue-ke-Kaou-wae, all of them perished amidst the disasters of the day.

When the enemy surrounded the palace, the throne was in imminent danger. The ministers in waiting requested his Majesty to appear in the balcony. When Le-chuy and his adherents beheld the imperial robes, they ordered the troops to stop, and shouted aloud, "may his Majesty live for ever." His imperial Majesty, leaning over the balustrades, said, "Ministers, what do you ask? What is it you intend by entering Chang-gan?" Le-chuy and Ko-fan, looking up to his Majesty, answered, "Tung-cho, the Tae-tsze, was your Majesty's prime minister of state. Why did you order Wang-yun to put him to death? Our business is to revenge him. We rebel not against your Majesty; only give us up Wang-yun, and we will withdraw our troops." Wang-yun, who was standing by the side of the Emperor, addressed his Majesty thus:—"What I originally planned was for the welfare of the commonwealth, but as affairs have taken this adverse turn, your Majesty must not think of saving me at the expense of your own ruin. I request that I may be permitted to descend to the rebels." Whilst his Majesty hesitated, Wang-yun, of his own motion leapt from the balcony, and calling aloud to the rebels, said, "Wang-yun is here." Le-chuy and Ko-fan drew their swords, and cursing him, said, "Tung-cho, the Tae-tsze, why was he put to death?" Wang-yun answered, "The ineffable crimes of that monster covered the face of the earth, and stank to the very heavens; on the day that he fell, all the inhabitants of Chang-gan rejoiced, though you, ye traitors, lamented him." "But what were our crimes that we were not to be forgiven?" Wang-yun impatiently exclaimed, "why so

many words? I am Wang-yun; if I must die to-day, so be it." The two rebels raised their hands aloft, and cut down Wang-yun below the balcony.

When the rebels had put to death Wang-yun himself, they immediately sent persons to seize his whole family, and put them to death also, without respect to youth or age. Amongst the officers of state and people at large, there were none who lamented them not.

•• This work mentions not the year in which Tung-cho fell. But by referring to the Standard History of China, I find, that Ling-te (of the former Han dynasty), the father of Hëen-tee, died after reigning twenty-two years, and was succeeded by his son, Tze-p-ên, who was then only fourteen years of age. He appointed his brother Hëe (who was only nine years of age) king of Ching-lew. During the seventh month, Ho-tsin, a nephew to the emperor, called in the assistance of Tung-

cho to subdue a rebellion. During the eighth month, Tung-cho returned to the capital. During the ninth month, he de-throned the emperor, and appointed him king of Fan-nung, and raised his brother Hëe to the throne, when that emperor took the name of Hëeu-te. Tung-cho appointed himself generalissimo of the troops. During the eleventh month, he became minister of state, when he appointed the whole family of Tung to the rank of duke, and gave to each a military command.

On the first month of the following year, the princes of Kwang-tung and other provinces declared war against Tung-cho. During the second month of the second year of the reign of Hëen-tee, Tung-cho appointed himself prime minister of state. During the third year, and fourth month of the same reign, Wang-yun, in union with Leu-poo, put Tung-cho to death. During the ninth month, Leu-poo fled to the eastern province of Nan-yang, when Wang-yun died. On his death, Le-chuy, Ko-fan, Chang-tsee, and Fan-chow, were appointed generals of the imperial troops.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY AND CIRCUMNAVIGATION,
PERFORMED IN 1818, 1819, AND 1820, BY CAPTAIN FREYCINET,
COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH CORVETTE URANIA.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

M. LOUIS DE FREYCINET, captain of a frigate, to whom the king had entrusted the command of the corvette *Urania*, in order to make a voyage of discoveries in the South Seas, arrived at Havre on the 13th of November 1820.

The principal object of this expedition was to make the necessary observations for determining the configuration of the earth, and the strength of the magnetic power in the southern hemisphere; but having to traverse, during more than two years, a great extent of sea, M. de Freycinet was also to take advantage of all occasions which might offer to him to augment our collections of natural history, to add new documents in hydrography to those which are already deposited in the Royal Marine dépôt.

The corvette *Urania*, fitted out at Toulon in the early part of 1817, was furnished with every article necessary for a long voyage; she received a picked crew, and her quarter-deck was composed of officers equally distinguished for their zeal and the extent of their knowledge.

A numerous collection of the best instruments for physical and nautical astronomy were put on board, to be used in the experiments and observations which were the essential objects of the voyage.

The Royal Academy of Sciences anxiously drew up, for M. de Freycinet, notes necessary to guide him in his researches into general physics, natural history, geology, mineralogy, &c.

After long delays, occasioned by the difficulty of getting on board different ob-

jects necessary for the undertaking, the *Urania* set sail on the 17th of September 1817.

Contrary winds obliged them to put into Gibraltar on the 11th of October, and she did not arrive at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, before the 22d of the same month.

This port would have been a commodious place for making observations of various kinds, but the necessity of first submitting to a long quarantine, determined M. de Freycinet to stop only for six days; and on the 28th of October he sailed for the Brazils.

On the 6th day of December Cape Frio was observed, and its geographical position verified. The *Urania* entered Rio de Janeiro the same night, where she remained until the 29th of January.

This stay of nearly two months was not so usefully employed as M. de Freycinet wished. Some difficulties at first opposed themselves to the establishment of an observatory on shore. The bad weather, too, obstructed the astronomical observations; but those in magnetism, and the oscillations of the pendulum, were made with the greatest care; and at the same time the numerous specimens of natural history and drawings of all kinds commenced the valuable collections which were to be the fruits of the expedition.

The passage from Rio Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope was marked by a melancholy event, which deprived M. de Freycinet of one of his ablest colleagues, M. Laborde, an officer of distinguished merit, an accurate observer, a good draughtsman, and who joined to these excellent qualities a character the most sociable, died in the flower of his age. His loss at first caused an universal sorrow.

The *Urania* remained in Table Bay from the 7th of March till the 5th of April; and from thence they sailed to Port Louis, in the Isle of France, where they arrived on the 5th of May.

M. de Freycinet praises particularly the reception which he met with during these two stoppages from Lord C. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape; and from Mr. G. Smith, chief judge and commissioner of justice at Port Louis, from whom he received the greatest facilities, as well for the establishment of his observatory

on shore, as for the advancement of every thing which could contribute to the success of his mission.

Port Louis, placed nearly in the same latitude as Rio de Janeiro, and at a distance of more than 100 degrees in longitude, was favourably situated for observations respecting the pendulum. Those were made in detail, as well as experiments, the objects of which were to enlarge the study of magnetism and of meteorology.

A very considerable damage, which had torn off the copper sheathing of the *Urania*, did not allow them to put to sea until the 16th of July. The corvette stopped only some days at the Isle of Bourbon to take in provisions, and then directed her course towards the coasts of New Holland, the northern extremity of which was seen on the 11th of September 1818. (This part of the coast is called Edcl's Land.)

The *Urania* coasted along at a moderate distance; and having fallen in with *Endracht's Land*, she followed it until she arrived at the entrance of *Sea Dog's Bay*, from whence, after a short stay, she sailed, on the 13th of September, to the anchorage before the peninsula of *Peron*.

An observatory was at first established on shore, and then they were employed in procuring, by means of distillation, water fit to be drunk. Two stills had been shipped at Toulon for this purpose. Numerous defects, which it may probably be easy to remedy in other vessels, rendered almost null the products of the apparatus placed on board the corvette; but that which was put up on shore gave, in sufficient abundance, water pleasant to drink, and in which they could discover no noxious quality.

The *Urania* sailed on the 26th of September; the intention of M. de Freycinet being to sail for Timor, in order to ascertain some points respecting its geographical position, of which he had doubts. He consequently sailed near the Isles of *Dorre* and *Bernier*, which he coasted along at a good distance to the eastward, and in shallow water; when the corvette having struck on a sand-bank, he was obliged to abandon the labour begun, and to bear off from the shore.

This event had no disagreeable consequence; the time passed at the anchorage

on the bank was employed in exploring its figure and soundings; and M. de Freycinet gave it the name of the Bank of *Urania*.

On the 29th of October 1820, the corvette cast anchor in the bay of Coupang, in the island of Timor, after having coasted on the west side of the isles of Limas and Retti, which belong to that archipelago.

The inhabitants of Coupang were then only busied in preparations for the war which the Dutch government was going to make on the Rajah, Louis d'Ammoebang.

This circumstance rendered it difficult to purchase the provisions necessary to victual the corvette; but it did not hinder the scientific operations, which were carried on with the greatest zeal, in spite of the excessive height of the temperature: at the observatory it stood, at times, at 45 degrees of the thermometer (Reaumur's); whilst in the shade it kept at 33 or 35 degrees.

The *Urania* sailed from Coupang on the 23d of October 1818, very badly provisioned, and with several men attacked with dysentery.

Calms and contrary currents detained them a long time between Timor and Ombay. This was taken advantage of to visit the village of Bitoca: it is situated on the south coast of the latter of these islands; has been, till now, little frequented by Europeans, and is peopled by a warlike and ferocious race, some of whom are anthropophagites.

Meanwhile, the number of dysenteric patients increased on board the corvette, and all the skill of M. Quoy, the surgeon-major, was not sufficient to overcome the influence of a devouring climate. The harbour of Coupang had furnished them with but few refreshments; it became therefore necessary to take a new station at Timor, and accordingly the *Urania* anchored at Diely, the chief place among the Portuguese establishments on the north coast of that island.

A most obliging reception was given to the expedition by Don Jose Pinto Alcoforado d'Azevedo e Souza; and the corvette was abundantly provisioned, through his care, with every thing that she wanted.

Their stay here was only for five days, after which the *Urania* bent her course still along the coast of Timor, in order to

get through the Straits to the eastward of Vitters, by the channel that separates that isle from those of Kifer and Roma.

On the 29th of November they were in sight of Ceram and Amboyna, and stretching into the strait between the latter island and Bournon, they bent their course towards the isle Gasse, which they doubled to the eastward at a small distance, during a violent storm. A great number of isles were observed, among which the most remarkable are those of Damoner, Gilolo, and Guébé.

In this passage the *Urania* fell in with several armed canoes belonging to the Kimalaha of Guébé. This prince came on board, and passed an entire day with them, during which his flotilla towed astern of the corvette. He furnished M. de Freycinet with various information respecting his country and his maritime expeditions, and made the strongest endeavours to induce him to stop at his island, where he assured him there was an excellent harbour, a commodious watering-place, and good refreshments. This proposition not being accepted, he assured him he would come with his brothers to Waigion, and pay him a new visit.

It was to the Isle Guébé that M. de Pavre was sent formerly by M. de Coëtiva, to take drawings of the nutmeg-trees which have since multiplied so much in the Indian and American colonies. The Guébéans recollected that circumstance very well, of which they were themselves the first to speak; and M. de Freycinet attributes to their former relations with the French the very particular amity which they testified towards him.

A pretty fresh breeze put an end to these amicable communications. The *Urania*, continuing her track, passed, on the 12th of December, the strait which separates the isle of Mondox from Guébé, and stretched to the eastward; she ran some risk in the strait formed by the isles of Rouib and of Balabalak, and by the Wyag Islands, where, during a calm, violent currents set upon shallows; but she was fortunately able to keep her anchorage, and to wait for such winds as permitted her to keep her way, until she had got clear of that perilous situation.

She cast anchor on the 16th of December, at the Isle of Rawak, after hav-

ing at a short distance coasted along the northern side of Waigion.

An observatory was established on shore, and its position, in latitude only 1½ minute south, was the most favourable for experiments with the pendulum which they could get under the equator. The period of this stay was employed in researches respecting geography and natural history.

Two or three days before they sailed, they heard, on a sudden, the martial music of tom-toms, kettle-drums, &c. Some moments after there appeared, at the large point of the island, the fleet of the Kimalaha of Guebe, who, faithful to his promise, had come to pay the visit he had before announced. This little squadron presented a spectacle at once imposing and whimsical. The Guebean prince was accompanied by his brothers and sons, to the number of eight; all, like himself, of good mien, and remarkable for their intelligence. They remained on board until the moment of the corvette's departure; they gave, as presents to M. de Freycinet, various curiosities of their country, and, among others, hats made of straw and isinglass (*taic*) worked with admirable art.

Having sailed from Rawak on the 5th of January 1819, the *Urania* stretched towards the Ayon Isles, which they saw on the 6th and 8th of the same month.

The dysentery continued still to torment the crew; it was not long before it was joined to fevers, one of the first victims of which was M. Labiche, the second lieutenant, an officer full of merit, and of the most amiable character. This was the second loss of the kind during the voyage, and it was keenly felt.

After having visited several of the Caroline Isles, which are not pointed out on the maps, and having received throughout the most friendly reception from the islanders, M. de Freycinet arrived, on the 17th of May, in sight of the Isle of Guam, and cast anchor on the night of the same day in the roadstead of Humata. This delay, and that which the corvette made at Port San Louis in the same island, restored health to the crew, thanks to the generous eagerness with which the governor, Don Jose de Medinillo y Pineda, anticipated all the wants of the expedition,

by procuring them refreshments and comforts of all kinds.

M. de Freycinet appears to have collected, respecting the people of the Marianne Islands, information more extensive than that with which preceding voyagers have enriched their accounts. He gives various details respecting their manners, language and laws, as well as that singular government of which much has been said, and in which the women act an important part. He communicates to us interesting notions respecting the arts which they practise, respecting their money, which is established on principles absolutely different from ours, and respecting their architecture, of which he still saw numerous ruins at Tinian.

Two months were employed in making these researches; and at the same time they were occupied with those observations and experiments which formed the principal object of the expedition. M. de Medinillo had, during all this time, the kindness to provide the corvette abundantly with fresh provisions, to which he added provisions for the voyage, and for which he afterwards refused to accept any reimbursement.

The course of the *Urania*, from Guam to the Sandwich Islands, presents nothing remarkable. On the 5th of August 1819, she made the island of Owhyhee, and anchored in the bay of Harahona in three days after.

Tamahama, king of the Sandwich Isles, was dead; his palace had been reduced to ashes, and almost all the hogs on the island had been slaughtered on account of his obsequies, according to the custom of the country, which was a real disappointment in the re-victualling of the corvette.

Uno Rio, the eldest son and successor of Tamahama, enjoyed at that time but a badly established authority. The chiefs, compelled to submit to the arms of his father, raising extraordinary pretensions, caused him to dread an approaching war. He came with his wives and a numerous suite on board the *Urania*, on the occasion of the baptism of one of the principal chiefs of the island. That ceremony was performed with much pomp by the Abbé Quelen, chaplain of the vessel.

The Sandwich Islands were, like the Marianne, the object of the assiduous researches of M. de Freycinet and of the

officers under his command. Numerous observations were made in search of the magnetic equator and its inflexions, in the Great Ocean.

On the 30th of August the *Urania* sailed for Port Jackson, passing through the islands of the Austral Polynesia. By taking this track, the position of the dangerous isles of Byron was rectified, as well as that of the Island of Pyletant, the most southerly of the Friendly Islands, and also that of Howe Island.

A new island, surrounded by dangerous reefs, was discovered to the east of Tonga, which M. de Freycinet named Rose Island.

The *Urania* anchored in Port Jackson on the 18th of November 1819; she remained there till the 25th of December, and this interval was employed, as at all the preceding stoppages, in scientific inquiries. M. de Freycinet speaks in this respect with gratitude for the assistance afforded to him by Mr. Macquarie, the governor of the colony.

On quitting Port Jackson, the course of the corvette was shaped to pass between Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. On the 7th of January 1820, the southern extremity of the latter islands was doubled in sight of Campbell's Island.

From that moment until nearing the coast of Terra del Fuego the winds were constantly favourable. The *Urania* reached 59 degrees of south latitude, and she found floating ice in the 54th degree.

On the 5th of February the coast of Terra del Fuego was seen in the neighbourhood of Cape Desolation; the season was as frightful as the adjoining shores. In the impossibility of reaching Christmas Harbour, it became necessary to make for the Bay of Good Success, in the straits of Lemaire; but hardly had the anchor dropped, when a furious storm began to cause the corvette to drive: there was not a moment to be lost in cutting the cable and setting sail with all speed, in order to get out of the bay, by skirting at a very short distance the rocks and breakers which lie upon its north point.

This dreadful tempest lasted for two days, and made the corvette drift considerably to the northward, which determined M. de Freycinet to bear up for the Falkland Islands, in sight of which they arrived on the 14th of February, according to their reckoning, but the 13th

according to European time, they having gained a day in circumnavigating the globe.

[The public are already acquainted with the loss of the *Urania*, in consequence of striking on a sunken rock at the entrance of French Bay, in the Falkland Islands, and of their being taken off by an American whaler, and brought first to Rio Janeiro, and afterwards to Havre de Grace, where they arrived in safety, with most of the collections made during the voyage.]

In expectation that more detailed accounts (proceeds the narrative) will make known all the importance of their labours, it will suffice to give a rapid glance at them:—

1st. The observations on the pendulum, which formed one of the principal objects of the voyage, have been made with the greatest care at every place where they stopped, and in every situation throughout the voyage which would permit. The stations where these experiments were made are nine in number, *viz.* Rio Janeiro (first stay); the Cape of Good Hope; Port Louis, in the Isle of France; the Island of Rawak; the Island of Guam; the Island of Mowa, in the Sandwich Isles; Port Jackson; the Falkland Islands, and at Rio Janeiro (second stay).

2d. Each day during the voyage, two officers at least took by rotation the necessary astronomical observations to ascertain the situation of the vessel at sea, and on shore, the positions of the different observatories; to regulate the chronometers, &c. All these observations have been transcribed into journals destined for that purpose.

3d. The magnetic phenomena were at the same time the object of constant and multiplied studies, as well at sea as in all the places which they touched it. They comprise observations on the magnetic declination and inclination; on the intensity of both when tried by the horizontal needle, or the needle of inclination, and also on the hourly and periodical variations in the declination.

4th. Comparative observations on the temperature of the air, with that of the sea at its surface, were made every two hours during the whole course of the voyage. This considerable mass of results

may be useful to determine the isothermic lines on the terrestrial globe.

5th. More than sixty specimens of seawater, taken in the seas which they traversed, were put into as many flasks, perfectly sealed up, in order to be analysed on their return. Each flask was labelled with the latitude and longitude of the spot where the water was drawn.

6th. A meteorological journal, kept every hour during the whole voyage, will show in methodical order all the observations on the thermometer, the barometer, and the hydrometer, which they made both by sea and land. They will also show the indications of the prevailing winds, and their degrees of force, the electrical and aerial phenomena, &c.

7th. The barometrical variations could not be observed with precision except in the places which they touched at. The results of them have been consigned to a particular register.

8th. It was not possible to observe the tides and currents, except at a small number of points; but the data acquired at Rio Janeiro, at the Isle of France, at Hawak, and at Guam, are not without interest.

9th. The number of charts formed during the voyage is about thirty. A part of them have already been completed; but the whole of the materials collected on this subject, and classed with great care,

will give every facility desirable for carrying on this work.

10th. Notwithstanding the shipwreck at the Malouin or Falkland Islands, which caused the loss of eighteen cases of specimens of natural history, there remain still about forty. These contain a great number of specimens out of the three kingdoms of nature; and especially almost the whole of those which were collected at the Marianne Islands: yet little known in that respect to naturalists.

11th. The number of drawings made during the voyage amounts to several hundreds; the greater part admirable for the beauty of the situations which they represent, or for the correctness of the portraits, and the graces of their composition.

12th. In short, the observations on the manners and customs of the people whom they visited, have been collected in very great number by all the officers employed in the expedition. All of them have been drawn up in the same spirit, and after the same plan, in order that they may connect themselves easily with the general account of the voyage.

It is above all to be remarked, that this is the first expedition of the same kind, in which all the scientific operations have been performed entirely by officers attached to the service of the royal marine of France.

NAUTICAL DANGERS IN THE RED SEA.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the India Gazette.)

Sta:—As I am convinced that you are ever ready to give publicity to any communication where the safety of lives and shipping is concerned, I shall, without apology, request a place in your columns for the insertion of the undermentioned dangers, discovered by the Syren, during her late voyage up and down the Red Sea.

Jan. 24, 1820.—A reef extending north and south about 600 yards, lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$ N. and long. $37^{\circ} 36'$ E. by chronometers.

Jan. 31.—A reef in lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$ N. and long. $34^{\circ} 56'$ E. by chronometers.

April 20.—A reef in lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$ N. and long. $35^{\circ} 8'$ E. by chronometers.

20th continued.—A reef (a round spot) in lat. $24^{\circ} 51'$ N. and long. $35^{\circ} 12'$ E. by chronometers.

From the latter, another of considerable extent bore W.S.W. five or six miles.—Observed three low sandy islands, extending N.W. and S.E. about eight miles (not Grove Island, &c. &c.); the centre one is in lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$ N.—A reef in lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$ N. and long. $35^{\circ} 25'$ E. by chronometers: with another reef bearing from the latter W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 5 miles.

April 21.—A reef in lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$ N. and long. $35^{\circ} 45'$ E. by chronometers.

The following is an extract from my log, relative to the shoal, said to have been

seen by the *Fury* and *Dædalus*, which may prove satisfactory.

Jan. 30.—At 2 p. m. saw a small sandy island from the mast-head, bearing N.E. to E., distant 8 or 9 miles, which appeared to be a quarter of a mile in length, with a reef extending to the northward from it about a mile and a half, and to the southward a quarter of a mile.—I made it in lat. $24^{\circ} 59' N.$ and long. $35^{\circ} 59' E.$ by chronometers, whose rate had been found correct 22 hours before. Horsburg places this shoal in lat. $24^{\circ} 58' N.$ and long. $36^{\circ} 56' E.$ Capt. Court has laid it down in lat. $24^{\circ} 56' N.$ and long. $35^{\circ} 49' E.$

As the north winds not unfrequently blow with such violence down the sea of Suez, as to oblige a ship to bear up for Tor (the only safe harbour before known, I believe, between the Straits of Jubal and Suez), and thereby causing great delay and loss of time, I beg to recommend, as an excellent place of shelter, the Bay alluded

to in the following extract from my log, viz.

Jan. 29.—At 9 a. m. tacked in seven fathoms in a fine sandy bay, the extreme point of a reef of breakers projecting from the land forming the north side of the Bay W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and a head-land forming the South side S.E. by S.—9 30 a. m. tacked and stood in again; found the soundings gradually decrease from 10 to 9, 8, 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 fathoms, within half a cable's length of the shore; tacked and stood out.—The Bay is in lat. $29^{\circ} 12' N.$ (on the Arabian shore), and would afford excellent shelter from N. W. or even W. N. W. winds; the holding ground is capital; and from the number of shrubs and trees growing near the beach, I think water might be procured by digging.—I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

THOS. McDONNELL,

Late Commander of the *Syren*.

Calcutta, June 20, 1820.

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.

(From the *Calcutta Journal*.)

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following directions for the west coast of Sumatra, which have been handed to us for publication. The selfish policy, which induces individuals, acquiring information of a nature so important to the lives and property of those engaged in commerce, to confine it to their own breasts, for the sake of securing a monopoly of the trade of the places to which it refers, cannot be too much deprecated.

The remarks which precede those made on board the *Salamanca* commenced from the northward, going to the southward as far as Tappanooli Bay; and as those taken on board this vessel began from the southward, going northward, to the place at which the former left off, the order of their dates is reversed, and sometimes irregular, for the sake of continuing the directions in one line from north to south.

General Remarks.

Analaboo is in lat. $4^{\circ} 8' N.$; the best anchorage in 4½ fathoms for small vessels. Analaboo Point S.W., breakers on the bar of the river, N. by E., southern ex-

trêmes, S.E. by E., off shore about one mile; the anchorage for large vessels is generally in five fathoms, the point bearing about west, and the southern extremes S.E. by E. The soundings between Analaboo and Cape Felix are regular; you may coast it along in six, seven, and eight fathoms, soft mud, three miles from the shore. As soon as you bring Cape Felix to bear about E., or E. by N., you suddenly deepen into 20, and regularly into 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 fathoms, standing to S.E., soft ground. When you bring Sooso Point to bear N. E., or N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., you may stand in for the town, which is close to the north side of the point, and anchor in 10 or 11 fathoms: Cape Felix bearing west, the village of Sooso E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., Mingin Point S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., Pulo Kyah N.W.W., distance from the breakers on Sooso Point about half a mile. Sooso Point appears an insulated clump of trees, there being a large space of open sandy ground between it and the bazar, which makes it appear like an island when close in. Pulo Kyah Point resembles Sooso Point at a distance, but the trees are much higher on

Pulo Kyah than on Sooso, and there are more of them. To the northward of Pulo Kyah are large groves of arrow trees, and a village to the northward of the point called Qubilo Batoo.

Sooso Point may also be known a considerable distance off by the bazar, which is on a high beach, close to the northward of the Point; it can be distinctly seen in 30 fathoms, from a ship's deck. There are a number of shoals in the roads four of them I have seen breaking at once, when at anchor in 10 fathoms. One bore S. by E., distance about a mile; another, S.E., distance four miles, and a third, W.S.W., distance about four or five miles. The river of Sooso is very small, and sometimes entirely blocked up with sand; sometimes it runs out to the southward, and at other times to the northward of the Point; but at all times is very dangerous for ships' boats to enter. The best landing place for a ship's boat is close round the inside of the breakers, to the northward of the Point. In the charts there are breakers laid down between Sooso and Pulo Kyah, but I never saw them. I make Sooso in $3^{\circ} 43' N.$ latitude.

Mingin is in lat. $3^{\circ} 34'$ or $3^{\circ} 35' N.$ About 12 or 13 miles S.E. of Sooso there is a remarkable bluff of trees, called Mingin Point, by which the place may be known; this Point is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two miles to the northward of the village. In coming from Sooso, a ship ought to stand out S.W. till in 20 or 22 fathoms; she will then be outside of the shoals in the roads, and may stand direct for Mingin. Large ships generally anchor in 10 fathoms, but small vessels lie in seven or eight, about a mile distance from the reef, off the mouth of the river. The bearings are, the village N.E. $\frac{1}{2} N.$, the bluff point from N. by E., to N. $\frac{1}{4} W.$, as you are further from or nearer to the shore; and a low point to the southward, bearing about E.S.E.; the roads are open to all winds, and a heavy swell generally sets in from whatever quarter the wind is; the landing is also dangerous, as there is generally a very great surf on the bar. Directly off the river's mouth is a reef of rocks, on which the sea breaks very high, some part of them is dry at low water. Sometimes the entrance into the river is from the northward, at other

times from the southward of these rocks, which makes it dangerous to go on shore without knowing on which side the channel lies; when the river runs out to the southward, a spot of sand generally forms between the north part of the rocks and the shore, and *vice versa*, to the northward. Several boats have been lost, with their crews, in the river. This port has been a good deal frequented, owing to the quantity of pepper to be had here.

Lahoan Adjee is about eight miles E.S. S. from Mingin, in lat. $3^{\circ} 31'$ north; the village at the bottom of a deep bay: the general anchorage is in 14 fathoms, distance about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or three miles, the village bearing E.N.E., the northern point N. W. $\frac{1}{4} W.$, and the sandy island about S.E. About half way between the sandy islands and the point to the northward, there is a good anchorage in eight fathoms under the latter, which breaks off the swell from the westward; but it is necessary to moor, as there is very little room. Small vessels generally run up into the bottom of the bay, and moor close to the rocks, in nine fathoms, with the following bearings; southern extremes of the land S.S.E.; the sandy island, or Gosong S. by E.; north extremes W.N.W.; village N.W. by N. $\frac{1}{2} N.$, distance from it half a cable's length; there is a shoal in the mouth of the bay, with eight fathoms coral rocks upon it, and 21 and 22 fathoms mud near it; when at anchor in nine fathoms, it broke very high, bearing S.W. from us, or about S.W. by S. from the village. Ships going in can always see a number of small craft at anchor in the river, and must take care not to bring them to bear N.E. till inside of the shoal; there is plenty of room either to pass between it and the sandy island to the northward, or between it and the north Point. The entrance in to the anchorage, under the sandy island, is from the northward, keeping the island close on board.

About seven or eight miles to the S.E. of Lahoan Adjee, is Muckie, in lat. $3^{\circ} 26' N.$, with which I am not acquainted.

Tampat Tuan is in lat. $3^{\circ} 14'$ north, and the anchorage is in 18 or 20 fathoms, within a quarter of a mile of the shore, with Tampat Tuan Point bearing about W. by N., and the village about north. You are well sheltered here from north-

westers, being close under very high land, but completely exposed to the southward. In the offing there are a great number of shoals, not well known, between this place and Anafaboo. In a small brig going up the coast in 1810, we were on two shoals in one day, somewhere abreast of Sooso, on one of which we were upwards of an hour, in six, seven, and eight fathoms: six was the least; we had very little wind, and being so distant (the low land just in sight), we could not be certain of any place to set the bearings by. Close to the shoals we had ground with 40 fathoms. In the brig Hope, going up the coast, on the 18th July 1813, at noon, lat. $3^{\circ} 12'$ north, distance about 13 miles from shore, steering N.N.W. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour, at two P. M. saw rocks under the bottom; sounded in four fathoms, and from the fore-yard saw the shoal extending a great way to the W. and S.W., and apparently much shoal water in some places; kept on and deepened to 6, 9, 20 and 25 fathoms, as fast as the lead could be hove, and then no ground with 45; the point of Tampat Tuan bore E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., a small round hill E. S.E. and a low point to the northward, N.N.E. There is another shoal near the shore, bearing about W.S.W. from Tampat Tuan, but I do not know the exact bearings; it is very difficult to give sailing directions for this part of the coast, there being so many shoals, the bearings of which are not ascertained, and the soundings very deep and irregular.

From Mingin to Laboan Adjee, you may coast along the low land in nine or ten fathoms; as you open Laboan Adjee bay you will deepen to 18, and as soon as you bring the small craft in the bay to bear about E. by N., or E.N.E., you may stand in for the anchorage. I have heard there is a shoal off the south point of Mingin, but have gone twice into Laboan Adjee from Mingin, had regular soundings, but never saw it. If bound to the southward from Laboan Adjee, you may go out between the sandy island and the shoal, and then stand along shore about two or three miles distance, and run in for Muckie or Tellow Pow, when you get abreast of them, as they are open roadsteads. Off Tampat Tuan Point there are two rocks, which you must look out for in going in, and avoid them by pass-

ing to the southward. In going in to Tellow Pow, in the brig Hope, in July 1813, saw the rocks under the bottom, and sounded in nine fathoms; next cast had 18, and the next no ground with 40 fathoms. Several vessels have been on this shoal. Captain Dunloss, of the ship Mornington, told me he had only seven fathoms on it.

Trueman Roads at anchor. The island S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. one mile, the mouth of the river N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., Paloo Duo N.W. by W. and a small sandy island with two or three trees; saw breakers bearing in, one with S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Baddy N.W.; and another S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. In passing inside, keep in seven or eight fathoms, and outside, in 11 or 12, till near S.E. Baddy, and to the southward; the same till you are past the shoal.

At six or seven miles off Tampat Tuan, it is best to steer about S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., or S. E. by S. till you see Palo Sago and Passage Island, when you may haul in for the latter, taking care not to approach it nearer than three miles, till you bring it to bear S.E., or S.E. by S., as there is a very long reef runs off to the N.W. of the island, or rather W.N.W. Between Tampat Tuan and Passage Island there are several shoals, particularly off Palo Duo. In coming down the coast in July 1814, we saw two large shoals breaking very high inside of us; had no ground in 35 fathoms, and the weather being squally, no land could be seen. From our run, I suppose these to be about one-third the distance between Tampat Tuan and Passage Island; by steering this course you pass outside of them. To go through the passage with a leading wind, bring the island to bear S.S.E., or S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and steer directly for it, as you may approach within a mile or less; you will have 10, 11, or 12 fathoms hard ground. Keep a good look-out for the reef off the island, and steer just clear of it; when the island bears W.S.W., you may keep away direct for Slukell Point S.E. by S. and S.E.; the passage between the island and the middle shoal is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two miles wide; but there is a shoal upon which the Sultana struck, and received considerable damage. The commander described Passage Island as bearing from it S. by W., distant one mile; the brig Maria also struck on it, and

knocked off her rudder, the Peak of Banyak S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Puloo Sago from S.W. to W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and Sinkell Point S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; however, if you have the island bearing S.E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., or S.S.E., at about two miles distant, you may stand directly through the passage, keeping about half a mile off the island, till the Peak of Banyak is in one with it. When the island bears S.W. by W., you may gradually keep S.E. by S. and S.E. Standing towards Sinkell, take care never to bring it to bear to the northward of N.W. till you are five or six miles from it, as there are several shoals and foul ground bearing from S. to S.E., and several shoals from Passage Island. Sinkell Point is very remarkable, there being a number of very high trees on it; it may be considered an island formed by the mouths of the river, one of which runs out to the northward, the other to the southward. In coming for Passage Island, keep between 17 and 20 fathoms till the point bears about east, then stand in and round the point, at about a mile or a half mile distant; anchor with the low sandy point in one with the peak of Banyak, bearing about W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., or west, and the village north, in 10 or 11 fathoms, distant from the point about a mile; boats generally land on the beach, abreast of the village, it being dangerous for ships' boats to enter the river, in consequence of the heavy surf and strong outset; even on the beach there is frequently a high surf and a reef, that runs parallel to it about half a mile, on which there are heavy breakers when it blows hard from the southward.

Se Lega Bay is now entirely deserted, as vessels intending to trade at Tinkell must anchor in Sinkell Bay.

Tappoos is the next place of trade, and about 30 miles to the S. E. of Sinkell; it is proper to stand out from Sinkell in 25 or 26 fathoms, to avoid the shoals inshore. Tappoos is not easily seen at a distance, the whole coast having nearly the same appearance. From Puloo Lacotta it bears about E.N.E., and from Puloo Carrang N.W., distant about five or six miles; as you get well in, you will see a bay, in the bottom of which are tall arrow trees; a great number appear to be burnt; the anchorage in the bay is in six or seven fathoms, Tappoos Point bearing

S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Puloo Carrang, S.E., breakers between Puloo Carrang and Tappoos S.E. by E.; Tappoos river N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant from the river about two miles, and from the north point of the bay about half a mile. Boats generally go into the river; but sometimes, when the surf is very high, it is best to land at the bottom of the bay, and walk to the river side, where you may cross in a sampan. The town is to the southward of the river. There is seldom any surf in the bottom of the bay, and both wood and water may be got here, which you must employ your own people to procure.

Puloo Sokum is a small island about 16 miles S.E. by E. from Puloo Carrang. About 16 miles E.S.E. from Sokum is the Point of Batoo Booroo, being a bluff of tall arrow trees. Mensular is a large high island; the west end bears about south from Puloo Carrang, distance 12 or 14 miles. In sailing from Tappoos to Tappanoolly, you may pass one or two miles to the westward of the Puloo Carrang, and then along shore from Batoo Booroo Point, taking care not to come under 11 or 12 fathoms for about five or six miles. E.S.E. (I am not certain of the bearings) from Puloo Sokum, lays a dangerous coral bank, on some parts of which there are not more than eight or nine feet water; there is no other known danger between the main and Mensular; you may stand over as near Mensular as you please; there is 22 fathoms in general either side about a mile from it. On the north-east side of the island there is a bay, sheltered from the west and north-west, indeed from all winds; plenty of wood and water may be had. The French frigate *Cannouiere* lay in this bay in 1806. There is also another bay on the south-east side of the island. As you get close to Batoo Booroo you will see Tappanoolly Bay, opening out with a low island of whitish appearance, with a small hill at one end; the correct name of which is Ponchen Cachiel, but commonly called Tappanoolly. In standing in for the anchorage, you may pass either to the northward or southward of it, and anchor in seven fathoms, with the body of the island bearing about S.W. In rounding Batoo Booroo, do not come under 10 fathoms, there being a small shoal off the pitch of the point, in nine fathoms, but this is

very close in-shore. In the harbour you are entirely sheltered from every wind that blows: the watering-place bears about N.N.E. from the island. Tappanoolly is in $1^{\circ} 48' N.$ and longitude $98^{\circ} 30' E.$

Particular observations (brig *Salamanca*, 19th May 1820).—At noon, latitude observed, $1^{\circ} 9' N.$ Light winds, steering W.N.W. one mile per hour; at 1.30, *v.m.* observed discoloured water bearing N.N.W.; sent the boat to sound: five fathoms, white coral rocks. Took the following bearings from the vessel:—Mensular N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ to N.E. $\frac{1}{2} N.$; southern extremes of the high land of Sumatra, E.S.E. northern extremes, N.; Pulo Nyas from S.W. by S. to S.W. $\frac{1}{2} S.$; Pulo Duo in sight from the main yard, distant about 15 miles, bearing N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$; breakers upon Pulo Duo Reef, N.N.W. five miles; the shoal then bore N.E. by N. $\frac{1}{2} N.$ distant $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. I suppose this to have been the southern verge of the shoals, stretching from Pulo Duo, and about the position on which the *Claudine* struck. I make the N.W. point of Pulo Nyas in latitude $1^{\circ} 31' N.$ and 76 miles W. from Nattal Flag Staff.

May 15. *Salamanca* shoal, Nattal Bay. At 6 *a.m.*, standing in between Racket Point and the shoals in the offing, deepened into $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and instantly shoaled into $\frac{1}{2} 3$; put about in $\frac{1}{2} 2$, deepened again and anchored in six fathoms; sent the boats to sound and took the following bearings. Doorian Point S.E. by S. Nattal Flag Staff on the hill, N.E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ Outer part of Pulo Temong, S. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ Racket Point, E. $\frac{1}{2} S.$ Cara-Cara Point, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$; least water 11 feet; and immediately without it, quarter less seven, distance from Racket Point half a mile.

Noon, 13th May 1820. Oogong Laloo, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ Mount Ophier N.E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ Largest Massang Hill, E. $\frac{1}{2} N.$ Breakers upon the shoal laying in 34 fathoms S. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ three miles; breakers upon another shoal, supposed to be the Drake's Reef, S.W. eight miles: distance from the land about five leagues, in 32 fathoms. May 12th, 2 *p.m.*, light breezes and cloudy weather, saw the rocks under the bottom; sounded in three fathoms, again four, six, and 19; when upon it, took the following bearings. Pulo Cassie, S.E. by E.; Outer Ticcoo,

N.N.W.; westerly largest Messang Hill, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$; and a cable's length inside of it, 20 fathoms, distance off shore five miles, the North Priaman, just rising; the eye elevated about 14 feet.

19th May. Sent the boats to sound on the shoal we saw breaking yesterday; bearings: Pulo Cassie E.S.E. southerly; Outer Ticcoo N.W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$; summit of Mount Ophier, N. $\frac{1}{2} W.$; Goonong Ber Appee, N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$; Peak Hill of Oogong Massang, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$; least water two fathoms, dark coloured coral rocks, and about a cable's length in circumference, having 20 fathoms close to it inside.

A reef bearing from Pulo Duo N.W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ distant about 27 miles, Pulo Sokum and the west end of Mensular bearing S. S.W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ and N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ of each other.

The Syren shoal is in one with the outer Zelody Island, bearing N. $\frac{1}{2} W.$, and is in latitude $6^{\circ} 44' N.$ by two observations.

A shoal on which the *Countess of London* struck;—when on it, Pulo Satoo, Duo and Tega in one, Pulo Lema N.W. by W., and Pulo Pesang, S.E. $\frac{1}{2} S.$; distance from Satoo about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from Lema about five miles.

17th May. Saw discoloured water to the westward, put the helm down, missed stays, wore round, soundings 37 fathoms, the outer Ticcoo bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$, distance off shore eight or nine miles; largest Oojang Massang Hill, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ and the body of the shoal west, distance from it about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; went and sounded on it, and found three, three and half, four and five fathoms; on the edge 17, and a fathom further no ground.

The best mark to run for Pulo Bay is a tree resembling a martello tower; it is easily distinguished, being about two miles from Pulo West Point. From Rat Island, it and Pulo East Point are nearly in one.

A ship having cut or slipped from Bencoolen Roads, to avoid the Black Rocks, may bring Rat Island N.W. by W. or W. N.W. and steer directly for the remarkable tree. Capt. Horsburgh's directions to run for Puloo Bay are of no use, as the low sandy point described by him can only be seen when very near the shore.

A ship running for Beucoolen in a north-wester, should, after making Rat Island,

bring it to bear S. and keep close to the reef, she may anchor between the buoy and the reef with the island S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E, pitch of the reef N. W. distance from the reef 60 fathoms, and close to the buoy in eight fathoms, when she will be tolerably sheltered, and enabled to take the first opportunity of hauling into the basin.

In going through between the N. and S. breakers, keep the table land, which is behind the Sugar Loaf, half its own length open to the northward, until a large banyan tree is to the eastward of the steeple in the fort; you are then inside the breakers, and may keep away.

FAIR AT HURDWAR.

(*Letters addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*)

SIR:—So deep is the impression left on my mind by the dreadful scene I witnessed at the late fair at Hurdwar, that although time may weaken, it can never entirely obliterate it. At this moment, however, the whole dreadful catastrophe is present to my imagination, with all its horrors; and if the faithful, though melancholy detail of what I saw should be deemed worthy of insertion in your journal, you have my permission to make it public.

The fair was of very great extent, but in no way resembling a fair in England. The crowds of people were extended over miles of ground; but instead of the neat booths and stalls we behold at an English fair, here we saw only the miserable huts and sheds which compose a filthy bazar, divided here and there by a dusty space, partly occupied by the encampment of some great native, surrounded with straw huts, tattoos, camels, and bullocks. Wherever there were trees affording shade, the tents of officers and civilians were pitched, and as there were immense numbers assembled from all quarters, the scene was gay and enlivening.

About a mile from Kunhill, where my tents were pitched, the 6th regt. N. C. was encamped; and abreast of that town was the race-course, a pretty picturesque spot, being immediately under the hills, lightly covered with wood, and amongst plains generally cultivated, the course passing through the fields of wheat and barley. The outside ring of the course, half round, was occupied by the gentlemen's tents and those of Nawab Shumshire Bahader, who is a great sporting character.

Near the course was a bungalow, built by the stewards for an ordinary, with one end of it boarded for dancing; but the number of ladies who attended the fair

was so small, that we were disappointed of this amusement. The stewards exerted themselves very much, and certainly merited the praise of every individual present. Our party at dinner varied in number from thirty to eighty, but whether it was large or small, the efforts of the stewards were equally conspicuous and successful. The road from the dining bungalow to Hurdwar was entirely lined with the tents and encampments of Europeans and natives, in the huts, paals, &c. with guards at proper distances from Capt. Young's battalion.

On an island just beyond the town of Hurdwar, and nearly opposite the great bathing places, were encamped the 10th battalion of the 5th N. I. from Kernd, and of the 27th from Meerut. The island is a very large one, and seemed to be covered with natives from one extreme to the other. It is calculated that there were upwards of two millions of people assembled from every part of the Indian world, including many Chinese.

The admirable arrangements of the British Government for preserving peace and regularity here, and the safety ensured to the traveller on the roads approaching it, by the excellent disposition of the Choukies, by the judge and magistrate of Saharunpore, for miles distant, has called down the blessings of thousands on the English name, who daily pray that our reign over them may continue for ever; and, in fact, wherever a European appeared among them, he was hailed with acclamation of joy, and of their gratitude to the Government.

On the whole, however, I was somewhat disappointed with this great fair, the fame of which had been so noised abroad. There was no shew of merchandize; and even horses, that is to say

good ones, were scarce. But it is time to quit these lighter details, and proceed to the relation of the fatal occurrence, which so tragically terminated a scene that opened with so much gaiety and noisy joy.

The morning of the 11th was given out as the great day of worship, on which all the Hindoos of every caste were to assemble together to wash away their sins, and on which thousands of the natives, men and women, would be seen bathing together. I went down about nine in the morning, which I had heard was the proper hour; but when I arrived, gracious heaven! what a scene presented itself! The whole height of the stairs leading down to the ghaut was covered with people of both sexes, and of every age, in the agonies of death. It seems that as early as half past 2 A. M. the great tom-tom was beat as a signal for the opening of the gate at the head of the stairs above alluded to, when an immense crowd, consisting of thousands, the greater part of whom were Gossains, made a simultaneous rush for the bathing place. Sepoy sentries had been placed on the steps near the bottom, to prevent the people from returning by the same way as they came, in order that there might be no confusion and quarrels between those going away from, and those coming down to the ghaut. But the rush was so great as to carry all before it, and several of these fine fellows were literally swept away and overwhelmed by the multitude.

The stairs, like many of the holy ghauts, had a turn in them near the bottom and were rather narrow, and confined on each side by high walls, so that having once descended, there was no retreat; and the crowd in the rear, ignorant of the distress in front, kept rushing on till about seven hundred persons were so jammed together that death was inevitable to the greater portion of them, and they died in the position in which their struggles to escape had placed them, some entirely down, others erect, with both arms or one at liberty, and some with their arms confined and entirely incapable of use.

I came on an elephant through the water, to the very foot of the steps on which the sufferers were, and found Col. Paton and several officers of the 5th and 27th N. I. exerting themselves as much

as lay in their power to remove the bodies of those who yet had life, from the dead; but the task was more difficult than any one who did not see it can conceive. All those who were at the top of the ghaut, and half-way down, were by this time quite dead; those only who were near the bottom had any signs of life remaining, but these had lost the power of speech, and were even incapable of groaning; but they turned their dying eyes upon us, which spoke volumes: they could perceive the efforts making to save them by those of a different nation and religion, whilst their own countrymen and the priests of their respective creeds, the Brahmins, gazed on this heart-rending scene, not only with apathy, but with joy depicted in their countenances.

But a still more disgusting proof of the absence of all feeling from the breasts of these people, was afforded, in the total indifference evinced by some young women near the spot, who had come down to the river by another way, and who were bathing as if nothing had occurred, and regarded unmoved a scene which I should have supposed must have melted the most obdurate heart. When we thus witness, in the softer sex, the want of those susceptibilities of our nature, which we have been in the habit of supposing common to us all, even to the most savage of mankind, can we wonder at the brutality of the other sex? and are we not compelled to admit, that though his conclusions may seem to have been too sweeping, the author of the History of British India has not groundlessly aspersed the character of the Hindoos, on the score of humanity and sympathy in the distresses of others.

Of all the suffering objects which this compressed multitude of dead and dying presented to our view, one young woman in particular attracted my attention. She was lying on her back on the lowest step of all, within an inch or two of the water, with an enormous mass of bodies, upwards of thirty feet in height above her; her head, arms, and shoulders only to be seen; her shoulders were on the very edge of the step, so that her head had no resting place; the back of it, and her long loose hair was constantly in the water. Every now and then we could perceive her putting up her arms, and laying hold of a body that was above her

in order to enable her to raise her head or ease her back, and she struggled incessantly to release herself. Captain Reding, of the 27th, got near her and sent her assistance, telling her not to move or she would kill herself by exhaustion, but to remain quiet till the bodies could be removed from above her, and her life would be saved. It eventually was so, but her limbs were dreadfully mangled and swoln, as indeed were those of all the sufferers.

The description I have already given of this melancholy affair may give you some faint idea of the dreadful scene of suffering and death that I thus witnessed, but it is beyond the power of language to convey to your mind a just conception of the whole horror of it. That it was indeed most shocking, you may imagine, when you consider that the young woman, to whom I have alluded, was in the situation I have explained from half past 2 till past 10 A. M.; and as she was in many respects better off than those whose weight she so long sustained, what must have been the sufferings of the rest!

Besides many dead which I saw taken away by their friends, to my knowledge four hundred and eighty were put together into boats to be conveyed to the principal stream to be thrown overboard; and of nearly one hundred and fifty who were taken out alive, I do not think that more than forty or fifty eventually recovered. The exertions of our troops were however witnessed by thousands, who will bless the British name, and extend the fame of our countrymen for humanity to the remotest nations of the east.

Delhi, June 1, 1820.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

SIR:—If the following account of an excursion to the second range of hills beyond Hurdwar should be deemed by you worthy of a place in your Journal, it is very much at your service.

On the 12th of May last I left Hurdwar, in company with a friend, and encamped the same evening in the Dhoon, about five or six miles from the hills. Gilded by the rays of the setting sun, they seemed from base to summit to be on fire, and resembled in appearance the town of Bath illuminated, when viewed from any of the hills which environ that city.

On the following day we reached the hills, and ascended as far as Topper Burn,

about four miles from the fort, and 1,500 feet above the plains below. Topper Burn is a small piece of table land, well cultivated, overhanging the Gauges, which comes rushing down with a great noise, and is also surrounded with immensely high mountains, covered with wood, forming an amphitheatre. The fields are irrigated by a number of fine rivulets, which are never dry. There are a few native huts, and a place of worship. The whole very much resembles in appearance a hamlet and a small farm.

Here we pitched our tents under a large tree, and remained two days. In the evening we descended the cliff, to look out for a bathing place, and found a tolerably good one immediately above a waterfall; the rapidity of the stream, however, prevented our venturing far in. In the morning we were persuaded to proceed a few miles further on, to a place called Berhampoor. We of course expected to see a hill-town, or village, but found only a small cave and the ruins of a hut or two; the road was exceedingly rugged, and we had to go over immense rocks, and through narrow passes; but being shady, we were induced to prolong our ramble, till the increasing ruggedness of it made it unsafe to ride, and we therefore dismounted and clambered (occasionally on all fours) about a mile further, when a huge chasm put a stop to our progress. As it was late, and would have been very fatiguing, we did not attempt to pass it. We saw an immense number of travellers returning from the fair of Hurdwar, having in their hands short sticks crossed at the top like a crutch, and shod with iron, like garden walking-stick shoes; the name of these I do not remember.

On our return to our old encampment at Hurdwar, from which we had been absent some days, we found it almost entirely deserted, and presenting a most miserable contrast to the scene we had witnessed at our departure. On the spot, where but a few days before we had beheld millions, and where our ears were dinned with the discordant clamour of native revelry, not a soul was now to be seen but ourselves, not a voice to be heard but our own. From Hurdwar to the town of Kunhull, and even a considerable distance beyond it, the road was strewed with the dead bodies of men, women, horses, camels, and even dogs, indiscriminately

mingled together; indeed, the only living things to be seen were myriads of flies. The dead bodies of the human species were only to be met with in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, but those of the brute race extended for miles beyond it; the ground was also covered with

ashes of burnt huts, and all the hedges and jungle grass about the place half burnt down, having been fired by people returning from the fair.

Your's, &c.

Y. R.

Delhi, July 1820.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

SIR HUGH INGLIS.

SIR HUGH INGLIS was born of a respectable family in Edinburgh; and his outset in life was in the character of a commission merchant, at Dacca, in Bengal. During his residence there, which continued several years, he formed an acquaintance with the resident chief, Mr Cartier; which laid the foundation of that confidence which Mr. Cartier ever afterwards reposed in him.

Mr. Cartier becoming, by seniority of service, second in the council, or lieutenant-governor of Bengal, with a promise of succeeding to the government after the retirement of the then governor, Mr. Verelst, repaired to Calcutta in 1767; whither Mr. Inglis afterwards followed, pursuing his former course of business, but on a more extended scale, as the foreign trade of Calcutta was now added to that of the inland.

The succession of Mr. Cartier to the government in 1769, afforded Mr. Inglis an opportunity of being highly useful to him, both in respect of the public business and of the governor's own personal concerns, which now fell exclusively under Mr. Inglis's management. And here it may be observed, that no two men could be better suited to each other, both in respect of moral principle and of temper. The character of Mr. Cartier has been placed on record, in the proceedings of a Committee of the House of Commons, in a manner the most distinguished.

This confidential intercourse naturally opened to Mr. Inglis's view a more perfect knowledge of the political government and revenue of the country, as his own original pursuits had already furnished him with a knowledge of its commerce. And these points of knowledge, operating on a mind highly intelligent and reflecting, and corrected by an accurate judgment, conducted, no doubt, towards forming a character destined at a future period to direct, or to assist others in the direction of the extensive and complicated concerns of the East India Company.

Mr. Inglis returned to England in 1775; and in 1784 was first elected an East India Director. And from this time, to within about seven years of his death, he was constantly a member of that respectable body (with an exception only of every fourth year, as fixed by law.) He served the offices of chairman or deputy chairman six years; and it was during the time of his elevation to the chair in 1812-13, that the terms of the last charter of the Company were arranged.

The value of the services of the East India directors (and more especially of the managing ones) to their constituents; and to the country at large, through the medium of the Company; can only be duly appreciated by Government, and a certain proportion of their employers; since the affairs of the Company are little understood by

the people at large; a very great proportion of whom (we are constrained to believe) entertain very mistaken ideas respecting even the *utility* of the Company; and who therefore regard even the meritorious acts of its agents rather in the light of *aggravations of an existing abuse*, than of acts conducing to the public good: but in which they are doubtless mistaken. Few persons, perhaps, are capable of forming an idea how laborious the offices of chairman and deputy chairman of the court of East India directors are, from the multitude of important objects that call for their attention, growing out of the departments of the civil establishment, the army, revenue, and foreign commerce of a vast empire in India, and also of the invaluable commerce with China.

Sir Hugh was created a baronet in 1801, in acknowledgment of his important services to that period; and he sat in the first parliament after the union with Ireland, for the borough of Ashburton.

During the revolutionary war, he commanded the first regiment of the East India volunteers, of which a brigade of three strong regiments was formed of men selected from the great body of labourers employed in the warehouses; and these were officered by a part of the directors and civil officers belonging to the India House at large. Persons who were in the habit of seeing these regiments, bore testimony to their superior excellence as volunteers: their training being equal, at least, to that of any corps; and their *personnel* (to borrow a term from our military neighbours) perhaps superior to all, being composed of able-bodied working men, under middle age. The regularity of their behaviour was insured by the nature of their constitution, without the necessity of having recourse to military punishments; for being commanded in the ranks, in a great measure, by the same men

who superintended them during their hours of work, they were subjected to a constant check: besides that the fear of losing so good an employment must have operated at all times.

It must not be forgotten, that in the early part of Sir Hugh's residence in Bengal he distinguished himself in the defence of the city of Dacca, when attacked during the war with Cossim Ali Khan; and in which service he was badly wounded: and also that, on occasion of the very numerous resignations of the officers of the Bengal army in 1766, he volunteered his services *pro tempore*, and actually set out for the army in consequence.

During the distressing mutiny at the Nore, he was indefatigable in lending his assistance towards recalling to their duty the misguided seamen: and in particular in promoting the passing of that resolution of the merchants and ship-owners which declared their determination not to employ any seaman who should persevere in the mutiny.

Sir Hugh was twice married: first to the heiress of Harry Johnson, Esq., of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire; and secondly, to Miss Wilson, heiress of George Wilson, Esq., of Bedfordshire, who survives him. By the former he had a son, now Sir Robert Harry Inglis; and two daughters, who also survive him.

It is scarcely possible for the most friendly biographer to overrate the private character and worth of Sir Hugh Inglis. With respect to public character, men are often viewed through such a medium as prejudice, disappointment, or even hearsay detraction may supply; and it is to be regretted, that the report of character is often fixed by those who have the fewest opportunities of knowing the truth. But private worth is not thus exposed: it is not placed on high, subject to

every blast, but dwells below, in "*the cool, sequestered vale.*" Sir Hugh's disposition was of the most cheerful, social kind; and perhaps no man possessed more of the milk of human nature. Few, possessed only of his means, have done more beneficent acts; and in the disposal of his official patronage, he often anticipated the applications of his friends.

This useful and amiable life was terminated by a long continued, and, to his friends, a very dis-

treassing illness. But to himself, it appeared, only to have increased his usual firmness of mind and serenity of temper; and even to the last moment of his life, his thoughts were employed on the means of promoting the happiness of those whom he was about to leave behind him, as well as in the preparation for the awful change to which he was approaching; and to which he looked forward with humble hope and faith. He died the 21st of August 1820, aged 77.

ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES

WHICH CONDUCE TO

THE HAPPINESS OR THE MISERY OF INDIA.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

It is left on sacred record that the Jews, when carried away to Babylon in a state of captivity, were commanded to seek its peace and prosperity. The language of their divine sovereign, who had delivered them up to the dominion of Babylon by way of chastisement, was, "Seek ye the peace of the city where ye dwell, for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace." A command like this respecting a country which had burnt their capital and desolated their land, and was expected to hold them captive for a long series of years, laid on them when they felt the full force of the wounds inflicted on their own nation, and might have been expected to regard Babylon with feelings of a far different kind, may well serve to the latest ages as expository of the divine will in all cases of a similar nature.

But if this duty was imperative on the Jews in a case where national honour wounded, and injuries of the deepest kind sustained, might have been expected to awaken sensations of strong resentment towards a conquering enemy, how much more fully is every Briton resident in India bound to seek in every way the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of a country, the inhabitants of which are completely under the dominion of Britain, and repose in her the highest confidence! To inquire into its state and various circumstances, and seek the improvement

and happiness of India, as well in temporal things, as in those which more directly bear on a future life; in those which conduce to their personal comfort and relief from distress as well as in those which tend to their mental improvement, is not merely the dictate of religion; it is the natural effect of the common principles of humanity. In the Hindoos we condemn in the strongest manner, that unfeeling apathy which leads them to see a fellow-creature lie suffering in circumstances of disease or distress without inquiring into them, merely because he is not precisely of their cast. It becomes us then to shew, that as Europeans and as Christians, this to us is impossible; that every man is our brother, and that the welfare of the people among whom we reside, is our habitual study and care.

For the exercise of benevolent inquiry and exertion, this country affords the most abundant opportunity, which will fully appear from a slight review of the circumstances in which it stands. These circumstances are on the one side the most favorable in which a nation can be placed, combining the blessings of a happy climate, a fertile country, and a mild and equitable government; but on the other, they include every disadvantage which can originate from the existence, for numerous ages, of a corrupt and immoral system of religion, an oppressive priesthood, a de-

spotic form of government, a venal native magistracy, and the grossest ignorance reigning among a people divided by the dreadful system of cast, and reduced almost to a level with the beasts of the field, while given up to the most shocking immoralities. That a country like this should afford the most ample field, both for benevolent inquiry and exertion, will be to few matter of surprise.

Among the circumstances which would naturally contribute to the prosperity of India, were they not counteracted by the state and manners of the people, are its happy climate; the fertility of its soil and its being so amply furnished with rivers; its favorable situation for commerce; the smallness of its taxes; and, above all, the security for person and property which the people now enjoy under the British government. The first of these alone, the influence and effects of its mild and salubrious climate, will furnish sufficient matter for the present essay.

The climate of India, if it be not favourable to longevity (a point, however, on which we ought to obtain far greater evidence than any yet collected, before it be decided in the negative), is highly favorable to the enjoyment of the inhabitants, as it lessens in various ways the expenses necessary to their comfort. It makes a vast difference in the expense of a habitation. In Britain, a house, while essentially necessary to the preservation of health, must be such as to be proof against the inclemency of the seasons. Scarcely the most robust constitution could bear a constant exposure to the air during the whole twenty-four hours, even in the warmest months of the year. In these circumstances, what must the delicate, the diseased, the infirm suffer in the most inclement seasons of the year, without a habitation sufficient to screen them from the rigour of the seasons! Far different is the climate of India. It is true that the heat for some months is very great, particularly about mid-day; but then how soon is a shelter from the heat provided! It is afforded even by the shade of a tree; and in many cases even a single leaf of the Indian arum, held by a native so as to overshadow his head, will be esteemed by him a sufficient shelter, while travelling under the meridian sun, perhaps at 120 degrees of heat by Fahrenheit's

thermometer. Nor is it by any means uncommon to see a small shed formed by two bamboos cut from the hedge, placed so as to meet each other at the top, and covered by leaves from the neighbouring trees, form a nightly abode to a Hindoo for months together, while not above three feet in breadth at bottom, and not exceeding four feet in height. During certain months in the year, many from choice sleep in the open air during the whole night, often on the terrace of their houses, without sustaining the least injury; and any one who takes a walk through the chief streets of Calcutta sufficiently early, may see hundreds of the natives sleeping in the streets, at their own or their employer's door, for perhaps the greater part of the year. A few rupees, therefore, will erect a dwelling which shall be as well accommodated to the peculiarities of the climate, as one erected in Britain at ten times the expense. The effect of this in the article of rent must be obvious to all. But this brings with it another advantage; the expense of erecting a comfortable habitation being so very small, almost every one is able to erect a house for himself. For this the wages of three or four months will often be sufficient, and sometimes a much less sum. Thus the expense of rent, which the generality of the inhabitants of Britain have to meet, the mildness of the climate in India almost wholly removes from its inhabitants.

While the nature of the climate creates such a saving of expense to the natives relative to their habitations, it is scarcely less favorable relative to clothing. As defence from the rigour of the seasons is so little needed, decency and ornament are the only objects in view. In these their simplicity of manners, and the unchanging form of their garments, reduce the expense to a mere trifle; one fashion pervading the whole country, their apparel never grows old by merely being seen, as is sometimes the case in Europe, among those classes of its inhabitants who are far from being opulent. Further, many articles of apparel highly necessary in Europe are almost altogether unknown to the inhabitants of this mild climate. A separate covering for the head, either in the form of a cap or hat, is almost abhorred by Hindoos of both sexes; and although a Hindoo sircar in a city puts on

a turban for the sake of appearing in a suitable dress for business, he embraces the first moment of his return to his domestic circle to lay aside the useless and unpleasant incumbrance. In the same degree a covering for the feet, and even the legs, appears to the natives of India equally unnecessary. Although the dress of the women extends to about the middle for the sake of decency, the feet and the lower part of the leg are generally left without any covering even among them. By children of both sexes, therefore, and even by men highly respectable in life, a covering for the feet or the legs is regarded as quite superfluous. It is true that men in higher circumstances wear shoes occasionally; but they are never like those worn by even the British peasantry; they cost scarcely more than a tenth of the price, unless when adorned with gold or silver; they are merely worn when out on a visit, and thrown aside when the wearers are at home. Some wear shoes when they travel; but if they have to go to any distance, the shoes are perhaps as commonly to be seen in the hand as on the feet; and this is certain of being the case as often as any stream of water or any miry part of the road presents itself; the ease with which they can pass a river bare-foot and bare-legged, and the enjoyment of washing their feet when arrived on the opposite side, make them lay aside every thing of the nature of shoes, whenever an opportunity of this nature presents itself.

The effect of this benign climate in lessening the quantity, and of course the expense of household furniture, so large an item of expence in Britain, is scarcely less sensible than in lessening that of their clothing and their habitations. A bed is scarcely known among them; a mat answers every purpose of repose, and almost any thing serves for a pillow. This mat is in general spread on the ground; not seldom, indeed, when it is quite damp, although some of them have so far profited by the example of Europeans, as to purchase a cot on which to spread their mat, the price of which, however, seldom exceeds a few annas. For a covering, the cloth they wear by day generally answers every purpose; and thus an expence which lies so heavy on a man in England, is scarcely known among the Hindoos.

Moreover, the mildness of the climate induces them to sit without doors rather than within by far the greater part of the year. But a shed out of doors, or the shade of a large tree embowering their habitations, is not a place which requires to be decorated with chairs and tables: hence the absence of these articles of furniture, forms another saving, for which they are indebted to the mildness of the climate which thus eases them of all the labour through which those articles are procured in Europe. In these and various other ways does the climate contribute to diminish the wants of the native of India, respecting his habitation, his furniture, and the clothing of both himself and his family, the care of providing which presses so heavily from year to year on the British peasant and artisan.

Should any say, "this is no kind of advantage: it is a state of unnatural poverty, which cannot fail to occasion misery;" it should be recollected, that this is not the state of the indigent merely, but of the affluent, who could well afford any kind of convenience or ornament, and who forbear to provide themselves with those articles of convenience, not from parsimonious feelings, but because they view them as totally needless. These accommodations, therefore, as to their habitations, clothing, and furniture, are not reputable; and when this is the universal feeling, there is no idea of poverty or dishonour attached to their absence. Even in the article of clothing for their children, a degree of affluence does not lead them to change the mode, and scarcely to add a single article, but rather to load the children with ornaments of silver and gold. A native child of ten years old, who is not arrayed in clothing to the amount of a rupee, will sometimes have on his bare legs and arms ornaments to the amount of more than a hundred.

From this state of things certain effects necessarily follow. The indefatigable habit of industry and that robustness of mind which are created in the inhabitants of Britain, by their being compelled to meet the wants occasioned by the inclemencies of the climate, and to guard themselves and those they hold dear against its severity, can never be created in the inhabitants of India. These habits are the result of continued exertion, occa-

sloned by wants perpetually recurring, which are unknown to the inhabitants of India. Hence they have always fallen a prey to their northern and western neighbours; and been subjected, in a greater or less degree, to some nation or other almost from the earliest ages. Nor indeed is all that employment created among them which the necessity for supplying these wants creates in Britain, and which adds so much to the polished state of society there, while it furnishes labour for numerous classes of its inhabitants.

But while the natural inferiority springing from the absence of these occasions of exertion and labour is not concealed, it must be acknowledged, that the goodness of Providence relative to the climate is in itself a blessing; and whatever may be the case hereafter, India, in the course of three thousand years, has not arrived at that state wherein its overflowing population deprives the inhabitants of employment. In the absence of all these conveniences, there is a greater fulness of employment in India than in Britain, where they are demanded by all ranks of people. As long as none, therefore, suffer for want of labour by which to support themselves and their families, it cannot be felt as a misery by the natives of India, that in addition to the care of providing food, they have not that distressing anxiety relative to providing accommodations for those dear to them, without which they would be exposed to the utmost distress, and possibly have their lives endangered from the natural inclemencies of the various seasons, which is so constantly experienced throughout Britain, and indeed in most of the different countries of Europe. This salubrity of the air by night as well as by day, removes all the apprehensions

of parents relative to the sudden exposure of their children thereto, and all that distress on this head which relatives so often feel in Europe. It further saves them some hours' labour daily; and if the conveniences of life can be obtained by the poor with ten hours' daily labour, instead of twelve, the ease given a man by these two hours' leisure, and the opportunity it affords him to recruit his strength and refresh his mind, or to add to his comforts or wealth by employing them in additional labour, ought to be esteemed a blessing of Providence, however little it may be improved to the purposes of happy life. While labour, inflicted on mankind as a curse, through the Divine goodness brings with it numerous blessings, labour and care still retain so much of their original nature, as when excessive, as well as indispensable, to become almost an insupportable burden.

These observations on this peculiarity in the situation of the inhabitants of India must conclude this essay, which can be regarded as little more than an introduction to future observations on the state of our Indian fellow-subjects, and the most effectual means of promoting their happiness, should health and leisure be continued. The other circumstances mentioned as constituting their happiness, may possibly be condensed into less room; but if we wish to know the actual state of our Indian fellow-subjects, and to do them real good, we must be content to enter minutely into the details which compose their every-day life, to contemplate the cottage in its humblest state, and carefully weigh those circumstances which, trivial as they may appear, may affect the daily comfort of millions.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

PROSPECTUS OF AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA.

THE advantages arising from a number of persons uniting themselves as a Society, for the purpose of carrying forward an undertaking, are now so generally acknowledged, that to detail them appears almost superfluous. Not only must the

experience and knowledge of an insulated individual be far less than that of a body of men, but his means for making experiments, and conducting necessary operations, must be proportionably more circumscribed. A body of men engaged in

the same pursuit, form a joint stock of their information and experience, and thereby put every individual in possession of the sum total acquired by them all. Even the mistakes and miscarriages of its members, when recorded, prove a source of advantage to the body, while the labours of every one communicate new energy to his associates, and thus produce exertions which would never have been made, had they continued in their individual capacity instead of uniting as a body. Men of enlarged minds have been long convinced of the great advantages to be derived from societies of scientific men, and have occasionally recommended them; yet scarcely a society was formed before the commencement of the last century, and no one before the year 1640. Since the commencement of the last century, however, their advantages have been more and more developed, so that there is now scarcely an object relating either to religion, to science, or to the promotion of arts and manufactures, which is not carried forward by a society formed for that express purpose.

Among other objects, agriculture has for some years been greatly promoted by societies, formed with that view in England and other countries. The benefits which have already arisen from them are almost incalculable, and the prospects opened by their present labours are of the most encouraging nature. The capabilities of the soil to enrich a nation to an almost indefinite extent, have been clearly demonstrated by their reports, and the present value of landed property in England, compared with its former value, must convince any reasonable person, that among those objects for the promotion of which associations can be formed, there are few more important than the agriculture of a country.

The practical part of agriculture in all countries is conducted by men whose habits and circumstances, as well as their circumscribed means, dispose them to pursue the same routine of operations, whether right or wrong, to which their predecessors were accustomed. They must necessarily be, to a great degree, ignorant of the methods practised in distant provinces, and on soils differing from those on which they reside, and are therefore found to be strongly prejudiced

against every innovation, whatever advantages it may promise. An agricultural society, by collecting information relative to the actual practice in different countries, or in different provinces of the same country, could not fail of discovering many errors in the management of land and stock, which it would endeavour to correct; while, on the other hand, modes of cultivation practised in particular districts would be recognised as superior and worthy of adoption elsewhere; the nature of different soils, and the advantages or disadvantages of particular crops, as well as of particular modes of management, would be better understood, the nature and value of stock, and the most obvious means of improving it, be gradually developed, and, in short, innumerable improvements in every department, would thereby be gradually introduced.

An agricultural society in India, therefore, which it is the object of this prospectus to recommend, could not fail of producing the most beneficial results, both as it respects the peasantry, the landholders, the Europeans who engage in its promotion, and the country at large. It would tend to enlarge the ideas of the peasantry, to dissipate their prejudices, to call forth their latent energies, to encourage their industry,* and to promote their respectability and usefulness in society. It will be scarcely denied, that the peasantry of India are in a condition much below that in which the great body of English farmers were, previously to the forming of agricultural societies there; and yet these farmers have, in many instances, learned the art of raising upon the same land, more than four times the produce they formerly raised, and to maintain themselves and their families in a much more reputable manner than they formerly did, notwithstanding the value of the land and consequently its rent, have been quadrupled. The landholders would soon feel the benefits arising from the labours of an agricultural society in the increasing value of their estates, the greater comfort and happiness of their tenants, and the gradual cessation of those mean arts too frequently practised, in order to evade the payment of their rents. And every European who engages in promoting the in-

terests of his fellow-creatures in India, must feel a copious return of pleasure when he witnesses the success of his endeavours: indeed there are few who would not realize a continual source of enjoyment in viewing the improvement of this country, the increasing respectability and happiness of its inhabitants, and the advancement of pursuits which are in every country the most friendly to human happiness.

By associating native gentlemen of landed estates with Europeans who have studied this subject, and have made observations upon the practice of agriculture in different countries, we should gradually impart to them more correct ideas of the value of landed property, of the possibility of improving it, and of the best methods of accomplishing so desirable an end, and should, at the same time, convince them of the importance of studying the true interest of their tenantry, and introducing improvements on their estates. The draining of marshes, the cultivation of large tracts of country, now not only useless but the resort of savage beasts, and the source of severe diseases; the improvement of stock; the creation of a larger quantity of the necessaries and conveniences of life, and of raw materials for manufactures; the gradual conquest of that indolence, which in Asia is almost become a second nature; and the introduction of habits of cleanliness, and a neat arrangement of domestic conveniences, in the place of squalid wretchedness, neglect, and confusion, in a word, of industry and virtue in the room of idleness and vice, might all, by an association of this nature, in time become obviously important, even to the natives themselves. These are some of the benefits upon which we may reasonably calculate as the consequences of an agricultural society in India; and every lover of mankind will, undoubtedly, acknowledge them to be such methods of doing good to his fellow-creatures as are worthy of his closest attention.

Were an agricultural society formed in India, its first endeavours would be directed to the obtaining of information upon the almost innumerable subjects which present themselves; it would thereby gradually accumulate a stock of knowledge upon every subject connected

with those enquiries, which, when embodied, would comprize the total of the present ideas, the experiments, the general practice, and the proposed plans of a great number of individuals, combined indeed with a history of errors, mistakes, and failures, which however, though injurious to the individuals who make them, would be of the utmost advantage to society.

Agriculture being of the first importance to all countries, the methods employed to raise crops, and conduct the other parts of rural economy, must so vary with soil, climate, and other local circumstances, as to make it impossible for any individual to be practically acquainted with them all. Too much praise can scarcely be given to the local establishments, whether public or private. They are of the greatest value in ascertaining the capability of particular districts to produce certain crops, and in making important trials of particular modes of culture; but it would be impossible to form establishments of this nature sufficiently extensive to admit those numerous experiments, which must be applied to even a few of those diversified circumstances connected with the agriculture of a large empire, which comprizes every variety of situation and climate. For though divine Providence has so ordered it, that most of the culmiferous plants, which are of the first importance as articles of food, are able to bear almost equally the severe winters of the north and the burning heat of the torrid zone, yet the mode of cultivation must be greatly varied to insure success in these different climates. It is also obvious, that many plants which furnish useful and valuable crops in one climate, cannot be cultivated in another except as articles of curiosity; hence that variety of plants and trees capable of being cultivated in different parts of India, and of forming rich fields, luxuriant gardens and orchards, and valuable forests of timber, of clothing the highest mountains and the deepest vallies, and overspreading the most extensive plains, though composed of every variety of soil, renders necessary some plan which may stimulate and direct agricultural operations, far more extensive than those which any local establishment can possibly embrace. By collect-

ing the result of actual experiments, and established practice, in all situations, the members of an agricultural society would embody and employ their accumulated information, as to make it contribute materially to the general good.

An agricultural society, among other things naturally presenting themselves, would pay close attention to the improvement of land, by encouraging a superior mode of cultivation, by ascertaining the best kinds of manure and the best method of applying them, by encouraging neat workmanship, by draining, embankment, and proper rotation of crops, and a prudent management of stock, and by other methods which their united experience might suggest. It would be presumptuous to say that the mode of agriculture used in any country is brought to such perfection, as to make all attempts to advance it unnecessary. There is nothing human which does not admit of improvement; how much then must remain to be done in a country, where the same system, with scarcely a single variation, has been persisted in for many centuries! Indeed we may safely aver, that, so far as regards improvement, almost every thing remains yet to be done.

It is only a few years since any tolerable information upon the best method of properly cropping land, and of the best rotations of crops in particular situations, was obtained in Europe, and it would be unfair, therefore, to suppose that any thing respecting it is known to the natives of India. In many parts of this country the same crop is invariably raised on the same ground, year after year; and if ever an alteration is made, it depends more upon the kind of seed the farmer happens to have by him, than upon the nature of the land, or upon his wish to improve it. It is probable that the distinction between those crops which improve, and those which deteriorate the soil, is totally unknown in India, and that a scientific rotation of crops is a subject to which all cultivators are strangers. The same may be said of manure, the greatest part of which is generally consumed for fuel, without any idea of its value to enrich the soil, or of the quantity which ought to be used to produce the greatest effect.

Another object to be pursued by an agricultural society is, the introduction of new and useful plants. That there are great numbers of plants suited to the soil and climate of India, beside those already cultivated, no one will deny. The great and increasing demand made by the arts and manufactures upon the produce of the soil, for particular productions, is such as to require a variety of plants, suited to every soil, and calculated to furnish crops for all sorts of land; and it only requires the united efforts of public spirited men to bring these articles to notice, and encourage their cultivation.

The improvement of implements of husbandry has occupied the attention of some of the first mechanics in Europe, in countries where, previously to these improvements, the meanest implement far surpassed the best which is to be found in India. This would naturally be an additional object of the society now proposed. The Europe plough and the harrow, the sythe and the sickle, the fork and the rake, with the cart to carry the produce of the soil to the farmer's yard; and a great number of other desirable implements, must, it is true, be introduced by slow degrees, and their utility clearly proved, so as to induce the indigent farmers of Hindoostan to discern their usefulness, and ultimately adopt them in practice. But that they might thus be introduced, there can remain little doubt.

No attempt to improve stock appears ever to have taken place in India, but every thing has been left to nature; there is, however, every reason to think, that the breed of horses, cows, sheep, goats, swine, and of every other useful animal, might be improved as effectually as it has been in other countries, were proper means employed to accomplish the end. The quantity of milk in cows might undoubtedly be increased, the quality of wool might be improved, a stronger and more useful race of cattle, both for draught and burden, might be gradually introduced, and, in short, every thing might be expected from persevering attempts to improve those animals which come under the denomination of stock, whether intended for labour, the dairy, or for food. This, then, would form a proper object to call forth the exertions of an agricultural society.

But another object, which it is exceedingly desirable to encourage, is, the bringing of waste lands into a state of cultivation. The quantity of land in India now lying uncultivated is so large as almost to exceed belief; extensive tracts on the banks of the numerous rivers are annually overflowed, and produce little except long and coarse grass, scarcely eaten by cattle when young and tender, and never attempted to be made into hay, or to be turned to any useful account, that very small part excepted which is employed in thatching the houses of the natives. During the rains these tracts are the haunt of wild buffaloes, which in the night come up from them and devour the crops of rice on the higher lands; and in the cold season wild hogs, tigers, and other noxious animals unite with the buffaloes in occupying these pernicious wastes. The securing of these from inundation by embankments, or by other methods, is an object of prime importance, as it respects the security and healthfulness of the country; and the increase of good meadows, or valuable arable land, would add greatly to its prosperity. The same observations will apply to the vast tracts which are now wholly overrun with wood; and which being entirely neglected, and neither valuable as forest, pasture, nor arable land, subtract from the salubrity of the country, and prove a nuisance to the surrounding districts, by affording shelter to great numbers of noxious animals.

In a country like India, where, even in those parts which have been longest under the British dominion, though ample security is given to the property of all, the oppressions of land owners and petty officers are with difficulty restrained; where the cultivators of the soil are considered as mean and beneath the notice of the higher parts of the community; where indolence so pervades all ranks as to reduce the whole to an inert mass; and where, in all the districts not subject to Britain, the whole population has been constantly exposed to such flagrant injustice and oppression, that no one could reasonably promise himself security for a single night; it is natural to suppose that agriculture should be in many parts entirely neglected, and in others partially followed, and that under great disadvan-

tages. Thus one of the finest countries in the world, comprizing almost every variety of climate and situation, diversified by hills and vallies, intersected in every part by streams, most of which are navigable six months in the year, and many of them through the whole year, afford every facility for carrying manure to the land and every part of the produce to market, as far as it respects its agricultural interests, is in the most abject and degraded state.

It is also known and lamented, that the state of horticulture in this country is almost as low as that of agriculture; so that, except in the gardens of certain Europeans, who at a great expense procure a few articles for the table, there is nothing to be met with beside a few wild herbs or garden productions of the most inferior kind. All that is seen of orchards amounts to no more than clumps of mango trees, crowded together without judgment, and in which the quality of the fruit is but little consulted. The improvement of fruits is almost neglected, and every thing which can contribute to the furnishing of our tables with wholesome and agreeable vegetables, and fine fruits, is yet to be commenced; not to mention that ornamental gardening is scarcely known. We depend upon Europe for seeds, of which, when we have obtained them at a great price, scarcely one in five hundred vegetates, and even after it has sprung up seldom comes to perfection, through the ignorance or negligence of the native gardeners. It is, notwithstanding, well known, that one part or other of India would suit every production, and bring every kind of seed to maturity, so that, by a free communication, those parts of the country in which the seeds of particular plants do not come to perfection, might be easily supplied with them from others, and useful plants and fruits might be gradually acclimated, so as to be plentiful in every part of India. The introduction of the potatoe, and more recently of the strawberry, are sufficient to shew that the attempts of insulated individuals have not been in vain. How much more, then, might be accomplished by the joint efforts of a number of persons arduously engaged in the same pursuit.

The giving of premiums for successful cultivation, for neat and well-managed

work, for the improvement of waste lands, for the successful cultivation of a crop of any new and useful plant, the improvement of stock, and the invention or improvement of any implement of husbandry, would in all probability contribute much to call forth the talents of the inhabitants of this country, and stimulate them to exertions which would be necessarily followed by the desired improvements in a greater or less degree. By an agricultural society, premiums could be given to deserving individuals, as a reward for such operations as might be laid down in its rules. And as the only way by which improvements may be communicated and modes of culture made known, is by publishing reports of the proceedings of societies, and communications from individuals, describing either successful or unsuccessful practice, it would be desirable that such a society publish its reports at stated periods, in the English language, and in at least two of the languages of the country.

It seems highly desirable, therefore, that a society should be formed in India for the encouragement of both agriculture and horticulture, under any name which may be agreed on by gentlemen who may engage in its formation. The funds requisite for carrying on its operations might easily be furnished by each member's subscribing eight rupees quarterly, and any gentleman

subscribing four hundred rupees might be a member for life. The business of the society might be conducted by a president, two vice-presidents, and a committee, to be chosen annually. Each member might pay, on his admission, a sum of not less than a gold mohur. It is peculiarly desirable that native gentlemen should be eligible as members of the society, because one of its chief objects will be the improvement of their estates, and of the peasantry which reside thereon. They should, therefore, not only be eligible as members, but also as officers of the society, in precisely the same manner as Europeans.

It is from a sense of the importance of this subject to the future welfare of India, that the writer of this letter has thus taken the liberty to recommend it to the consideration of gentlemen who reside in various parts of the country, without whose cordial co-operation nothing of this nature can ever be attempted, and from any of whom he shall feel honoured by a letter on the subject; and both in forming such a society, and in subsequently promoting its objects, important to the happiness of the country as they regard them, the writer and his colleagues will feel happy in doing all their other avocations will permit.

W. CAREY.

Mission-House,

Scrampore, April 15, 1820.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society met at the college hall on the evening of the 1st inst.; when the Hon. Sir John Newbolt presided for the last time, previous to his embarkation for Europe.

The meeting was very numerous attended, and throughout its proceedings evinced the high respect and regard entertained by all present for their learned and worthy president, whose approaching departure from India could not but be felt as a great loss to the institution, and a source of much regret to every individual connected with it.

The following communications were read or laid before the society at this and the previous meeting.

Two valuable papers from C. W. Whish, Esq. at Calicut :

1. On the alphabetical notation of the Hindalis.

2. On the Hinduh quadrature of the circle, and the infinite series for the proportion of the circumference to a diameter, exhibited in the four Shasters, Tantra, Sangraham, Yukti, Chasha, Karane-Padhatih, and Sadratna Matan. As also, by the same gentleman, copies of two inscriptions on stone in the Tiruvanoor pagoda, near Calicut; with copies in modern Tamil letters, and a translation of one of them into English.

A letter from J. Munro, Esq. at Tellicherry, accompanied by a donation of a curious old Persian and Latin work by Lewis D. Dieu.

A letter from the secretary of the Asiatic Society, presenting seven volumes of their Researches to the society.

A considerable number of drawings of the various tribes and castes, male and female, composing the community of Malayalam, were laid on the table. These are understood to give a very accurate idea of the characteristic features of those people, and were executed by an able native artist, under the immediate direction of a gentleman, to whose kindness and zeal in promoting the objects of the institution, on this, as well as on former occasions, the society is much indebted.

A ground rattan from the Ram Ghat in the western range, north of the parallel of Goa, and stated to be 225 feet in length, was presented by Lieut.col. Blacker, through the medium of Maj. Macdonald.

On the proposal of the president, seconded by Sir E. Stanley, his Exc. Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B. was unanimously elected an honorary member of the society, for which his Exc. returned his thanks to the meeting.

The Hon. Sir E. Stanley now rose, and said he took this opportunity of congratulating the society upon the rapid progress which it had made in the advancement of literature, and the circulation of useful knowledge; and paid a just compliment to Sir John Newbolt for his exertions in the promotion of this excellent and useful institution, of which he might truly be called the founder, inasmuch as under his auspices and influence it had advanced in a state of progressive improvement from infancy to maturity, and had become a source of pleasure and information to the society and public at large. He was sure, he observed, that the members of the society assembled participated with him in those feelings of satisfaction and pleasure at its success, and at the same time of regret that they were about to lose the advantage of so able and excellent a president.

The hon. speaker concluded with moving a vote of thanks to the hon. Sir John Newbolt, on his able exertions as president of the society, in promoting so useful and beneficial an institution, and expressive of their wishes to him of a safe voyage, and every happiness that could attend him on his return to his native country. The motion was seconded by his Exc. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B., and met, we need hardly add, with the unanimous and warm approbation of the meeting.

The president, after returning thanks to the mover and seconder of the address, said, that as this was the last time he should have it in his power to attend a meeting of the Literary Society, he would take that opportunity of resigning into their hands the high situation he held in it, and which he was conscious he owed more to their kind partiality than to any literary merits of his own. He was in-

deed so well aware of his own deficiency in those acquirements which ought to exist in the president of a literary society in India, particularly with reference to a knowledge of the languages of the country, that he should not have presumed to accept that honor when offered, if it had not been represented to him that his refusal of it might impede the institution of a society, the want of which, he fully agreed with those who first proposed it, was to a certain degree a stigma on the character of the presidency itself.

The president said, it gave him great pleasure to witness the increase in the number of the members; and though the literary contributions had not kept pace with that increase, he imputed this deficiency in a great measure to the loss they had lately sustained in the persons of two of the most active and intelligent members of their body. He alluded to Mr. Ellis, of whom they had been deprived by death; and Mr. Babington, who had lately returned to Europe. He trusted, however, that other members would arise who would be actuated by a similar spirit of research with those gentlemen, and whose labours would shortly enable the society to publish a volume, not unworthy to class with those which had emanated from their fellow-societies in Calcutta and Bombay; at all events, while this branch of the society existed, the means would always be afforded to those who were willing to benefit the public by the circulation of their private labors.

The president then took leave of the meeting, with the assurance that he should always be animated by the same desire to promote the interests of the society when in Europe, as he had felt while more immediately connected with them by his residence in this presidency.

Mr. Stavelay, after a short but neat and suitable preface, proposed that Sir John Newbolt, as their first president, by whose able exertions the society had been established, and under whose fostering and protecting care it had attained so great a degree of success, be requested to continue president of the society, and that an acting president be elected at the next meeting.—This proposition was seconded, nearly about the same time, by Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Minchin, and met with the hearty concurrence and applause of the meeting.

The following gentlemen have been duly admitted members of the society, since our last notice:—Maj.gen. Graham, the venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, J. Barton, W. Hudleston, D. Elliot, R. Richardson, J. Goldingham, Jun. J. Minchin, and G. Arbuthnot, Esqrs.; Hon. L. G. K. Murray, the Rev. W. Thomas, Major Walker, Capt. Paske, Capt. Murray, Capt. Abdy, and Capt. Grant.

It affords us great pleasure to state, that the president having conveyed to the hon. the Governor the unanimous wishes expressed at the last meeting of the society, Sir Thomas Munro was pleased accordingly to do the society the honor to accept the office of Patron, in the room of the late governor the right hon. Hugh Elliot.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 7.*

NILGERRY HILLS.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following interesting communication from our valuable correspondent respecting the Nilgerry Hills:—

I enclose a register of the thermometer on the Nilgerry mountains for the month of May; we were upon them with a large party for a fortnight, and I was much pleased to find the eulogiums that you have heard me pass upon this delightful region, voted by the strangers of the party to be sober truths. The mean temperature of the air in April was 65 deg. and a fraction; in May it was something more than 64 deg. These are the hottest months of the year. You will observe from the register, that the thermometer in the shade at noon, was often under 70 deg.; in two days only it was above 73 deg. It was frequently higher in the sun at 8 A.M. than at noon; this was before the usual breeze sprung up, which invariably brought the glass down some degrees. During the greater part of one day it was cooler by two degrees out of doors than in, and for several days in succession the glass did not rise higher than 76° in the sun; it was oftener at 74°. Of course, at these times, we were able to remain out at all hours. In every other part of the Deccan, and in all parts of Hindostan I believe, the thermometer, during the months of March, April and May, in the shade, ranges from 70° to 105° or more, and in the sun to 130°. On the Nilgerries, during the same period, the range is from 35° to 75° in the shade, and is more frequently under than above 90° in the sun. I do not remember to have seen the glass lower than 56° at the coldest season, and in the coldest quarter of the Isle of France; if my memory is correct, it usually rose to 75° or 76° during the day. This was in the months of May, June, July, August, and part of September, during the remainder of the year the weather is very much hotter. If this statement is correct, the temperature of the air on the Nilgerry mountains, in the hot season, is about equal to the temperature at the Isle of France in the cold. I have no means of knowing what the temperature is at the Cape; it is not much cooler I imagine than the climate of the Isle of France, as the

mountainous parts of the island are much higher than any habitable lands at the Cape. The mean temperature for the month of March (when the hot season is over) is stated in a periodical publication to be 72°. I remember to have seen the glass, in the government house at the Cape, rise to above 100° on Christmas day, the hottest season of the year; but whether this was in the sun or in the shade I cannot at this distant period recollect. You may perhaps be able to obtain accurate information of the range of the glass at the Isle of France and the Cape, which will enable us to make comparisons between the climates of these places and the Nilgerries. Particulars of the climate of New South Wales are given in Wentworth's recent account of that colony, which I cannot remember, but I think he states the thermometer to rise as high as 85° or 90° in the shade, in the summer months of March, April and May; on the Nilgerries it got as high as 79°: pray have the goodness to refer to Wentworth's book to see whether my memory is correct. During the whole of January, and in part of February, the glass on the mountains has been observed to range in the morning from 29° to 40°. The natives say the climate for part of November and December is the same as in the two succeeding months. On referring to my register for January 1819, I see the glass never rose above 84° in the sun, or above 68° in the shade. Last September, from the few observations that were kept, the range appears to have been from 49° to 70°. The climate is stated to be extremely severe and cold during the months of July and August. This is probable, as the mountains are under the influence of the same winds, and are considerably more than twice as high as Bangalore, where the climate at that time is cold enough.

These facts are abundantly sufficient to prove the very extraordinary coolness of the climate of the Nilgerry mountains throughout the year: it is necessary now to say a few words about the salubrity. Upon this vital question there is a diversity of opinion, arising partly from theory, and partly from insulated facts, which, without due considerations of their nature, have been brought forward in support of the theory. It is notorious that the climates of all hilly countries hitherto known, in the north, south, and west of India, are unhealthy at certain seasons of the year, (Cortallum, which is surrounded by hills, and is celebrated for salubrity during part of the year, is an example of this) and the inference rather rashly drawn, is, that the climate of the Nilgerry must be unhealthy also; but there are circumstances peculiar to this range of mountains, which prove the supposed analogy between these and other hilly

countries, either not to exist at all, or to be very imperfect. The first of these is, its superior elevation, the highest peak being from eight to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; the second is, its entire freedom from jungle, a great part of the country being in a high state of cultivation, and what remains untilled, is generally covered either with fern, or the mountain gooseberry; but there is really not half so much jungle, properly so called, on the the whole surface of the Nilgierries as there is between Madras and Sreeparamadore, and Madras and Chingleput. The next circumstance peculiar to these mountains, is the state of its population. In all other hilly countries, the inhabitants usually bear evident traces in their persons of the unhealthy air they breathe, in their enlarged abdomens, withered limbs, and shrunk countenances. The people of the Nilgierries, on the contrary, are as healthy in appearance as people can be, and much more muscular, lively, and active, than the natives below. Particular inquiries have been made regarding the diseases most prevalent among them, and the accounts they give of themselves makes them almost incredibly healthy. These facts all go strongly against the theory; the only one that has been brought in support of it is the sickness with which those gentlemen who travelled the mountains were visited last February. In answer to this, it might be sufficient to say, that upwards of twenty European travellers, with a very large proportion of followers, have traversed the hills at different seasons, have been exposed to the climate in every possible way, and that not a single instance of sickness has occurred amongst the Europeans, and scarcely one amongst the natives. Here is the rule against the exception; for, in questions of this nature, it is always fair to judge from general results, and not from particular cases. But if it can be proved to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, as I really believe it may, that the illness of most of the party in February proceeded from imprudent exposure to the night air, and that the climate has produced a most wonderful effect upon several invalids, particularly upon bad fever subjects, the scale will be turned quite the other way, and we shall be fully justified in pronouncing the climate to be as healthy as it is cool. In proof of its beneficial effects upon an invalid, I give you an extract of a letter from a correspondent of mine, who has now been living on the hills for upwards of three months. "When you look over the register of the thermometer, which I now send you, the wonderful equality of temperature in the shade, throughout the month, must strike you as remarkable; the difference between the highest and lowest degrees at six in the

morning, being only $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, at eight o'clock 5° , at noon 7° , and the same at eight o'clock at night. This cool and equal temperature ought to prove highly beneficial to invalids suffering from the diseases or debility produced by a long residence in a hot climate. We have here none of those hot close nights which allow no rest to the sick; it is always agreeable to sleep under a blanket; and one awakes in the morning revived and refreshed. You are aware that I came up here much debilitated from the effects of a severe fever; I speak therefore from experience; a week's residence here produced the greatest possible change in my health and feelings, and I have no doubt that the day will come when this will be esteemed the Montpellier of India, and that people will resort to it from all quarters. As for myself, I could not desire a more agreeable climate; I am out with my people, and busily employed with them from morning till night. I cannot well describe the effects which it has had on me; I feel an elasticity and inclination for motion which I never experienced since I came to India; I am always on my legs, and this exercise gives me an excellent appetite, and I eat heartily at my meal."

There is scarcely an individual who has visited the hills, that would not heartily corroborate this cheering account of the climate, for, though few of the travellers were sick, yet every individual of them that I have conversed with, acknowledged himself sensible of the beneficial influence of the air. When I mention the number of European travellers as upwards of twenty, it is necessary to state, that it was not composed entirely of different persons, but partly of gentlemen who have visited the hills two, three, four, and five times.

In addition to the rich catalogue of plants already published, as discovered on the Nilgierries, we found, during the last trip, the violet, the lily, the white and yellow jessamin. The leaf and flower of the mountain violet are precisely in shape like those of the violets in Europe, but the colour is much paler; we found also a species of the daisy. The following is a pretty correct list of plants and flowers found on the Nilgierries, which, for the sake of distinction, I shall call European:—the red and white rose, the honeysuckle, the myrtle, white and yellow jessamin, the violet, the balsam, marygold, geranium, and daisy. The fruits were scarcely ripe; we got some red and white raspberries, and enough of the hill gooseberry, to convince those who were inclined to be sceptical, of the identity of its taste with that of the gooseberry of Europe. The opinion of that eminent botanist and naturalist, our esteemed friend, M. Letchenault de la Tour, upon the ve-

getable kingdom of the mountains, may interest you. He gave it to me with a duplicate collection of plants, which we made on the hills in May 1819, and which has since been presented to the Literary Society.

"La collection des plantes que mon ami et moi avons recueillies sur les montagnes de Nilgerret, renferme plus de 200 espèces, parmi lesquelles un grand nombre de nouvelles; nous avons pensé que la société littéraire de Madras receroit avec intérêt quelques échantillons de ces plantes; le tems que j'ai été obligé de donner à leur récolte, et à leur préparation, ne m'a permis que de les examiner rapidement; je manquerois de livres, et des moyens de comparaison nécessaires pour fixer définitivement leur place, aussi je me suis contenté le plus souvent de reconnaître le genre. J'ai donné avec réserve, quelques noms qui ne peuvent être que provisoires; car j'ignore si les plantes auxquelles je les ai donnés n'ont pas été nommés par M. M. Roxburg; Rotteler, Buchanan, Blein, et Heyne, dont les recherches, sur d'autres montagnes de la péninsule, sont antérieures aux miennes, mais dont je ne connois point les herbiers.

"Le règne végétal sur les montagnes de Nilgerret offre le plus grand intérêt, tant par le nombre des objets nouveaux, que par la différence qui existe entre les plantes de cette contrée, et celles de la plaine; on y trouve un grand nombre de genres analogues avec ceux d'Europe, tels sont les *vaccinium*, *rhododendron*, *fragaria* (strawberry), *rubus* (raspberry), *anemone*, *balsamina*, *geranium*, *plantago*, &c. &c. Ce rapport indique que les plantes utiles d'Europe s'acclimateraient parfaitement bien, et la vigoureuse végétation que l'on remarque partout, assure d'abondantes récoltes.

"Parmi les plantes les plus remarquables que nous avons recueillies, je citerai le *Bisberia tinctoria*, espèce nouvelle dont le bois et l'écorce fournissent une belle couleur jaune qui peut devenir importante pour les teintures, si l'on parvient à lui donner de la fixité. Elle n'est point employée par les indigènes.

"Le *Septospermum scoparium*, arbuste qui produit un fruit excellent que la culture rendrait encore meilleur; il seroit possible d'acclimater ce charmant arbuste dans plusieurs contrées d'Europe.

"Mr. ——— m'a adressé une excellente description d'une belle plante qui croît au sommet des plus hautes montagnes. Elle appartient à un genre nouveau. Je ne l'ai trouvée ni en fleurs, ni en fruits.

"Les bois offrent souvent des arbres d'une grandeur et d'une grosseur remarquables, bons pour le charpente et la menuiserie. Les bords des ruisseaux et des torrents sont parsemés de jolies plantes et d'arbustes

élégants qui peuvent embellir nos jardins. — Parmi les plantes céréales, le bled, l'orge, dont je n'ai vu que les grains, m'ont paru d'une qualité inférieure, et je crois nécessaire de renouveler les semences."

This is a long story, my dear Sir; but the interest you take in subjects of this kind, may prevent you from finding the perusal of it irksome. The more I see of this interesting country, and the more I hear of it from others who are competent to judge of its properties in soil and climate, the greater degree of importance I am inclined to attach to the discovery of it. That there should be within a reasonable distance of the coast of Coromandel, a country singularly beautiful, possessing a fertile soil excellently adapted to the growth of all European productions, and with a climate so cool as to make it a matter of necessity to sleep with a blanket every night in the year, and when heat out of the sun is never experienced, is of itself almost incredible. But the registers of the thermometers that I have at different times sent you, and other circumstances that are stated in this letter, are proofs of the fact; and if the climate upon further trial turns out to be as healthy as I presume it to be, I shall be excused for being so communicative upon the subject.

A kind and ingenious friend at Madras constructed a dooly, in which a lady ascended the mountains without any inconvenience to herself, and without giving particular trouble to the bearers.

Register of the Thermometer on the Nilgerry Mountains for May 1820.

May	A.M.	6 in lat.	7 in lat.	8 P.M. in lat.	Remarks.
1	60	70	67		Morning cloudy, Night heavy rain.
2	60½	67	66		Slight rain the greatest part of the night.
3	60½	62	63		Drizzling rain throughout the day.
4	60	67	67		Close, appearance of more rain.
5	59½	72	65		High wind all day, evening smart shower, calm.
6	61	73	67		Wind recommenced at five p. m.
7	69	72	67		Wind continues—appearance of a storm.
8	62	68	67		Wind, violence, thunder, lightning, and heavy showers.
9	59	65	62		Tremendous gale, slight rain, exceedingly cold.
10	62	63	63		Wind—evening fine weather.
11	60	65	62		Morning delightful;—heavy clouds in the evening.
12	60	53	65		Clouds dispersed; morning very pleasant.
13	59	68½	63		

May A.M.	6	12	2	
		in P.M.	in	Remarks.
		hut.	hut.	
14	62	79	64	
15	60	72	66	
16	60	72½	57	
17	60	72	67	
18	60	69½	65	
19	59	71	65	N. B. On the 25th at
20	60	71	68	noon, the thermometer
21	60	70	66	stood higher in the tent
22	57	—	62	than it did in the sun.
23	58	—	63	From the 23d to the
24	58	—	59½	29th, the thermometer
25	58½	69	61	was removed from the
26	59	74	59½	hut to a tent. It will
27	—	70	58½	be observed, that the
28	59	70	51	storm which prevailed
29	59½	—	—	over the peninsula was
30	—	—	—	felt also on these moun-
31	—	—	62	tains.

GEOLOGY.

Geologist Society, Jan. 5.—A paper on the Geology of the North-eastern border of Bengal, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. V.P.G.S. &c. was read.

The Brahmaputra river, which unites its stream with the Ganges at a short distance from their common junction with the sea, after a long course in the Himalaya, passes through the mountains of Asam, and issues into the plain at the north-east corner of Bengal. At that position is a hill at Jogigopha, which is connected with the Rhotan mountains, and which consists chiefly of a large hemispherical mass of gneiss having strata, or rather masses, of granite on the north-eastern and western sides.

On the opposite or southern bank of the river is the hill of Pagnalath, which also appears to be composed of gneiss, the masses running from N.E. to S.W. at an angle of 45°.

At Givalpara, a few miles to the east of Paglanath, granite is found.

The same rocks occur again at Dhabui, a low hill, partly covered with alluvial soil, near the confluence of the Gadadhar. Blocks of primitive greenstone are also met with here in various parts of the bank of the river. At the confluence of the Kelanke river, which issues from the Garo hills, a little lower down is a precipitous bank, exhibiting graphic granite, and gneiss.

In the bed of the river blocks of compact felspar, primitive greenstone, and quartz, united with felspar and hornblende, are found.

On the left bank of the Brahmaputra and the Caribari hills, or cliffs, which, for a considerable extent, consist generally of slate-clay, horizontally disposed, with a stratum of yellow (or more properly green) sand lying above it, indurated at the bottom in some places, and accompanied with ferruginous concretions.

In many places, a stratum of clay is found resting on the green sand; and over it, the bank is composed of white or red sand mixed with gravel.

In different parts of the cliff, coarse-grained sandstone, clay ironstone concretions, nodules of slate clay and fossil wood have been found. In a bed of organic remains, situated under a small hill on the cliff, about seven feet below the level of the highest flood of the river, and 150 feet above the level of the sea, with layers of clay above and beneath, and resting upon alternate strata of sand and clay, a variety of fossils have been found, resembling in characters those which have been discovered in similar strata in the London and Paris basins.

On the banks of the Festa, where it issues from the Rhotan mountains to descend into North Bengal, the rocks are found to consist principally of sandstone, containing much mica. Ferruginous sandstone was found in one place, and wood coal in another, where the sandstone comprises large pebbles. The banks of the Subeck, another river which descends from the Rhotan mountains, present similar strata.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Royal Society, Jan. 18.—A paper of Dr. Davy's was read, giving an account of his inquiries relative to the urinary organs, and secretion of two species of rana common in Ceylon: from which it appears, first, that the bladder of the bull frog and brown toad (the two species in question) is a genuine receptacle of urine, which it receives from the cloaca, in which the ureters terminate; and secondly, that their urine is not at all analogous to that of other animals of the order amphibia, being very dilute, containing urea and certain salts, but no appreciable quantity of lithic acid. This peculiarity of urine, so well adapted to the size and structure of the bladder, is the more remarkable, as the favourite food of these animals is the same as that of small lizards, whose urine is of a butyraceous consistence, and nearly pure lithic acid. Hence, and from other facts mentioned by the author, he adduces the conclusion, that the nature of urine, in every instance, depends much more on the peculiar action and structure of the secreting organs than on peculiarities of diet, or of the circulating fluids.

Linnean Society, Jan. 16.—A. B. Lambert, Esq. in the chair. Continuation of the descriptive catalogue, by Sir T. S. Raffles, was read, of a Zoological collection made for the East India Company in Sumatra and its vicinity.

Ursa Malayanus. This bear was caught young, and brought up in the nursery.

among the children. It appears to be a variety of the common bear, and bear of India. It was perfectly tame, and in its habits exceedingly playful. Sir T. mentions, that it was also a brute of taste, which it displayed at the dinner table, where it was a frequent visitor, by refusing to eat any fruit but Mango-steens, or to drink any wine but champagne!! The only instance in which it was ever seen angry was when there was none of the latter at the dessert! It commonly messed in peace with a dog, a cat, and a lory. The dog was its favourite, and suffered to worry and tease without offence or resentment. The strength of the animal when full grown was, nevertheless, very great; and it could tear up by the roots from the garden a plantain tree of such size as to be almost too large for its embrace!

Moschus, var.) called by the natives *Kauchil*. This little squirrel-like creature is so proverbially cunning, that a Malay, speaking of a clever rogue, says, "he is as sly as a *kauchil*." Examples are mentioned which show that the comparison is not unfounded. The *kauchil*, when caught in a trap, pretends to be dead; but should the spring be incautiously loosened, he leaps up and bounds out of sight in an instant! If hunted and sore pressed, he will jump into the branch of a tree, and hang by his teeth, which he thrusts into the wood, while his pursuers run beneath and lose the scent. This cheating character authorizes the proverb.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLANDS.

The Swedish journals announce that Major Graner, who set out last year to explore in the South Sea a new route for ships from Chili to the East Indies, has discovered a group of islands hitherto unknown to mariners; but these journals do not mention either their longitude or latitude. He has named the largest of the group Oscar Island.

MALAYAN MISCELLANIES.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, Vol. I. of *Malayan Miscellanies*. Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Fort Marlborough.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Grammar of Botany, illustrative of artificial, as well as natural classification. By Sir J. E. Smith, M.D. F.R.S., &c. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d. boards, coloured plates. Plain 12s.

Specimens of the Russian Poets, translated by John Bowring, F.L.S. 12mo. 8s. boards.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments. New Edition. 3 vols. 24mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. By Miss Benger. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s. boards.

The Village of Mariendorp; a Tale, by Miss A. M. Porter. 4 vols. 12mo. 22s.

Jacobine Relics of Scotland. 2d series. By James Hogg. 8vo. 14s. boards.

A General History of the House of Guelph, or Royal Family of Great Britain, from the earliest period to the accession of George the First to the Throne. By Andrew Halliday, M.D. 4to. £2. 10s. bds.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century, containing an account of the Ruins of the ancient City, &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo. £1. 7s. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

Manual of Chemistry. New Edition. By W. T. Brande, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of his own Times. By James, Earl Waldegrave, Privy Counsellor to George the Second. Small 4to.

Narrative of a Voyage round the World. By Otto Von Kotzebue; translated from the Russian.

The Study of Medicine. By Dr. J. M. Good. 4 vols. 8vo.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The most noble the Comm.-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

11th Drags.—Aug. 10. Cornet A. Ahmuty, from 21st drag., to be cornet, vice C. S. Malet, who exchanges, 7th Aug. 1820.

14. Assist.surg. B. L. Sandham, from 53d foot, to be surg., vice O'Malley, dec. 28th July 1820.

17th Drags.—Aug. 10. Lieut. Fisk to be adj., vice Smith, dec., 21st June 1820.

17th Foot.—Aug. 7. Ens. J. T. Nagel, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Bennet, dec., 10th July 1820.

15. John Doyle O'Brien, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice Nagel, promoted, 10th July 1820.

24th Foot.—Aug. 15. Donough O'Brien, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice M. Schooff, promoted, 10th July 1820.

34th Foot.—Aug. 15. Rush Moore, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice A. Adam, resigned, 25th May 1820.

53d Foot.—Aug. 14. Assist.surg. C. M'Lean, from half-pay of the reg., to be assist.surg., vice Sandham, promoted in 11th drag., 29th July 1820.

65th Foot.—Aug. 14. Assist.surg. C. O'Reilly to be surg., vice Burrell, dec., 28th May 1820.

Assist.surg. R. Greig, M.D., from half-pay, of the 22d drag., to be assist.surg., vice O'Reilly, promoted, 2d June 1820.

15. Nichs. Fenwick Johnson, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice Mathison, killed in action, 1st Jan. 1820.

Mem.—The appointment of Jas. Donithorne, gent., to be ensign in the 65th foot, vice Mathison, killed in action, has not taken place.

67th Foot.—Aug. 7. Lieut. W. Rowan, to be capt. of company without purchase, vice G. B. Gray, dec., 9th June 1820.

14. The appointment of Supernumerary Assist.surg. Seiwright to be assist.surg. in the 65th reg., vice Radford, who exchanged, having been cancelled, Mr. Seiwright is attached to the 67th reg., in which corps he was directed to do duty previously thereto.

84th Foot.—Aug. 7. The commission of Capt. H. Dwyer, of the 84th foot, is to bear date from the 13th June 1819, instead of the 5th of that month.

87th Foot.—Aug. 7. Ens. J. M. Reade to be lieut. without purchase, vice Dunlevie, dec., 15th April 1820.

Mem.—The promotion of Ens. J. M. Reade, to be lieut. in the 87th foot, in succession to Baggot, is cancelled.

FURLONGHS FROM H.M. FORCES.

Aug. 11. Capt. Savage, 13th drag., from 25th June to 10th Oct., to enable him to join his reg.

Lieut. Howard, 59th foot, from date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Ens. Tottenham, 89th foot, for two years, to ditto, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Qr.Mas.Gen.Dept.

Aug. 9. Dep.Assist.Qr.mas.gen. Capt. Cruikshank is attached to the road survey in the Doonab, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore, where he will receive instructions from the dep.qr.mas.gen. for the duty assigned to him.

Native Infantry.

13th Regt.—Aug. 12. Lieut. J. M. Heptinstall, of the 2d batt. 15th reg. N.I., is permitted to continue and do duty with the left wing 1st batt. 13th reg. N.I. at Mirzapore, until the state of the roads will admit of his proceeding to join the corps to which he stands appointed.

22d Regt.—Aug. 12. Senior Capt. Rich. Aug. Clay Watson, to be maj., from the 28th July 1820, vice Hay, dec.

Supernumerary Capt. Orlando Stubbs is brought on the effective strength of the regt.

Champaran L. I. Batt.—Aug. 11. The appointment in batt. orders of the 30th ult., of local Lieut. Seely, to act as adj. to the Champaran L. I. batt., during Lieut. and Adj. Thompson's temporary charge of that corps, is confirmed.

Artillery.

Aug. 8. Lieut. T. Sanders, of the regt. of artillery, is removed from the 4th com. 2d batt. to the 2d com. 4th batt., and will proceed to Asseergurb, to assume the command of the artillery at that post.

Medical Department.

Aug. 9. Assist.surg. Savage is posted to the 1st batt. 30th N. I., vice Clapperton, appointed to a civil station.

10. Assist.surg. Heaslop, who stood posted to the 2d batt. 2d N. I. at the time he was appointed by Gov., in gen. orders dated 3d Oct. 1818, to do duty at the residency in Maha Rajah Dowlet Rao Scindiah's camp, is re-attached to that batt., from the date of his being relieved from duty in the civil branch by Surg. Panton, and to be returned accordingly.

Assist.surg. Heaslop, unless his leave shall previously be extended, will proceed and join the 2d batt. 2d regt. at the expiration of the leave granted to him in gen. orders of the 6th May last.

11. Assist.surg. Forsyth, at present doing duty in the gen. hospital at the presidency, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed in medical charge of the detail of H.M. troops under orders of embarkation for Ghazypore, and will receive his instructions from the 3d member of the medical board. When relieved from the duty on which he is now ordered, Assist.surg. Forsyth will place himself under the orders of the superintending surg. of the Benares district, by whom he will be instructed as to his future disposal.

Jas. Coucannon, hospital apprentice, attached to the presidency gen. hospital, is appointed to act as assist.apothecary, and will accompany the detail of H.M. troops proceeding by water to Ghazypore in that capacity. Acting assist.apothecary Coucannon will place himself under the orders of Assist.surg. Forsyth, from whom he will receive his further instructions.

12. Assist.surg. Corbyn is posted to the 1st batt. 21st regt. N.I. at Bandah in Bundelkund, and directed to join at his earliest convenience.

FURLONGHS.

Aug. 8.—Rungpore local batt., Lieut. and Adj. Norton, from 4th Aug. to 4th

Nov., to visit the presidency on medical certificate.

4th. Regt. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. and Adj. Burlton, from 20th July to 20th Nov., in extension, on medical certificate, with permission to visit the presidency preparatory to an application to proceed to sea.

Pioneers.—Lieut. J. A. Currie, from 21st Aug. to 1st Dec., in extension, to remain at the presidency on urgent private affairs.

9. Commissariat Department.—Sub-Conductor White, from 10th Aug. to 10th Dec., to visit the presidency on medical certificate.

1st Bat. 30th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Savage, from 10th Aug. to 10th Feb. 1821, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health.

11.—1st Bat. 3d Regt.—Lieut. Ingram, from 1st Oct. to 15th Dec., in extension, to remain at the presidency on his private affairs.

2d Bat. 16th Regt.—Capt. Loder, from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1821, to visit the presidency preparatory to an application for furlough to Europe.

2d Bat. 8th Regt.—Lieut. Interpreter and Qr. mas. Wild, from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1821, to visit the presidency preparatory to an application for furlough to Europe.

1st Bat. 23d Regt.—Lieut. Farley, from 11th Aug. to 11th Dec., to visit the presidency on private affairs.

1st Bat. 19th Regt.—Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, from 20th Aug. to 20th Sept., in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Maj. Mossom Boyd, 25th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs.

Assist. surg. Geo. Lawson, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of health.

Conductor R. Humphreys, commissariat department, is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, to be absent from Bengal on that account for ten months.

21st Regt. N.I.—Surg. Skipton, from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1821, to visit the presidency preparatory to an application for furlough to Europe.

2d Bengal 14th Regt.—Ena. T. B. P. Keene, from 1st Aug. to 1st Feb. 1821, to visit the presidency on medical certificate preparatory to an application to proceed to sea.

COURTS MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief. Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th August, 1820.

At a native general court-martial assembled at Delhi, on the 4th day of July 1820, Emaum Buksh Khan, Subadar, 6th

company 1st bat. 26th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

1st.—For having on the night of the 12th of May 1820, whilst on command under my orders, refused to go to the rear of the company, which at the time was in column of march in sections.

2d.—For, after being peremptorily ordered to do so, going amongst the sipahs, taking off his sword and sash and throwing them on the ground, and desiring a havildar to take them to me; the company being then halted in consequence of having lost the road.

3d.—For having refused to take back his sash and sword when they were returned by me through the havildar who brought them to me. (Signed) G. S. BLUNDELL, lieut. 1st bat. 26th N.I., commanding a detachment.

Camp Behadur Gur, May 13th, 1820.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence for and against the prisoner Emaum Buksh Khan, together with his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the 1st charge, viz. 'refusing to go to the rear of the company.' The court is further of opinion, that the 2d part of the 2d charge, viz. 'taking off his sword and sash, and sending them by a havildar,' is proved, but the court acquits him of throwing his sword and sash on the ground. Of the 3d charge, 'for having refused to take back his sword and sash, when they were returned to him by Lieut. Blundell, through the havildar who brought them,' the court is of opinion that he is not guilty, as it is proved that he not only received the sash and sword, but put them on immediately; why the prisoner afterwards returned them back to Lieut. Blundell, or the cause for so doing, does not appear in evidence before the court.

"The 1st charge, and part of the 2d being proved, the prisoner, Emaum Buksh Khan, is therefore sentenced to be suspended from the rank and pay of subadar for the space of two months.

Approved (Signed) HASTINGS."

Circumstances, recorded on the proceedings, indicate that Subadar Emaum Buksh Khan, was placed in a state of perplexity which greatly extenuates his offence, on that account the Commander-in-chief remits the penalty awarded.

Aug. 9, 1820.—At a native general court martial, assembled at Nusseerabad, on Thursday the 22d day of June 1820, Mukdoom Bureuss, private, 2d company 4th bat. of artil., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz. "for the murder of Jahooron, native woman, in the artil. lines at Nusseerabad, at or about

the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of May 1820."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court, having maturely weighed the whole of the evidence in support of the charge, and also what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Mukdoo Buccus, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, viz. 'the murder of Jahoorun, native woman, in the artil. lines at Nusseerabad, at or about the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th May 1820.'

"The crime of which the court has found the prisoner guilty, being in breach of the articles of war, the court does adjudge him, Mukdoo Buccus, private, 2d company, 4th bat. of artil., to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, at such time and place as his Exc. the most noble the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to appoint."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Aug. 9, 1820.—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Fort William on the 2d and 3d days of Aug. 1820, privates Jas. Forbes, Thos. Thompson, and John Ryan, of H.M.'s 17th regt. of foot, and gunner H. W. Kerry, of the artil. regt., were severally arraigned upon the charge specified against each, as under-mentioned, viz.

"Private Jas. Forbes, of Capt. Halfhide's comp. of H.M.'s 17th regt. of foot, placed in confinement for deserting from his regt. on or about the 7th of July 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the 18th of July 1820, this being the seventh time of his desertion."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed what hath appeared in evidence before it in support of the prosecution, as well as what hath been urged by the prisoner in his defence, find him guilty of 'deserting from his regt. on or about the 7th July 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the 18th July 1820'; but the court acquit him of the aggravating part of the charge, viz. 'this being the seventh time of his desertion,' of which the court have had no evidence whatever."

"The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge, adjudge him, private James Forbes, of his Majesty's 17th foot, to be transported as a felon to New South Wales, for a term of seven years."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

"Private Thomas Thomson, of Capt. Halfhide's company of his Majesty's 17th regt. of foot, placed in confinement for

deserting from his regt. on or about the 7th of July 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the 18th of July 1820, this being the ninth time of his desertion."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what hath been urged by the prisoner in his defence, find him guilty of deserting from his regt. on or about the 7th July 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the 18th of July 1820; but the court acquit him of the aggravating part of the charge, viz. 'its being the ninth time of his desertion,' of which the court have had no evidence whatever."

The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge, adjudge him, private Thos. Thomson, of his Majesty's 17th foot, to be transported as a felon to New South Wales, for a term of seven years."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

"Private John Ryan, of Capt. Gladwin's company of his Majesty's 17th regt. of foot, placed in confinement for deserting from his regt. on or about the 15th of July 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the 22d of July 1820, this being the eleventh time of his desertion."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having duly weighed and considered what hath appeared in evidence before it in support of the prosecution, as well as what hath been urged by the prisoner in his defence, find him guilty of deserting from his regt. on or about the 15th of July 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the 22d of July 1820; but the court acquit him of the aggravating part of the charge, viz. 'this being the eleventh time of his desertion,' of which the court have had no evidence whatever."

The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge, adjudge him, private John Ryan, of his Majesty's 17th foot, to be transported as a felon to New South Wales, for a term of seven years."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

"Gunner H. W. Kerry, late matross of the 1st company 2d batt. artillery, confined to the main guard, Fort William, for desertion from his corps on or about the 6th of October 1817."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—"The court

having duly weighed and considered what hath been adduced in evidence before it in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has stated in his defence, find him guilty of the crime laid to his charge; *viz.* Desertion from his corps on or about the 6th of October 1817, and do therefore adjudge him, gunner H. W. Kerry of the 2d batt. artillery, to be placed in solitary confinement for a period of five calendar months."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Jas. Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THUNDER STORM.

Sept. 6, 1820.—In the thunder storm on Thursday evening last, a little after 8 o'clock, the house of the Lord Bishop was struck, and sustained considerable damage. The family were at dinner, when a clap was heard, which at the instant seemed as if a large piece of ordnance had been fired in the adjoining room. Smoke was immediately perceptible, and a strong smell of sulphur. Most providentially, though the servants were about, no person was hurt; but on examination, it was found that the whole of the western side of the house exhibited marks of violence. It appears that the electric fluid had entered at two places, being the opposite ends of an enclosed verandah adjoining the Bishop's library; its entrance through the roof is visible, in two black crooked lines upon the walls near the corners of the building; one portion forced its way down the staircase, where it appears to have passed through a wall of two feet and a half in thickness; the other took a more oblique direction, passing through the wall which separates the verandah from the library; and leaving some marks of its progress by ripping off the plaster, it passed out of the window; the walls at both ends of the verandah were driven inwards from the perpendicular; and at the south end a space is left open to the air. The rooms below did not altogether escape injury: the venetians and glass windows, both there and in the rooms above, were shattered, and the fastenings torn away; and fragments of the wood were found in the compound at the distance of twenty or thirty yards. The venetians and some parts of the walls bear the marks of fire; and a canvas partition was perforated in two places, by bodies which had evidently passed in opposite directions. There has not probably been an instance here for some time past more strongly exemplifying the power of electricity, nor one of more imminent danger to human lives, where providentially no mischief has actually ensued.—*India Gaz.*

INUNDATION.

Sept. 7, 1820.—We understand that the giving way of a large embankment on the north side of the Ganges; in the Rajshabee district, has occasioned great alarm among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood. Accounts recently received mention that nearly the whole vicinity of Nattore is completely inundated, and that the public buildings at the station are surrounded with water. If it be true that the level of the Ganges is about 12 feet higher than the ground upon which the town is situated, the condition of that part of the zillah, until the close of the rains, must be perilous indeed.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 21. From the list of ships tendered to government for the conveyance of rice to the Isle of France, the following were ordered for survey on Saturday last, *viz.* the Thetis, Coromandel, Pascoa, Argyle, and Lady Castlereagh.

30. The Hyppolita, H. Holton, was hauled out from the moorings yesterday, and preparing to drop down in prosecution of her homeward-bound voyage, when she fell athwart-hawse of the Naiad, and so much damaged that it is expected she will have to go into dock.

The Elizabeth has put back from the tail of the eastern reef, in consequence of her having been found very leaky in her upper works and wales: to such an extent, indeed, that one pump could not keep her free. She is to remain at the new anchorage until her upper works are caulked.

Arrivals.

Aug. 22. French brig Le Généreux, Le Beaugard, from the Mauritius 22d June.

24. Ship Mermald, Harris, from China 22d April, Manilla 18th May, Singapore 15th July, Malacca 18th ditto, and Penang 30th ditto.—*Passengers* from Manilla: Ma. Grange, Mr. Barcastion.—From Singapore: Lieut. Marshall, 29th regt.; Ens. Burney, 20th ditto.

Ship Glorioso, Patterson, from Bombay 27th July, and Madras 12th Aug.—*Passengers* from Bombay: Major and Mrs. Tucker.

Ship Charles Mills, Jackson, entered the river, from Falmouth 11th April, and Madras 12th Aug.

Ship Lady Banks, Coppen, from London 16th March.

26. Brig St. Antonio, Heming, arrived in the river, from Batavia 29th May, Malacca 4th July, and Penang 22d ditto.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Heming, Mr. Lackersteen, from Batavia; Mr. Pettoon, merchant, from Malacca; Lieut. Orr, 21st N.L., from Penang.

27. Ship Cerberus, J. Reynoldson, from

London 26th Feb., Madeira, Cape and Ceylon.—*Passengers*: Mr. T. Tweedale, cadet; Mr. T. C. Child, surgeon; Mr. D. Humbert, merchant.—From the Cape, Lieut. Loch, H.M. 60th regt.

28. Nalal, American brig, entered the river on Tuesday; from Salem 20th Dec., Marseilles and Batavia 8th Aug.

30. Ship Marchioness of Wellesley, Ricketts, from Penang 25th July.—*Passengers* from Batavia: Capt. F. Palmer, Mr. A. L. Johnson.—From Penang, Mr. G. Jessop, Mr. Carley.

31. Ship Northampton, Charlton, from the Cape of Good Hope 30th June.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Nash, C. H. Hoppner, Esq., civil service; Lieut. J. Nash, H. C. military service; Mr. Thomas Lyuch, mathematician.

Ship Upton Castle, Surpitch, from Bombay 8th Aug., Madras 23d ditto.—*Passengers* from Madras: Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Kier, K.C.B.; Maj. Colebrooke.—From Bombay: Byramjee Cowasjee Persee, merchant.

Sept. 1. Ship Colombo, Wm. Richard-son, from England 12th March, Mauritius 16th July, and Ceylon 22d Aug.

The Portuguese ship Lord Wellington, J. T. de S. Savarozza, from Lisbon 29th Jan. and Pernambuco 11th May; entered the river on the same day.

2. Brig Greyhound, arrived in the river on Sunday, from Port Jackson 21st May, and Batavia the 8th ult.—*Passenger* from Batavia: Mr. Charles Eaton.

Departures.

Aug. 16. Ship Palmaira, Young, for London.

Brig Salamanea, Butler, for the Isle of France.

17. Ship Elizabeth, Vint, for ditto.

20. Ship Bombay, Hill, for Madras and Ceylon.

21. Brig Tagus, Meyler, for Padang.

29. Ship Hindostan, Williamson, for London.

Ship Zoroaster, Thompson, for the Isle of France.

Brig Dragon, Walker, for Madras.

30. Ship Zenobia, Likow, for the eastward.

31. Ship Essex, Mahon, for London.

Sept. 7. The undermentioned vessels left Calcutta during the week for their respective destinations, viz.

Brig Haldane, Orman, for New South Wales.

Ship John Ball, Corlett, for Liverpool.

Ship Fort William, Glass, to complete her cargo for London, via Batavia.

Ship Syren, T. M'Donnell, for Penang and Batavia.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. The lady of Capt. J. Savigny, of a son.

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23. At Fort William, Mrs. Mountjoy, wife of Serjeant Mountjoy, of the town major's department, of a son.

29. The lady of F. R. Young, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 5. At Chandernagore, the lady of H. Oakely, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately, At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. M. T. Stephen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Quilon, Capt. Sheehy, of H. M.'s 80th regt., to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Hewton, Esq., of the same regt.

Aug. 21. At Barrackpore, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Maj. J. L. Stuart to Miss Gertrude Weston.

26. At St. John's cathedral, Capt. W. Harmworth to Miss E. H. Padwick.

Sept. 7. At the Portuguese church, Mr. John De Mello, assistant in the secret and political department, to Mrs. Mary Anne Hooper.

8. At the cathedral, G. Mackillop, Esq. to Miss Jean Eleanor Hutton.

DEATHS.

July 16. On board the ship Fame, Eastgate, on his passage to England, whither he was proceeding for the restoration of his health, John Sturmer, Esq., late of Asinghur, aged 34, much and deservedly lamented.

Aug. 6. At Purnea, Mrs. Gale, the wife of Capt. J. Littledale Gale, most sincerely regretted, a kind and tender mother, and an affectionate wife.

8. At Meerut, Lieut. C. M. Brannan, of H.M.'s 14th regt. of foot, of the cholera morbus.

23. Mrs. E. Jennings, wife of Mr. Jennings, builder; after many months' severe indisposition, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

25. G. E. Darby, Esq., aged 41.

Sept. 5. At Chandernagore, the infant child of H. Oakely, Esq.

6. Of a fever, Mr. G. J. Glasscock, chief officer of the ship Cochin, aged 26, much regretted by all his acquaintances.

— At Hawrah, after a lingering illness of 18 days, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. M. Thomas, aged 47, relict of Capt. W. Thomas; a lady whose loss will long be severely felt by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. She was a kind and tender mother, an affectionate wife; always ready to assist the distressed, whenever it was in her power to relieve. She has left a husband and three children to lament the death of a truly good woman.

7. The infant daughter of C. M. Hollingberry, Esq.

9. Mrs. Mary Sherling, wife of Mr. J. Sherling, of the H. C. marine, aged 28.

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MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 7. Mr. H. W. Kausington, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

8. Mr. Assist.surg. J. Aitken was appointed, on the 5th inst., in the public department, to be assist. to the assay master.

21. Mr. C. Maidman, dep. commercial resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. E. B. Wrey, and Mr. A. E. Angelo, commissioners for superintending the drawing of the present government lottery.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Aids-de-Camp to the Governor.

Aug. 25. Lieut. J. Hay, H. M.'s 34th regt., to be aid-de-camp to the Governor from the 20th ult., vice Carfrae, resigned.

Lieut. T. Watson, 4th regt. N. I., to be aid-de-camp to the Governor from the 20th ult.

Military Auditor General.

Aug. 4. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. C. Rundal, dep.mil aud.gen., to officiate as mil. aud.gen., with a seat at the military board, during the absence of Lieut. col. Prendergast.

Superintendent of Cadets.

Aug. 25. Capt. J. Dalziel, 4th regt. N. I., to be superintending officer of gentlemen cadets at Fort St. George, vice Powell, deceased.

Malabar and Canara.

Sept. 5. Capt. W. Garrard, corps of engineers, to act as superintending engineer in Malabar and Canara, vice Ravenshaw, ordered on duty to the Presidency.

Trichinopoly—Cannanore.

Aug. 4. Lieut. A. Munbee, 11th regt., to be fort adjutant at Trichinopoly, vice Moncrieffe.

11. Lieut. A. Calder, Madras European regt., to be fort adjt. at Cannanore, vice M'Pherson.

Mysore.

Sept. 5. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. gen. T. Bowser, N.I., to command the troops in Mysore.

12. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. C. F. Peile, 2d regt. N. I., to be aid-de-camp to Lieut. gen. Bowser, commanding the Mysore division.

5. Capt. R. E. Milburne, engineers, to act as superintending engineer in Mysore.

Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sept. 5. Lieut. J. Coventry, engineers, to act as superintending engineer with the head-quarters of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Ensign H. C. Cotton, engineers, to act as superintending engineer with the light field division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Ensign G. A. Underwood, engineers, to act as superintending engineer with the light field division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, until Ensign Cotton joins.

Nizam's Service.

Sept. 5. Ensign A. Adam, N. I., late of H.M.'s 34th foot, is permitted to continue to serve with his Highness the Nizam's troops.

Nagpoor Subsidiary Force.

Aug. 4. Capt. J. S. Spaukie, Madras European regt., to be Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the Nagpoor subsidiary force, vice Isaacs.

Doonab.

Sept. 1. Capt. M. Kemble, 1st regt. light cav., to be assist.adj.gen. to the field force in the Doonab, vice Watson.

Rank in the Army.

Aug. 8. Lieut.gen. D. Campbell to be transferred to the senior list from the 6th Aug. 1820, vice Torrens, deceased.

Sen. Lieut. col. (Brev.col.) T. Marriott to be col., vice Campbell, transferred to the senior list, date of rank 6th Aug. 1820.

Sen. Maj. of Inf. E. W. Snow, to be lieut. col., vice Marriott, promoted; date of rank 6th Aug. 1820.

15. Maj. gen. and supernumerary Lieut. col. C. Rumley, to be col., from the 10th March 1820, vice Macalister, deceased.

Cavalry.

1st Regt.—Aug. 25. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) C. Lawrens to be capt., vice Chatfield, deceased; date of commission 11th Aug. 1820.

Sept. 1. Lieut. (Brev.capt.) G. Faris, 1st regt. light cav., to be interpreter and quart. mast., to that corps, vice Laurens.

Cornet P. Taylor, doing duty with the 1st regt. light cav., to act as adjt. to that corps until further orders.

2d Regt.—Aug. 15. Lieut. col. D. Foulls, from the 5th to the 2d regt. light cav.

Sept. 12. Capt. E. P. Samuel, 2d regt. light cav., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

3d Regt.—Aug. 4. Lieut. S. Bullock, 3d regt. light cav., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 31st July.

4th Regt.—Sept. 12. Lieut. T. Greenhill, 4th regt. light cav., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 6th inst.

5th Regt.—Aug. 15. Lieut.col. F. A. Daniell, from the 2d to the 5th regt. light cav.

8th Regt.—Aug. 18. Lieut. C. O. Aveline, 8th light cav., has returned to his

duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 26th June.

Native Infantry.

1st Reg.—Aug. 18. Lieut. F. W. Morgan, 1st reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 3d August.

Sept. 12. Capt. J. Ewing, 1st reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 6th inst.

2d Reg.—Aug. 4. Lieut. J. P. James, 2d reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 29th June.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) M. Tweedie, 2d reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 31st July.

15. Capt. C. F. Peile, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

Captains A. Cumming and J. Moncrieff, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

18. Capt. C. F. Peile, 2d reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 3d August.

4th Reg.—Aug. 4. Capt. J. Dalziel, 4th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 31st July.

Sept. 12. Capt. J. D. W. Rand, 4th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

5th Reg.—Aug. 4. Lieut. W. M'Pherson, of the 5th reg., to be adj. to the 1st extra bat., vice Dalziel.

Lieut. W. D. Dalzell, of the 5th reg., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps, vice Horn.

20. Ensign F. D. Carpenter is removed from doing duty with the 6th extra bat., to do duty with the 1st bat. 5th reg.

Sept. 12. Lieut. E. Woodhouse, 5th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

6th Reg.—Aug. 15. Capt. P. Barclay, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

7th Reg.—Aug. 4. Senior Lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. Tulloh to be capt., vice Fraser, deceased; date of commission, 22d July 1820.

18. Capt. (Brev. maj.) A. Balmain, 7th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 5th August.

8th Reg.—Aug. 15. Lieut. col. J. Prendergast is removed from the 2d to the 1st bat. 8th reg.

9th Reg.—Aug. 1. Lieut. G. Norman, of the 9th reg. of N.I., has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived 22d July 1820.

15. Capt. G. Field, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

10th Reg.—Aug. 15. Capt. R. Gwynne, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

Lieut. H. Strong, from the 1st to the 2d bat., and Lieut. R. Thorpe, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

20. Ensign J. F. G. M'Lean is removed from doing duty with the 6th extra bat., to do duty with the 2d bat. 16th reg.

11th Reg.—Aug. 4. Senior Lieut. (Brev. capt.) T. G. Nowell to be capt., vice Garling, deceased; date of commission, 5th June 1820.

15. Lieut. col. H. F. Smith, C.B., from the 12th to the 11th reg. and 2d bat.

12th Reg.—Aug. 8. Lieut. H. C. Lynch, removed at his own request from the 19th to the 12th reg. N.I., and will rank next below Lieut. J. M. Ross, and posted to the 2d bat.

Senior Capt. E. Conry to be maj., Senior Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. Kitson to be capt., in succession to Snow, promoted; dates of commission, 6th Aug. 1820.

15. Maj. Conry, of the 12th reg. (late promotion), is posted to the 1st bat.

Lieut. col. E. W. Snow (late promotion) is posted to the 12th reg. and 1st bat.

Capt. J. Kitson of the 12th reg. (late promotion) is posted to the 1st bat.

Lieut. G. H. Gibb, of the 12th reg., is removed from the 1st to the 2d bat.

25. Lieut. C. H. Gibb, of the 12th reg. N.I., to be adj. to the 2d bat. of that corps, vice Kitson.

Sept. 12. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. W. Moncrieff, 12th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

13th Reg.—Aug. 15. Capt. W. Kelso, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

25. Senior Lieut. (Brev. capt.) N. Alves to be capt., vice Moncrieff, deceased; date of commission, 13th Aug. 1820.

15th Reg.—Aug. 15. Col. T. Marriott is posted to the 15th reg., vice Campbell, transferred to the senior list.

Sept. 12. Lieut. J. Forrest, 15th reg., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

Lieut. C. Snell, 15th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 6th inst.

16th Reg.—Aug. 15. Capt. G. Jones, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

20. Ensign J. Ross is removed from doing duty with the 6th extra bat., to do duty with the 1st bat. 16th reg. N.I.

17th Reg.—Aug. 9. Capt. G. Drewe, 17th reg., is removed from the 1st to the 2d bat. of that corps.

Sept. 12. Maj. W. Preston, 17th reg. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) E. Cadogan, 17th reg. N.I., ditto; arrived ditto.

18th Regt.—Aug. 4. Capt. A. Macqueen, 18th regt. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 31st July.

19th Regt.—Aug. 4. Lieut. R. H. King, of the 19th regt., to be interpreter and quar.mast. to the 2d bat. of that corps, vice Mathews.

15. Capt. H. Mallandaine, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

Capt. J. Wahab, from the 2d to the 1st bat.

20th Regt.—Sept. 12. Lieut. H. F. Bowness, 20th regt. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 7th inst.

22d Regt.—Aug. 24. Capt. Cracroft, of the 1st bat. 22d regt., doing duty with the rifle corps, is permitted at his request to join his own corps.

Sept. 12. Lieut. W. Cunningham, 22d regt. N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 6th inst.

23d Regt.—Aug. 15. Capt. R. Crewe, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

24th Regt.—Aug. 20. Ensign C. A. Carroll is removed from doing duty with the 22d regt. to do duty with the 2d bat. 24th regt.

25th Regt.—Aug. 20. Ensign J. M'Murdo is removed from doing duty with the 12th regt. to do duty with the 1st bat. 25th regt. N.I.

Aug. 25. Sen.capt. (Brev.maj.) T. Smithwaite to be major, and Sen.lieut. (Brev.capt.) A. Walker to be captain, vice Powell, dec.; date of com. 22d Aug. 1820.

Rifle Corps.—Aug. 11. Lieut. G. B. Greene, of the 17th regt. of N.I., to be interpreter and gr.mas. to the rifle corps, vice Calder.

Extra Battalions.—Aug. 20. Ens. R. H. Gordon is removed from doing duty with the 24th regt. to do duty with the 5th extra bat.

Aug. 20. Ens. C. Lane is removed from doing duty with the 6th extra bat. to do duty with the 5th extra bat.

V. B.—Aug. 18. Major Jas. Simpson, 1st N.V.B., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 5th Aug.

Sept. 12. Major H. Yarde, C. E. V. B., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

Gentlemen Cadets recently promoted in Govt. G. O. to the Rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, and posted to do duty until further orders as follows:—

Aug. 20. Cornet H. Coningham, with the 7th regt. light cav.

Ens. J. W. Bayley, with the 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ens. T. P. Hay, with the 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ens. J. Dixon, with the 2d bat. 4th regt. Ensigns J. Newton and J. A. Campbell, with the 1st bat. 9th regt.

Ens. C. Clemons, with the 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ens. L. M'Lean, with the 1st bat. 16th regt.

Ens. J. Shepherd, with the 1st bat. 22d regt.

Ensigns W. Macdonald, J. F. Musgrove, T. C. Stinton, J. C. Rankin, R. Blanch, F. B. Lucas, W. Bleece, and N. Geoghegan, with the 1st bat. 25th regt.

Artillery.

Aug. 8. Major J. Limond, of the corps of artil., is removed from the 2d to 1st bat., and Major P. Taylor from the 1st to the 2d bat.

18. Mr. J. Limond, of artil., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 3d Aug.

Sept. 12. Lieut. J. Lowe, of artil., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

Pioneers.

Aug. 25. Capt. E. Richardson, of the 10th regt. of N. I., to command the 2d bat. of pioneers, vice Smithwhite, promoted.

Lieut. H. Bevan, of the 14th regt. of N. I., to be adj. of the 2d bat. of pioneers, vice Mercier, dec.

Sept. 8. Lieut. Fred. Crowe, of the 22d regt. of N. I., to be acting adj. of pioneers from the 12th ult. until the arrival of Lieut. Bevan.

Medical Establishment.

Aug. 1. Surg. Wm. M'Dowall to be cantonment surg. at Secunderabad, and to take charge of the medical depôt at that station.

The undermentioned assist.surgs. are attached to the following corps and station:—

Assist.surg. W. Cochrane, H. M. 53d regt.

Assist.surg. F. H. G. Davenport, H. M. Royal Scots.

Assist.surg. Geo. Hyne, garrison hospital, Fort St. George.

Sub assist.surg. M'Intyre is transferred to the invalid establishment on full pay, and is attached to the powder-mills.

8. Mr. Jos. G. Rumbold is admitted to the establishment as an assist.surg. in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors; arrived at Madras 29th July 1820.

Sen.assist.surg. C. Currie is promoted to be surg. vice Rich; date of rank, 24th July 1820.

The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Assist.surg. D. Boyd to the zillah of Nellore, and to the garrison of Nellore and Ongole.

15. Surg. Thos. Sutton (late promotion) is posted to the 2d regt. light cav., vice M'Dowall.

Assist.surgs. J. G. Rumbold and J. Dalmahoy are attached to do duty with H. M. 30th regt., and directed to place themselves under the orders of Maj. Conry, of the 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., and proceed with that officer on route to join their corps.

Assist.surg. James Aitken has returned to his duty, by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived 3d July.

Mr. James Dalmahoy is admitted as an assist.surg. on the establishment; arrived 31st July.

Sept. 5. Mr. Assist.surg. G. Hewetson is appointed garrison assist.surg. at Vellore.

8. Mr. John Wm. Sherman is admitted on the establishment as an assist.surg. in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors from the 3d inst.

FURLONGHS.

Aug. 1. Lieut. Robt. Butler, 11th regt. N. I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut.col. J. Prendergast, miland.gen., to sea for the benefit of his health.

4. Capt. W. T. Sneyd, 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I., to sea for six months for the recovery of his health.

Mr. Surg. John Norris, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

The leave to visit the Presidency, granted to Capt. A. Grant, dep.assist.com.gen., is extended for six weeks.

11. The leave to return to Europe on sick certificate, granted under date the 14th ult. to Lieut. H. B. Doveton, 4th regt. light cav., is cancelled at his request.

18. Lieut. Fisher Bradfield, 14th regt. N. I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Mr. Sup.surg. Sterling, to Europe.

26. Col. Sir J. Sinclair, 1st bat. artil., to the 15th Nov. to the Presidency.

Major H. Durand, 1st bat. 5th regt., to the 31st Oct., to the sea coast on sick certificate.

Capt. C. W. Black, horse brig., to the 31st Oct. to Mysore.

Capt. M. Tweedie, 2d bat. 2d regt., to the 15th Oct. to the Presidency.

Capt. C. B. Robinson, 2d bat. 3d regt., to the 31st Oct. to Cuddalore on sick certificate.

Capt. A. Macqueen, 2d bat. 18th regt., to the 1st Oct. to the Presidency.

Capt. J. Mallandaine, 1st bat. 18th regt., to the 20th Oct. to ditto.

Lieut. G. Cheape, 1st regt. light cav., to the 31st Oct. to Cuddalore on sick certificate.

Lieut. T. M. Lane, 1st regt. light cav.,

to the 31st Oct., to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Lieut. W. B. McDonald, 1st bat. 1st regt., to the 20th Nov., to the Presidency.

Lieut. J. C. H. Campbell, 1st bat. 2d regt., unlimited, to the Presidency, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. P. James, 2d bat. 2d regt. to the 17th Oct. to ditto.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Tod, 2d bat. 17th regt., to the 31st Dec. to ditto.

Lieut. and Adj. H. Wiggins, 2d bat. 18th regt., to the 25th Nov. to ditto.

Lieut. J. Allan, 1st bat. 19th regt., to the 30th Sept., to the sea coast on sick certificate.

Lieut. E. Rogers, 1st bat. 20th regt. to the 30th Sept., to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Lieut. and Qr.mas. G. Gill, 1st bat. 24th regt., to the 31st Oct., to the sea coast, on ditto.

Cornet H. Taylor, doing duty with 3d light cav., to the 26th Aug., to the Presidency, on ditto.

Ens. G. K. Boyce, doing duty with 2d bat. 24th regt., to the 11th Sept., to ditto, on ditto.

Adj. S. Lewis, 3d N. Vet. bat. to the 31st Dec., to ditto.

Sept. 1. Lieut. J. Cameron, 12th regt. N. I., to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for ten months.

The leave to proceed to sea granted in Oct. 1819, to Sub-assist.com.gen. Lieut. E. S. Ellaway, is extended for three months from 6th of June last.

8. Capt. A. Scott, 6th regt. light cav. to Europe via Bombay, for two years.

Lieut. (Brev.capt.) A. Johnston, 6th regt. light cav., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Sub-assist.com.gen. Lieut. J. Morrison, to sea for the recovery of his health, for four months.

Capt. Fyfe, dep.assist.com.gen. to Bangalore, for the recovery of his health, for two months.

EAST-INDIA LETTER MAILS.

Our readers will not have forgotten the strenuous and unceasing exertions we made some months back, aided by the unanswerable arguments and facts brought forward by our friend Veritas, to expose the vexatious and impositions practised in the Lombard-street Post Office, under the late obnoxious Act of Parliament for regulating Indian postage. We took care that our expositions should reach those sources from whence redress was likely to be obtained; and as from the first passing of that most impolitic and vexatious Act, which has just expired, we never ceased raising our humble voice against it, and never lost an opportunity of exposing the impositions, delays, and uncertainties oc-

casioned by it, we take some credit to ourselves as being greatly instrumental, by our unwearied endeavours, in procuring the repeal of the Act, and may now with peculiar felicity venture to congratulate the Indian public, on being relieved from the packet system, which, had it continued, would have almost annihilated in course of time the correspondence between India and the mother country.

By the last arrivals we have received some further particulars of the impositions practised on Indian correspondence, which perhaps we may do well to give all possible publicity to, that there may be no pretext, and no advocates for returning to the old system. The facts related by our correspondent "R. M. R." require no comment, and we shall therefore proceed to another exposition.

It would appear from a letter addressed to the editor of the Asiatic Journal, on the 30th Nov. 1819, by a clerk at the India House, that the postage ILLEGALLY levied in England on the letters forwarded from Madras in 1818, by the hon. Company's ships *Rose* and *Marquis of Wellington*, exceeded the sum of £220 sterling! We have much pleasure in giving publicity to this letter, a copy of which has been transmitted to us by the *Thalia* from a correspondent in England.

[Here follows, *verbatim*, the letter referred to; for which see vol. ix. p. 217.]

Whilst on the subject of postage, it may be beneficial to the public interests to say a word or two, on the new Act of Parliament for regulating the transmission of letters to and from India.

It would appear, that the new post-office act is but imperfectly understood, for we have known captains of free traders assert, that it was quite optional to take or decline taking bags. We beg to inform such that it is enacted, that commanders of all ships and vessels bound to the East Indies are required to take bags, without receiving, or being entitled to receive any remuneration for such conveyance; but for the encouragement of the masters or commanders of such ships or vessels, on their return voyage, they are allowed twopence a letter or packet on delivery; and on neglecting to deliver the bags, on his arrival, at the port or place of his destination, it is further enacted, that the commander shall forfeit and pay a penalty of two hundred pounds; and for refusing to receive any such bag or bags for conveyance, a similar penalty of £200.

A large packet of letters directed for Madras, and which were forwarded on a vessel that arrived here from England on the 16th of February, was received last week at this post-office from Calcutta, to which place they had been improperly carried, instead of being landed here. Some of the contents of this packet, we

believe, were very important, and the commander of the ship who carried this portion of the Madras bags to Calcutta will probably have to pay for his neglect the penalty of £200 sterling; and which we trust will be enforced, that other commanders may be more careful and vigilant in the delivery of the bags at this and other ports.

The great importance of the subject will, we trust, induce the proper authorities to exercise the utmost vigilance in cases of this description. The punctual transmission and delivery of letters is of the greatest consequence to all classes of the community; but to merchants and others, who have pecuniary transactions, the evils arising from neglect or delay in this matter are incalculable. We are sure we need make no apology for the length or nature of these remarks, which are offered solely with a view to the public benefit.—*Madras Courier*, May 9.

Six:—A report having been circulated by some evil disposed person or persons, that during the time Mr. E. R. Sullivan held the situation of postmaster general of Madras, and of H.M.'s dep. postmaster-general, under the operation of the late ship-letter act; that letters for England, were frequently detained for months in the post-office, in order to be forwarded by packets, when the writers expected or requested that they would be forwarded by a private ship or first opportunity.

It would be superlative presumption and folly in me to attempt any vindication of Mr. Sullivan's public or private character, as the breath of calumny has never dared to tarnish his rectitude; but a sense of justice as well as gratitude to that gentleman, compels me to declare thus publicly that any such report is *false*, and that no letter which was marked for or requested by the writer to be forwarded by a private ship, or first opportunity, was ever kept for a packet.

A regard for common justice, which at all times distinguishes your paper, will, I hope, induce you to give this notification a place in your next. I am, Sir, your most obt. servant, A POST OFFICE WRITER.
Madras Gen. Post Office, 13th June 1820.
[Letter addressed to the Ed. Mad. Gov. Gaz. June 15.]

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Friday, May 5, 1820, in pursuance of a circular notice, a meeting was held at the college for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of an Auxiliary Bible Society at this presidency, and on the motion of Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, G.B., the Hon. Sir J. Newbolt took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting with a few remarks on the object of the projected institution, and

concluded by requesting the Rev. C. Church to read to the meeting the several resolutions which it was proposed should form the principles of the society.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted.

1st. That this meeting do highly approve the object of the British and Foreign Bible Society established in London, and take a lively interest in its proceedings, and will co-operate with it by all means in their power.

2d. That this meeting do now form themselves into a society, to be entitled "the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society," the object of which shall be the same with that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its Auxiliaries at Calcutta, Bombay, and Colombo, viz. "to encourage the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment," and especially to supply the wants of the native Christians of India, whose number, at a low estimate, is computed to exceed half a million.

3d. That the business of the society be conducted by a president, vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretaries, and a committee, to be elected annually; and that the committee be likewise empowered to fill up from amongst the members of the society any vacancy that may occur in its own number in the period between the annual meetings.

4th. That, in order to give effect to its design, benefactions and subscriptions be solicited, and books be opened for the reception of names, and that its funds be deposited at the government bank.

5th. That each person contributing his aid to the society by an annual donation shall be considered a member of the society, and be eligible to the committee.

6th. That christian ministers of all persuasions, who shall aid this institution, be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the committee.

7th. That there be an annual general meeting of benefactors and subscribers in the first week of Sept., to settle the accounts of the preceding year, and to choose a committee for conducting the business of the ensuing year.

8th. That a report, containing a review of the society's operations, with an account of receipts and disbursements, be published annually for the satisfaction of subscribers at large.

On the motion of Sir S. Toller, the Hon. Sir J. Newbolt was elected president. The president then proposed that G. Stratton, Esq., Sir S. Toller, Kt. and Col. Molle, be vice-presidents, and they were elected accordingly.

It was then resolved, that the committee for conducting the business of the society during the present year, in addition to the president, vice-presidents,

treasurer and secretaries, do consist of the following gentlemen:—W. T. Blair, Esq., Maj. Cadell, G. Garrow, Esq., J. Goldie, Esq., Maj. De Havilland, R. J. Hunter, Esq., Lt.col. Lushington, C.B., Lt.col. M'Gregor Murray, C.B., R. Maitland, Esq., J. De Monte, Esq., H. Mortlock, Esq., W. Scot, Esq., Seth Sam, Esq., J. M. Strachan, Esq., T. Sullivan, Esq., E. Uthloff, Esq., R. Yeldham, Esq.; that the Rev. C. Church, Rev. T. Nicholson, and T. F. Thomas, Esq., be secretaries, and J. S. Hall, Esq., treasurer.

On the motion of the president, it was unanimously resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be submitted to the right hon. the Governor, and the right rev. the lord bishop of Calcutta, and that their patronage and support of the institution be at the same time respectfully solicited.

On the motion of Lieut.col. M'Gregor Murray, C.B., seconded by R. Yeldham, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the hon. Sir J. Newbolt, for his zealous exertions in forwarding the object and business of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—Sir J. Newbolt, G. Stratton, Esq., Sir S. Toller, Col. Molle, W. Banister, Esq., Rev. G. T. Borenkruch, T. Binny, Esq., W. T. Blair, Esq., C. P. Brown, Esq., Mr. Brown, A. F. Bruce, Esq., Maj. Cadell, Rev. T. Church, Capt. Clarke, S. Clarke, Esq., T. Dent, Esq., H. Fetherson, Esq., Lt.col. MacGregor, C.B., Lt.col. M'Gregor Murray, C.B., C. Rogers, Esq., M.D., G. Garrow, Esq., J. Goldie, Esq., J. S. Hall, Esq., Rev. T. Hands, H. Harris, Esq., M.D., W. Harris, Esq., Rev. H. Hooper, Rev. T. B. Hambro, Maj. De Havilland, R. J. Hunter, Esq., T. Lenares, Esq., Rev. T. Lewis, Rev. W. C. Loveless, Lt.col. Lushington, C.B., Rev. T. Lynch, K. Macaulay, Esq., R. Maitland, Esq., Rev. W. Malkin, Mr. Meppen, Capt. Miller, H. Mortlock, Esq., Lieut. Mountford, S. Nicholls, Esq., Rev. T. Nicholson, R. Orme, Esq., T. Paske, Esq., Rev. C. Rhenius, Seth Sam, Esq., Rev. B. Schmid, Lt.col. Hon. L. Stanhope, T. M. Strachan, Esq., W. Scot, Esq., T. F. Thomas, Esq., Rev. C. Traveller, J. C. Turnbull, Esq., E. Uthloff, Esq., T. M. Uriarte, Esq., R. Yeldham, Esq.

Donations and subscriptions at the meeting amounted to 4,500 rupees.

We have been informed that, subsequently to the meeting, his Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart., C.C.B., has communicated to the president his desire to promote the object of the society in any way in his power, and that, with his Exc.'s concurrence, he has accordingly been nominated a vice-president of the institution.—*Ind. Hurk. June 1.*

SIR J. NEWBOLT—SIR E. STANLEY.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the hon. Sir Edmund Stanley, kt., to be chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Madras, in the room of Sir John Newbolt, resigned, the oath of chief justice, and the other oaths appointed by law, were taken in court on Monday last, by Sir Edmund Stanley; and he took his seat as chief justice under the usual salute from the fort battery.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 7.*

On Friday last, the hon. the late chief justice resigned his seat in His Majesty's supreme court of judicature. On this occasion the advocate general, Sir Samuel Toller, rose, and in behalf of the profession addressed his lordship to the following effect:—

“My Lord Chief Justice:—At the close of your lordship's judicial functions in this place, permit me, in the name of the bar, and of the other members of the profession of the law, to express to your lordship the high sense of the assiduity, talents, and learning, with which you have exercised them.

“We have felt the greatest satisfaction in observing, that while on the one hand your lordship has been solicitous to administer substantial justice, in conformity to the spirit as well as the letter of the charter, without a strict and superstitious regard to the technical formalities which prevail in the courts of England, your lordship, on the other hand, has adhered rigidly to those rules of evidence which the wisdom of our ancestors has framed, and which are admirably adapted to the investigation and discovery of truth, in every climate and among every people. Where every thing in your lordship's administration has been so excellent, it is difficult to select any part of it for peculiar encomium. But allow me to say, that we have been much struck with your lordship's exercise of the criminal judicature of the court, in which justice and mercy have been uniformly blended. Nor can we forget, that while your lordship presided here, gross frauds and malversations having been detected in one of the offices of the court, your lordship, in conjunction with the learned person with whom you are associated, has provided such remedies as will effectually prevent the recurrence of such scandalous and nefarious proceedings. Such having been your conduct in your high office, you could not fail to awaken in us every sentiment of respect and veneration.

“But I can, with great truth declare, that these are not the only feelings which you have excited. With such mildness have you exercised your authority, that you have inspired us, if I may be permitted to say so, with esteem and affection.

You have tempered the dignity of the judge with the kindness of the friend, and the urbanity of the gentleman. He assured that you will long live in the grateful recollection of us all; that we most sincerely wish you all health and happiness, and hope that your valuable judicial qualities, which have been thus exercised for the benefit of India, will hereafter be employed for the advantage of your native country.”—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 7.*

To the Hon. Sir John Henry Newbolt, Kt., chief justice to the hon. supreme court of judicature at Madras.

My Lord:—We the undersigned native inhabitants, such as merchants, traders, manufacturers, cultivators, &c., residing at this presidency of Fort St. George and its environs, most humbly and respectfully beg leave to express the regret we feel at the departure of your Lordship from the bench of this honourable court. The blessings we have derived, the protection, security and tranquillity we have so long enjoyed, during your lordship's administration of justice, is most deeply felt by us. The impartial, pure, and wise administration of the laws, so leniently and justly framed and followed by you for our security and welfare; your patience in hearing the many causes brought before you; your inflexibly just and upright decisions tempered with humanity and equity according to the laws of the country; the unwearied care your lordship has taken for the safety of our property and persons, and particularly in your daily hearing the pauper petitions with patience and attention, by which the oppressed poor people have been greatly relieved; the just and merited punishment inflicted on those unfortunate wretches who were most troublesome and dangerous to the settlement; impressed with the firm belief that you have been an instrument, under God, ordained for the protection of us on this part of the coast; and we should now consider ourselves deficient in our duty, if we did not now express the high respect we feel for your upright yet dignified attention and politeness, in your private as well as judicial capacity, and these high merits, possessed in so eminent a degree by your lordship, will be long gratefully remembered by us; your lordship's munificent charity and benevolence, during your whole administration of justice on this bench, has not escaped us; and we earnestly pray that the Almighty God may protect you and your amiable family during the voyage to Europe, and that you may hereafter enjoy every blessing and happiness in this world, and in the world to come, is the sincere and earnest prayer of your lordship's

most obedient, grateful, and humble servants,—(Signed by all the respectable Natives.)

Madras, 1st Sept. 1820.

His Lordship's Reply.

Gentlemen:—I am extremely happy to find, by the address which I have just received from you, that my conduct as a judge in the supreme court of this presidency has been such as to meet with your approbation. It has been my object to administer justice to all with fairness and impartiality, and although I may in some instances have fallen into error from my previous want of knowledge of your laws, usages, and habits (with which I was quite unacquainted when I first arrived in this presidency from Europe), I can conscientiously declare, that I have done my best during my residence in Madras, to inform myself on subjects so important to the due administration of justice amongst the natives of this place; and that I have rigidly adhered to that part of the charter which directs us to adhere to them as far as the purposes of justice will admit.

In return for your kind wishes for the safety of myself and family, during my voyage to Europe, and for my happiness when arrived there, I beg to offer you mine in equal prosperity to you all in this your native country. I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient and faithful servant, J. H. NEWBOLT.

Court House, Sept. 2, 1820.

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Sept. 14.]

The Hon. Sir John Newbolt, with Lady Newbolt and family, embarked for England on the *Fame* on Saturday afternoon. They were attended to the place of embarkation by a large party of friends. The customary honours were paid to the late chief justice at the time of his embarkation. Previously to the departure of Sir John Newbolt, an address was presented to him by the native inhabitants. The *Fame* got under weigh early on Sunday with a favourable wind.*—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Sept. 7.

J. DE FRIES AND CO.

We are requested to state, that the object for which the special meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. J. De Fries and Co. was convened at the Trust Office yesterday, proved an explanation most satisfactory to those who attended the meeting, on their own behalf and that of their constituents; and that it was agreed at the meeting, an extension of the period for signing the trust deed to creditors at Batavia, and in those parts be the same as to those in England, namely, two years from the execution of the trust deed, and to those in India to the 1st Jan. 1821.

The trustees, we also understand, will shortly circulate to the parties concerned the result of the proceedings of the last meeting.—*Ibid.* Sept. 7.

ADDRESS TO CAPTAINS HORNBLOW AND EDWARDS.

We have great pleasure in complying with the request of our correspondent by inserting the following address:—

From the passengers for Madras, on board the extra ship *Molra*, to Captain Hornblow, commanding.

Dear Sir:—Having concluded our voyage, we feel it a duty we owe you, to express our entire satisfaction, and approbation of your general kind and considerate treatment in every respect during the whole passage out. We notice more particularly with pleasure your unremitted attention and kindness to the ladies, and for the great interest you invariably took in promoting cheerful exercise, amusement, and friendly intercourse, in the society on board; by so frequently enlivening your quarter-deck with music and dancing, &c. we are all much indebted to you.—Accept our sincere wishes for a pleasant and speedy passage to Calcutta, and a safe and prosperous return to England.—We are, dear Sir, your most sincere and obliged friends,

(Signed) H. Yarde, maj.; W. Bennet, brev. maj. 69th regt.; J. D. W. Rand, capt. 2d bat. 4th M.L.; E. Samuel, capt. 2d regt. Madras lt. cav.; E. Woodhouse, lieut. 5th regt. Madras inf.; J. Lowe, lieut. Madras artill.; J. Forrest, lieut. 15th Madras inf.; Messrs. Grub, Arden, Eades, Symons, J. Lawson, E. Massby, J. S. Sherman; and Mr. J. W. Sherman, assist. surg.

To Major Yarde, &c. &c.

My Dear Sirs:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your very friendly letter, conveying to me your high approbation of my general conduct during our late passage from England to Madras; allow me to return you my sincere and grateful thanks for so much liberality, and for your unremitting assistance to my feeble efforts in endeavouring to render the voyage cheerful; and to find that I have thus succeeded, affords me much happiness, and adds another favour to a number which your continual acts of kindness and forbearance have imprinted on my memory.—Permit me to tender you my earnest wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity.—I am, my dear Sirs, your obedient servant,

W. HORNBLOW.

Madras, 6th Sept. 1820.

We have very great pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, and the more particularly so from our own

* See post, under "Home Intelligence."

personal knowledge of the individual to whom it refers: it would be recollected that no less than fifty-one passengers came out in the Golconda, the principal part of whom were cadets; and to prove the admirable order and regularity which was observed on board that ship, and the eminent qualities which Captain Edwards possessed as a commander, and his capability of taking charge of so many young men, it will be only necessary to mention, that during the whole voyage, the harmony amongst the numerous passengers was not disturbed by a single dispute or misunderstanding.

The piece of plate, on which is the following flattering inscription, is valued at 150 guineas.

“Presented to Captain James Ives Edwards, by the passengers of his ship the Golconda Indiaman, in order to evince their high sense of his gentlemanly conduct, and unrelenting attention towards them, individually and collectively, during the voyage from England to Madras and Bengal: as also to record their respect for his abilities as a commander.”

To Captain James Ives Edwards, commander of the ship Golconda.

Sir:—Impressed with a sense of the importance and difficulty attending the duties of a station such as yours, and aware of the powerful influence which their due and rightful execution bears upon the comfort and happiness, as well as safety of those concerned, we, the passengers of the Golconda Indiaman, satisfied that nothing has been wanting on your part to promote the welfare of all on board, and, moreover, that much of the harmony and good will that prevailed among us was owing to that system of excellent management and salutary regulations you so early adopted and steadily maintained, considering ourselves bound in gratitude not to quit the relations we have stood in to each other without having some memorial or other of our respect and esteem, have much pleasure in presenting you with a piece of plate, as a mark, however inadequate, of these our unanimous feelings,

(Signed) JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN FORREST TODD,

for the passengers of the Golconda.
Calcutta, August 8, 1820.

To Drs. James Johnston and James Forrest Todd.

Dear Sirs:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, conveying the sentiments of the passengers on board the Golconda, from England to Madras and Bengal, with a piece of plate, as a testimony of your esteem and approbation of my conduct.

In returning you my warmest thanks for the handsome and liberal manner in which you have been pleased to testify your sen-

timents, I must request you will have the goodness to assure the gentlemen, that I attribute the harmony and goodwill that existed on board the Golconda to the gentlemanly and ready compliance to all the rules and regulations adopted, and am proud of having had it in my power of rendering the slightest comfort.—I remain, dear Sir, your much obliged obedient servant,
J. I. EDWARDS.

Calcutta, August 8, 1820.

[Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sep. 7.]

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following account of a deplorable case of hydrophobia has been communicated to us by Dr. Macwhirter. Although in this melancholy instance the dreadful effects resulted from the bite of a rabid pariah, the danger of keeping pet dogs about children is too manifest to require particular illustration. It is by way of caution that we publish this statement.

To J. Macwhirter, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Agreeable to your kind note of yesterday, and with the hope it may be of service to parents in general, I here give you the melancholy detail of the unfortunate circumstances attending my dear boy,* as far as my recollection will admit.—On the 25th of March, in the afternoon, to the best of my knowledge, I may attribute the death-stroke which he received from the bite of a dog, which I believe to be from a pariah at my garden-house in Eutally, adjoining Mr. A. J. McArthur's. When I came home in the evening, which I usually did between 5 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon, I was informed by Mrs. Jones that a dog had bit my poor boy, which of course much alarmed me at the time, and I used every endeavour, by rewards and promises, to get the dog brought to me dead or alive, which I was not able to attain. Mrs. Jones sent immediately to Dr. Young and informed him of it, who came in the evening, when he told Mrs. Jones and myself there was nothing to fear, provided the dog was not mad, which I am sorry we could not satisfy him upon, and he ordered some ointment to dress the wounds, being bit in the hip and head, and he repeated his call a day or two after and gave the same assurance. Of course, from his opinion as a medical man, we rested satisfied in our minds; nor had I or Mrs. Jones any doubt or suspicion, and particularly as I conceived there was nothing, to all appearance, the matter with the dog, which I shot five days after. My poor boy was taken unwell on Friday last; he complained of pain in the bowels, and a pain in the thighs and hips; and Dr.

* About three years and a half old.

Young being the family doctor, Mrs. Jones sent a note to him to call on that day, which he did, and ordered a purgative, conceiving it to originate from a foul stomach, which I thought was the case myself. He again called on Saturday to inquire how he was, when the child appeared very low-spirited and had lost his appetite: he ordered another purgative to be taken on Sunday, and a mixture to be taken, in quantity three dessert spoonfuls, every three hours, which was given to him and taken without any reluctance. I should have stated he had a deal of fever on Saturday and Sunday night, which we informed Dr. Young of: it came on in the evening, and went off in the morning: he was very restless on Sunday night, and complained much of thirst, which was as often satisfied at the time, when he would grasp the cup it was given him in with great eagerness and just wet his mouth, which a little surprised us, but gave us no suspicion of what was coming, we both being ignorant of the disorder. I gave him early in the morning the quantity of mixture, as ordered, which he took with a deal of reluctance, and on my repeating it three hours after, he had a greater reluctance still, and it was with difficulty I could get him to take it at all, for he seemed to have a dread which I could not account for, and I assure you it never entered my mind, or had I an idea of hydrophobia, till a little before you called with Dr. Young, when water was offered to him as he called for it, which he refused with horror. Then the horrid idea first made an impression on me; the state you saw him in you have a better idea of than I can describe; the whole of that day he had a great aversion to water, with a great dread or fear, which as night came on increased; but he was sensible, and would allow no one to touch him but his ayah; he would not allow his mother or me to come near him, and appeared in a convulsive state all the night, and frequently started and screamed violently, with dreadful horror in his countenance; when a little composed he would frequently call for water, and then refused it with dread. In the morning, at daylight, he appeared more composed, and he made great exertions to drink some water, for he had touched no liquid with his lips for more than twenty hours before; and then to see his desire to drink, struggling with the disorder, it is more than I can describe. We encouraged him to drink by persuading him to dip the end of a towel in a glass of water, which with great difficulty he did, and put it in his mouth, but with great dread. When you called with Dr. Nicolson and Dr. Young, you then saw him in his most composed state; a short time after you left, he became more

convulsed, which continued to increase upon him, with a foaming at the mouth, when about half an hour before his death he lost his speech, but appeared still sensible but very much convulsed, and the last effort he made he threw up a quantity of phlegm, and expired immediately. I have now given all the particulars, as far as I recollect, of the dreadful disorder which caused my poor child's death, and I leave it to your better judgment to make what comments on it you think proper, confident they will be dictated by the most humane motives; and believe me to remain, dear Sir, you much obliged and grateful servant,
R. E. JONES.

June 29, 1820.

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* July 27.]

MURDER.

A very horrible murder was committed on Wednesday evening last, on the body of the wife of a most respectable and opulent native of Madras. The unfortunate woman was proceeding home, accompanied by another native lady, in a hackney, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and having dropped a ring on the road close to the body guard lines, got out to look for it, when she was most barbarously and unaccountably murdered. The case is under investigation, and we therefore abstain from giving further particulars.

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Sept. 7.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 31. Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, from Bombay 11th May, and Persian Gulf 31st July.

Ship Neptune, Baker, from Rangoon 18th July.

Sept. 1. H.M.S. Leander, Richardson, from Tricomallee.

2. Ship Coldstream, Dormer, from London 15th May.

Ship Moira, Hornblow, from London 22d April, and Rio de Janeiro 19th June.

6. Ship Hope, Flint, from London 20th May.

Ship Bengal, Skinner, from Philadelphia 9th May.—*Passengers*: Mr. Wm. Foster, Mr. R. W. Babcock, Mr. Chas. Bespham.

Ship Reliance, Pike, from Coringa 25th Aug.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Church and three children, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Pritchett and three children, Mrs. Fitzgerald and child, Mrs. Hankins and child, Mrs. Dirkes, Miss Dirkes, Miss A. Dirkes, Miss Van Tassel, Capt. C. F. Davis, Masters B. Dirkes and M. Muidman.

Ship Perseverance, Mounsey, from Calcutta 12th Aug.

7. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from London 24th May.

9. Ship Calcutta, Strayan, from Liverpool 3d May.—*Passengers* for Calcutta: Mrs. Stewart and child, Mrs. Jones, Miss Hunter, Mr. Stewart, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. D. Hunter. For Madras: Mr. C. Armstrong, cadet.

13. Ship Woodman, Kellie, from London 3d June.

14. Ship Lady Carrington, Ward, from London 4th May.

17. Ship Bombay, Hill, from Calcutta 20th Aug.

Brig Singapore, Griffiths, from ditto.

19. Ship Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from London 14th Feb.

21. Ship John Bull, Corlett, from Calcutta 31st Aug.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Tomlin, Masters J. Loffer and H. Leverton.

24. Brig Sophia, Rhodes, from Colombo 17th Sept.—*Passengers*: Hen. Byrne, Esq. and B. Canliffe, Esq.

25. Brig Sweepstakes, Frisbie, from Coringa 17th Sept.

Ship Essex, Mahon, from Calcutta 31st Aug.—*Passengers*: Miss Edwards, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Blackburn.

26. Ship Lady Kennaway, Mee, from London 3d June.—*Passengers*: Messrs. John M'Row, Patrick Reed, F. B. White, R. A. M'Kay, Thos. Prought, Robt. Shetwood, Edw. Fairmer, Alex. M'Kean, and Sam. Stokes.

Brig Brothers, Batta, from Colombo 12th Sept.

Schooner La Maria, Lyon, from Calcutta 6th Sept.

Departures.

Aug. 31. Ship David Scott, Warrington, for Calcutta.

Sept. 1. Cutter Gertruyda, Kall, for Colombo.

Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, for Calcutta.

2. Ship Wellington, Maxwell, for Sumatra and Java.

3. Ship Fatme, Eastgate, for London.

10. Ship Hope, Flint, for Calcutta.

Ship Perseverance, Mounsey, for Liverpool.

Ship Calcutta, Strayan, for Calcutta.

12. Ship Coldstream, Dormer, for ditto.

16. Ship Bengal (American), Skinner, for ditto.

17. Ship Reliance, Pike, for Nasolipatan.

19. Ship Moira, Hornblow, for Calcutta.

20. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee for ditto.

Ship La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, for ditto.

23. Ship Woodman, Kellie, for ditto.

27. H.M.S. Leander, Richardson, for Trincomallee, with the admiral.

Ship Neptune, Baker, for Rangoon.

Ship Bombay, Hill, for Colombo.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 13. At Salem, the lady of J. Bird, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Tweddie, of a son.

25. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut.col. R. M'Dowall, commanding 2d batt. 7th reg. N.I., of a son.

31. At Madura, the lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq., of the Hon. Company's civil service, of a son.

Sept. 7. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut.col. Campbell, 46th reg., of a daughter.

11. At Bangalore, the lady of Maj. John Lindsey, 1st batt. 25th reg., of a son.

12. The wife of J. Macleod, Esq., surg. on this establishment, of a daughter.

14. At Vellore, the lady of Claud Currie, Esq. surgeon, of a son.

17. The lady of Capt. F. N. Balmait, of a daughter.

19. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut.col. Ahmuty, of a son.

21. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Edw. Jas. Foote, maj. of brigade, southern division, of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. A. Ashton, of a son.

24. Fanny, the wife of Mr. Wm. Stuart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At Cannanore, Capt. Fulton, of the 6th N.I., to Caroline, widow of the late Capt. Hurdie.

11. Mr. A. O'Meara, to Miss Elizabeth Lott, daughter of Mr. Jos. Lott.

13. At Trichinopoly, Archibald Ewart, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Miss Petronella Lunel, fourth daughter of the late Arnold Lunel, Esq., formerly chief secretary to the Dutch Gov. at Cochin.

16. At St. Mary's church, Maj. F. W. Wilson, of the 2d reg. N.I., to Miss Harriet, youngest daughter of J. James, Esq., of Helston, Cornwall.

23. At St. George's church, J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Mrs. Ellen Wood.

DEATHS.

July 21. Aged 16 months, Grace, the infant daughter of Mr. L. D'Sena.

Aug. 8. At Cuddapah, during the progress of his circuit, J. B. Travers, Esq., second judge of the provincial court for the centre division.

12. At Secunderabad, Capt. H. A. Moncrieff, 13th regt. N.I. This excellent young man was removed from this world after a short illness. Beloved and esteemed by his friends, and highly respected by the members of the service to which he belonged, his loss is deeply felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by such will the memory of one whose worth was rare indeed, be long and fondly cherished.

15. At Nagpore, after a few hours' ill-

ness, of the spasmodic cholera, Matilda, aged ten years; and Robert Kelly, aged four years, the children of Mr. R. Rhodes, sincerely regretted by their disconsolate relations and friends.

17. At Noogumbacum, Madras, Vadom Puttabhirama Sastry, head Sanscrit and Telooqoo master at the college of Fort St. George; a very learned and scientific pundit, of a very benevolent, affable, virtuous and kind disposition. His loss is greatly deplored by all the pundits and other natives attached to the college. He has left a large family, whose only support he was.

18. At Pondicherry, Mary G. Steele, widow of Capt. A. Steele, 1st grenadier bat. on the Bombay establishment, deeply lamented by her relations and friends.

23. At Secunderabad, on a route to Jauluah with military stores, Mr. T. Green, conductor of ordnance, aged 38 years, leaving a disconsolate unhealthy widow and three children, unprovided for, to deplore his irreparable loss.

26. At Secunderabad, Lieut. A. C. McDougal, H.M.'s 30th regt., from a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from his horse; much and deservedly lamented by all his brother officers.

28. At Bangalore, from an attack of apoplexy, Maj.gen. J. Hare, commanding the forces in Mysore.

At the same place, Lieut. J. Wilton, H.M.'s 53d regt.

30. At his garden-house at Parsewalk, Mr. W. Lane, aged 57 years, late steward to the Hon. Company, and permanently attached to the Hon. the Governor of Madras; an honest man; most sincerely and deservedly regretted by the poor of all persuasions, and whose benevolent heart was ever open to afford every assistance in his power.

Sept. 5. At Chicacole, Capt. G. Rote, commanding the 3d extra bat., an officer whose zeal, intrepidity, and judgment obtained for him that honourable command. By his premature death, his friends have been deprived of one who was truly worthy of the name, the poor of a benefactor, and his profession of an ornament: to an ardent zeal in the latter incompatible with the state of his health, his friends have to lament his loss.

10. At Vepery, Anne, wife of Mr. Adamson, agent for the asylum press, deservedly regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

18. At Pondicherry, Capt. C. Hawkey, R. N., aged 32 years.

19. Mrs. Rosinha, the wife of Mr. P. Buckland, leaving behind her five children and a disconsolate husband to bemoan her irreparable loss.

21. The infant son of Lieut.col. Ahmuty.

BOMBAY.

PAY OF MILITARY AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

G. O. Aug. 3.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations, to be observed in paying military and medical officers belonging to this establishment who may be employed in civil and political appointments, or in military situations at foreign courts, and to have effect from the 1st day of this month.

Art. 1st. That all military and medical officers employed in situations or duties strictly civil or political, shall receive from the military department the net pay only of their regimental rank; such, for instance, as the officers at present, or who may hereafter be appointed to the political duties in Kattywar, Sawauntwarree, and Porebunder, or other similar duties, with their respective assistants; those appointed to the collectorships of the eastern zillah north of the Myhee, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and such other collectorships as may be filled by such officers, with their assistants; officers attached personally to the commissioner in the Deccan. Government have been pleased specifically to include Dr. Taylor's appointments likewise in the same class.

Art. 2d. Military and medical officers employed in situations not considered to be strictly civil or political, or in military situations at foreign courts, shall make out two separate abstracts monthly, one for their net pay, and the other for their other military allowances, as batta, gratuity, house-rent, or tent allowance, as in the following instances:—

The officers employed on the revenue surveys in Bombay and Salsette and in Guzerat; those lent to the Nizam, or otherwise employed in military and medical situations at foreign courts; medical officers employed in civil medical duties only, or in charge of the lunatic asylum at the presidency, and the officers appointed to the post-office at Poona.

Art. 3d. On these abstracts being preferred to, and paid by the military paymaster, or persons authorized to make military payments, they should be entered in separate disbursements, the net pay in those of the military department, and the rest in the disbursement chargeable to the civil department.

Art. 4th. The disbursements on account of the civil department should, after being duly audited and passed by the military auditor general, be transferred from the military to the civil department, with the requisite vouchers, quarterly; and the amount charged on the books of the former to the debit of territorial books.

UNIFORM OF OFFICERS IN THE
H. C. MARINE.

Marine Department.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the minutes of council of this date.

Minute of Council, 24th May 1820.—The Hon. the Governor in Council considering it proper that the officers of the Hon. Company's marine on this establishment should be placed, in respect to uniform, on a level with those of all other military services under this government, has been pleased to direct that the commodore, the senior and junior captains, the commanders, and the first and second lieutenants shall wear epaulettes, according to their respective ranks, distinguished as follows:—

Commodore. Two gold epaulettes, with a silver lion and two stars on each.

Senior Captains. Two gold epaulettes, with a silver lion and one star on each.

Junior Captains. Two gold epaulettes, with a silver lion only on each.

Commanders. Two gold epaulettes plain.

First Lieutenants. One gold epaulette plain on the right shoulder.

Second Lieutenants. One gold epaulette plain on the left shoulder.

It is further directed, that the undress of all officers (with the exception of the commodore) be without lace; and that the undress of the commodore be distinguished by two rows of broad gold lace on the collar only; and that the full dress of all the officers do remain as it now is, with the addition of the epaulettes of their ranks respectively.

This arrangement is to have effect from the 4th of the ensuing month of June.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council, J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.
Bombay Castle, May 24th, 1820.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

Yesterday the third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for this town and island, &c. commenced before the honourable the court of the recorder of Bombay. After the usual forms of opening the court, the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the grand jury.

James H. Crawford, Esq., foreman; A. Inglis, Esq.; J. Lawrence, Esq.; W. Jordan, Esq.; J. Mack, Esq.; W. Peell, Esq.; T. G. Gardiner, Esq.; J. Henderson, Esq.; W. Howell, Esq.; G. Barnes, Esq.; T. Forbes, Esq.; W. G. Bird, Esq.; B. Noton, Esq.; C. M'Leod, Esq.; J. R. Stewart, Esq.; J. B. Simson, Esq.; T. Riddock, Esq.; H. G. Oakes, Esq.; M. Forbes, Esq.; E. Lloyd, Esq.; J. Ritchie, Esq.; R. Morgan, Esq.; M. T. D. De Vitre, Esq.

The honourable the recorder then charged the grand jury to the following effect.

Gentleman of the grand jury:—You are assembled under the usual quarterly summons of the sheriff, pursuant to the charter and act of parliament, to assist the court in its criminal jurisdiction; and I am happy to see so full and respectable a grand jury met to-day.

The present sessions are the first holden in the name of his present Majesty since his accession to the throne. As it is natural to look back on time just passed, as upon space recently travelled over, it is therefore not unappropriate to the present occasion to say of the late reign, that whatever India possesses of civil constitution, or form of government, or of judicial establishment under the crown, she owes entirely to the sovereign who is just deceased. To his name and memory we may, therefore, bow with reverence and loyal affection, as to that of an honoured and venerable founder. He has been a legislator to India, whose laws and institutions I hope will prove to have been written on a monument more durable than brass: I mean in the memories and affections of his people.

In this new system (which has in my opinion done much good), if there had never been any error, any imperfection whatever, it would have been surprising, or rather it would not have been according to the course of human affairs. They have been, I believe, for the most part, if not altogether, remedied: and those who have acted in the new scene, will be judged of with temper and candour by the discerning part of mankind.

I am happy to see that the jurisdiction is becoming more fully understood, particularly over natives withdrawing themselves from Bombay into the provinces, after having been engaged in business, contracted debts, entered into engagements, perhaps served with process, and in some cases even having had the judgment of the court pronounced against them whilst they were here. In these cases, the civil jurisdiction given by the several charters and statutes follows them in their attempt to evade the law here.

The recorder having then observed that the calendar of the present sessions was rather beyond the average, both as to the number and complexion of the cases, to be expected from the extent of the population with which we were surrounded, and that he was sorry to see the names of six Europeans in it, proceeded to observe upon the different cases:—

1st. There was one case of murder by a man of his wife: an offence, he feared, too common amongst the natives and not so often brought to light as could be wished. There was, however, nothing in the circumstances of the present case, or in

the law applicable to it, rendering any particular directions now necessary.

2d. There was a case of a misdemeanor for an attack upon the chastity of one of the weaker sex, the nature of which he need not further particularize. It was preferred against an European in a respectable station, aggravated, if well founded, by the circumstance of both the prosecutrix and party accused being married. He was unwilling to enter into remarks in this stage. Should any difficulties occur in the examination of the evidence, if the grand jury would intimate them, it would be his duty to guide them the best he could in their solution. In the mean time, he reminded them that Lord Hale had observed of this sort of offence, "the accusation was easily to be made and hard to be proved, and still harder to be defended by the party accused, though ever so innocent; therefore though the party injured is in law a competent witness, yet the credibility of her testimony must be left to the jury, upon the circumstances." He then proceeds to lay down a few rules, as guides to the discovery connected with the character of the prosecutrix, her deportment at the time, the place where it was committed, and lastly the conduct of the party accused. By those rules the case in the present calendar might, therefore, be properly weighed and judged of.

3d. Another misdemeanor would be brought before them, which they would to their great annoyance have to investigate; one which from its disgusting nature he could but allude to. It respected an act, sworn to have been attempted between two privates of the 47th regt., for which each was alike criminally answerable. It would be for the grand jury to consider whether they believed the witnesses swearing to such an offence. "If," said the recorder, "you see no reason to doubt the story, it will be your duty to find the bill, however willing you may be, could you justify it, to withdraw from further inquiry a subject upon which the extreme demands of justice alone can reconcile the mind in dwelling for a moment."

4th. There was one case of highway robbery by an European, a gunner in the Bombay artillery. It was rather unusual here, but in the present case there seemed as daring an highway robbery as ever was committed upon Hounslow-heath or Finchley-common. The prosecutor, a native, is stopped while pursuing his journey upon a tattoo, is seized by the throat, pulled off, and his money and tattoo taken from him. The prisoner was afterwards found on or near the spot, drunk, and secured.

5th. There were several other cases of felony upon property; one a forgery, about which there would be no difficulty

in finding the bill. In most of the other cases, they would find either that the stolen property, or part of it, had been found upon the prisoner near to the time of the theft, and confessed to have been stolen by him, or the possession of it not sufficiently accounted for, or traced to his hands, or some strong circumstances to raise a violent suspicion of guilt in the prisoner. Upon evidence of this sort, he said, they had been in the constant habit of finding bills, and petty juries of convicting under the directions of the court. There were five or six of these cases, but he had not observed, in reading the depositions taken before the magistrates, any thing likely to raise a difficulty upon the law or the rules of evidence, which required his noticing before they retired.

These were the whole of the matters to which it seemed necessary to call their attention, which having done, the calendar might very safely be trusted to their discrimination and impartiality.

The grand jury then retired with the bills, and in the course of an hour returned a true bill against Ragoo Raut for murder.

True bill against E. H. Moore, for forgery.

True bill against P. Welsh and J. Mills, for a conspiracy.

No bill against P. Welsh and J. Mills, for a capital felony.

The court then adjourned till this morning at half past 10.—*Bom. Cour. July 15.*

The court having met on Saturday last, the grand jury appeared in court with

A true bill against Patrick Hughes, for larceny.

No bill against Michael O'Donnell, for a highway robbery.

No bill against George Trotter, for an assault with an intent to ravish.

On Monday the grand jury found true bills against Pestonjee Merwanjee, for stealing in a dwelling-house in the day time;

Dawood Dossa, Aja Poonja and Bhawoo Babajee, for a burglary; and

Lakha Manick, Panchia Ooada, and Lalljee Petambar, for receiving the goods so burglariously stolen.

Prema Dewa, and Lalidass Byragee, for receiving stolen goods.

Mahadew Nana, for breaking into and stealing from a dwelling-house in the day time, no person being in the house; and Cutboodeen Coonchallia, for forgery.

The grand jury having presented that certain gentlemen in the civil service were never summoned to serve as grand jurors, the recorder said he would inquire particularly into the matter, and take care that no one liable to serve should be exempted except under the stipulations of

the rule of the court made for that purpose. He then thanked the grand jury for their attendance, and discharged them.

The first person tried was Ragoo Raut, for the murder of his wife. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was an habitual drunkard, and that he frequently beat his wife. The blow which caused the death was given by a mugdoor, or large stick, with which the prisoner had struck the deceased on the head. He did not deny the killing, but stated that his wife was unfaithful, and that on the day when the fatal occurrence took place, she had abused him and pulled his whiskers. He was found guilty.

Edward Hamilton Moore, indicted for forgery, was acquitted and discharged by proclamation.

Patrick Hughes was then tried for a larceny. He had been one of three placed as guard over the treasure tumbrel and the prisoners in the guard-room at Matunga. On the morning when he was relieved, the box which had contained the money was found broke open in a batty field, and the tumbrel when examined was found with the locks in a state that shewed they had been opened by a key or picklock; the prisoner had also remained more than two hours on sentry beyond his regular turn, not having called the corporal to turn out the relief. He had been overheard also to make use of expressions to one of the prisoners, indicating an intention of opening the tumbrel by a key which hung up in the guard room. The evidence against the prisoner was entirely circumstantial. In his defence, he proved that the soldier whom he ought to have called when his own two hours' sentry were expired had stood sentry for him the day before for two hours; he admitted the words spoken by him, but alleged they had been spoken in jest. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Patrick Welsh and John Mills were also acquitted and discharged.

Pestonjee Merwanjee was found guilty of the felony charged against him.

Mahadew Nana was found guilty of grand larceny only, there being considerable doubt whether the breaking proved was such a breaking within the act as excluded clergy.

The indictment against Dawood Dossa, Aja Poonja and others, being defective, the court quashed it, and remanded the prisoners.

Preufjee Dewa and Lalldass Byragee were acquitted of the misdemeanor charged against them, and discharged.

The trial of the traverse of Dossa Chund, for forgery, occupied the court Wednesday and Thursday. After a most patient investigation, the prisoner was found guilty on the fourth count of the indictment.

The court stands adjourned till this morning, when it meets at half past 10, to pass sentence on the convicts, and deliver the jail, &c.—*Bom. Cour. July 27.*

On Saturday last the court met, pursuant to adjournment, when the following sentences were passed:—

On Ragoo Raut, for the murder of his wife—Death.

On Pestonjee Merwanjee, and Mahadew Nana, seven years' transportation to New South Wales; and on Dossa Chund, a fine of 500 rupees and two years' imprisonment in Bombay jail.

The jail was then delivered, and the sessions dissolved.—*Bom. Cour. July 29.*

We omitted to state last week, that Ragoo Raut, who had been convicted at the last sessions of the murder of his wife, underwent the sentence of the law on the preceding Saturday. The conduct of this unhappy man in prison, and at the place of execution, evinced no compunctious visitings of conscience for the enormous offence which he had committed. He submitted to his fate with great external signs of apathy and indifference.—*Bom. Cour. Aug. 19.*

POONA RACES.

To commence on Monday, Dec. 11, 1820.

First day.—A cup value 100 guineas, given by Mr. Chaplin, for all horses that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstake. Weight for age, heats two miles; entrance two gold mohurs.

A colt's purse of rupees — for all colts; weight for age, one mile and a half heats; entrance two gold mohurs.

Second day, Thursday, Dec. 14.—A sweepstakes of rupees 400 for maiden Arab horses, the property of subscribers, that have never started for plate, purse, match or sweepstakes; heats two miles, weight 9st. 7lbs.; half forfeit. This sweepstakes to be closed on the 1st of November, on or before which day the names of subscribers to be sent to the secretary.

A give and take of rupees — from the fund, for all horses carrying weight for inches, heats two miles; entrance two gold mohurs.

Third day, Monday, Dec. 18.—A sweepstakes of five gold mohurs each with rupees — from the fund, for all horses carrying 10st.; heats two miles P. P.; entrance two gold mohurs.

The ladies' purse of rupees — for all horses carrying weight for age and inches. The winner of either of the cups to carrying 7lbs. extra. Heats two miles; entrance two gold mohurs.

Fourth day, Wednesday, Dec. 20.—A sweepstakes of ten gold mohurs each

with rupees — from the fund, for all colts carrying weight for age, heats two miles. The winner of any former race to carry 7lbs. extra, h. f. This sweepstakes to be closed on the 1st of December.

A galloway plate of rupees — from the fund, for all galloways not exceeding thirteen hands two inches, heats one and a half miles; all above thirteen hands one inch to carry 8st. 7lb., and all under that height 8st.; entrance one gold mohur.

Fifth day, Friday, Dec. 22.—The hunters' plate of rupees — from the fund, with a sweepstakes of two gold mohurs to be added, for all horses carrying 7st.; heats three miles, gentlemen riders. Entrance one gold mohur. The winning horse to be sold for 1,200 rupees, if demanded, within half an hour after the race. The owners of running horses to have the choice as they come in, and after them all other persons.

The Poona purse of rupees — from the fund, for all horses carrying 8st. 7lbs., heats three miles. The winner of any former race during the meeting to carry 7lbs. extra.

Sixth day, Monday, Dec. 25.—The beaten plate for all horses that have not been drawn or distanced during the meeting; heats one and a half miles, to be weighted by the stewards.

The pony plate for all ponies under twelve hands two inches catch weight. One mile and a half heat.

N.B.—Horses that have never won above 100 rupees in plate, purse, match or sweepstakes, are considered "maidens" on the Poona course.

Colts must have at least one colt's tooth in their heads on the day of entrance, viz. the 15th of November, and such as are not produced at Poona on that day, must when entered have a certificate signed by three gentlemen to the above effect. Colts entered under such certificate to carry 3lbs. extra, if they have lost all their teeth in the interim. The decision of the stewards on all doubtful points will be considered final.

By desire of the stewards.

T. D. MORRIS, Secretary.

[*Bom. Cour. Aug. 19.*]

We have much satisfaction in announcing that Sir Richard King, our late naval commander-in-chief, has presented a gold cup of the value of 100 guineas, to be run for at the races of the approaching season, as a mark of the sense he entertains of the civilities he received from this settlement, during the different periods of his visit to this presidency. We are persuaded that no testimony of this kind was at all requisite, to keep alive those feelings of respect and esteem

which the cordiality of disposition, the unaffected urbanity of manner, and the hospitality which his Excellency so uniformly manifested, were so well calculated to impress upon our affections; at the same time that, anxious as we are for the credit and reputation of our society, it is with no ordinary degree of gratification that we record this tribute of his good opinion, equally honorable to the character of the gallant and distinguished donor, and creditable to those whose conduct has drawn forth this unexpected testimony of his predilections.—*Ibid. Aug. 26.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The season being now considered open, boats of all descriptions are preparing, and many have already proceeded to Kutch and Surat.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept. 6.*

Arrivals.

Aug. 30. Portuguese schooner *Flora* de Mosambique, Baptista, from Mosambique 21st July.

31. Arab ship *Mulekt Bhur*, Naquedah Moses Arratoon, from Mocha 21st Aug.—*Passengers*: Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Jos. Jehanney, Rev. Mr. C. C. Arratoon, Mr. V. L. Ris, Mr. R. Cashaco, Mrs. Eranoohee Joaquim Humerage, Mr. Carapit, C. Neauz, Mr. Martinuse Stephen, Mr. Arratoon Cachatoor.

Ship Cornwall, Richardson, from Mocha 17th Aug.—*Passenger*, John Lourenco Morley, Esq.

Sept. 6. Ship *Katherine Stewart* Forbes (free trader), Lamb, from London 29th April.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Inglis; W. Fenwick, Esq. and lady; Messrs. W. F. M. Cockerell, Alex. Duncan, Hy. Michie, Thos. Wight, and Archibald Young, M. D. assist. surg.; Messrs. Stephen H. Clements, Thos. Milner Crompton, Geo. Inglis Jameson, Edw. W. Kennet, John Edw. Lang, Geo. Jos. Maut, and Hy. Stephenson, cadets; Messrs. A. Farquharson and Grahame Mackenzie, free merchants; Mr. R. W. Bird, merchant, for Java.

Departures.

Aug. 31. Ship *Eliza*, Frith, to Mauritius.

Sept. 11. Arab ship *Mulliket Bhur*, Naquedah Moses Arratoon, to Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Mr. Jos. Jevony, Mr. C. C. Arratoon, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Chatoor, Mr. C. Neauz, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Cashaco.

Armed boat *Chacer*, Syrang Dos Mahomed, to Surat.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. At Secroor, the lady of Maj. Gen. Smith, C. P., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. The lady of J. A. Pereira, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 24. At St. Thomas's church, Capt. P. Fearon, of the 3d regt. N. I., to Miss Julia Pringle.

DEATHS.

July 23. On board the hon. Company's cruiser *Antelope*, at Deristan in the Persian Gulf, of inflammatory fever, Mr. Albert Waterworth, midshipman of the H. C. marine, aged 18 years. He was first taken ill on the 14th inst. at Rass-el-Khima, where he had been for some weeks actively employed with a party of seamen on shore. With considerable talent and a good education, this lamented young officer possessed many eminent virtues; he was distinguished by an active and enterprising character, sound principles, and an amiable disposition, with mild and engaging manners, that secured to him the respect and regard of all who knew him. This tribute of regard to the memory of departed worth, cut off in the flower of youth, is offered by his commander, who sincerely feels and will long deplore the great loss which his own ship and the service at large has sustained by this melancholy event. His mortal remains were attended to the grave by the officers and seamen of the squadron with every mark of respect.

Aug. 25. At Surat, Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, aged four months and fourteen days.

29. Mr. Thos. Cooper, master of the boy's central school. Only twelve days have elapsed since the death of his wife, Mr. Cooper came to Bombay in 1818 from the National Society, on the invitation of the Bombay Education Society; by his exertions he placed the boy's school in the most efficient state, and at all times gave the greatest satisfaction to the directors, who will severely feel his loss. Mr. Cooper had also made to himself many private friends, who will long regret his superior acquirements and amiable virtues.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

Letters from Rangoon report favourably of the measures of the present king of Ava, by which it would appear that he is a mild humane character, and inclined to view Europeans with partiality, more especially the British. It is hinted that the present would be a favourable time for improving the friendly relations between our Government and his Birman majesty, as an embassy would doubtless be well received.

We observe it mentioned as a rare circumstance, that a white elephant has been lately caught a little above Rangoon, and it was thought the king would come down from the capital to meet him.—*Calcutta Paper*, Aug. 18.

The prices of timber in the Rangoon market continue stationary; and the rice crop in Pegu was extremely luxuriant, but the exportation of rice was strictly prevented. Little sale was had for Europe or coast goods, the market remaining still overstocked with both. Two fine new vessels, one a ship and the other a brig, belonging to Sheikh Abdullah, an Arab merchant settled in Rangoon, and built by Mr. Turner, were nearly ready for launching.—*Hurk*. Aug. 21.

MALACCA.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

We have peculiar pleasure in giving publicity to the following speech, delivered by his honour J. S. Timmerman Thyssen, governor of Malacca, on Dec. 6th, being the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the Netherlands.

"Gentlemen:—I believe you are all aware, that since I came to the government of Malacca, I have constantly watched over and studiously cared for the interests of all the inhabitants. The unfortunate have had access to me at all times; my doors have been shut against none, but those who sought, by unlawful means, to induce me to espouse their cause. To such I have ever manifested good-will, in not exposing their names to deserved shame; but have sent them away with a reproof, warning them against such attempts for the future.

"In course of this year, the investigation and adjustment of two important subjects have occupied much of my attention; and, thanks to Divine Providence, my efforts have, in a measure, been successful.

"The first was the case of debtors. It has been a practice here for many years, and for the last eight it has gone to a great length, for parents to bind themselves with their children, often for mere trifling debts, to serve their creditors till the debt should be liquidated; a thing utterly impossible in many cases, as they were allowed only food and clothes for their labour, and could not, of consequence, ever attain their former liberty, except by thieving or other criminal practices. Many of these bonds I have annulled. Who does not rejoice to see the cause of his fellow-creature righted, and the retaining of debtors for ever done away with?

"My second investigation related to slaves, in which I have also been fortunate enough to be successful. All that had been clandestinely imported, contrary to Acts of Parliament, while the English held the place, have been liberated; and the legal owners of slaves have had their's regularly registered. As no slaves can

any longer be imported, the degrading epithet of *'slave'*, detested by every enlightened man in the whole world, will soon cease to exist; and our fellow-creatures will no longer be brought to the market like brute beasts! How gratifying is it thus to further the wishes of every philanthropic mind, and to make advances toward an entire end of slavery.

"Gentlemen, this being the birth-day of our beloved and revered Prince, I have for that reason selected it on which to propose to you that we celebrate this anniversary, and confer eternal honour on Malacca, and joy on all slaves, by engaging that slave children born here this day and henceforth be no longer considered slaves, but all viewed as free-born; and at liberty, after they shall have attained the age of sixteen, to serve wherever they choose.

"Gentlemen, I here present you with a list, which I have myself already signed, and which will be here till the close of this year (1819), for the signatures of all those who approve this proposal. If these philanthropic endeavours prove successful, the recollection of this year will afford matter of eternal joy.

"May the Almighty, who directs the hearts of all men, incline you to this act of humanity and benevolence to our fellow creatures; and manifest his approbation by staying the ravages of the cholera morbus, which has already begun to make havoc."

We feel persuaded that this interesting and philanthropic speech will afford no less real pleasure to our readers than it has done to ourselves. We have seen the painful operation of the practice of retaining the persons of debtors for several years in the service of their creditors, without the least reduction of the original debt; but on the contrary increasing every year: while had the debtor been at liberty to work for himself, or had his labour been justly estimated, a few months would have seen the whole debt paid, and the man set at liberty. The laborious and tiresome investigations which the members of government have gone through in regard to this affair, are honourable to themselves, and the results beneficial to the community. The facilities for the clandestine importations of slaves into these colonies are, from the nature of the coast, from the disposition of the native powers to continue this inhuman traffic, and from the general opinion being rather in its favour, very great. The incessant exertions, day and night, of a well organized, vigorous, and active police, are the only means that can prevent it. Under the former and present governments, several attempts to introduce slaves from native vessels were detected, and the just dis-

pleasure of public authorities manifested against the offenders; while the poor unfortunate creatures who had been dragged from their house and home, obtained their liberty, when they expected to be sold like horses or oxen, or to draw out a life of labour and misery. Their case may be pronounced fortunate compared with that of others whose importation may not have been detected. But an instance of detection, now and then visited with exemplary punishment, will have a happy influence to discourage the practice.

With respect to the emancipation of slaves' children, we cannot find words sufficient to express the high degree of pleasure which this humane proposal of our governor has afforded us. He has himself set the example, and has been followed by all the members of the college of justice, by all the officers of government, civil and military, by the missionaries connected with the Anglo-Chinese college, and by the chief inhabitants of the place. The example will, we hope, be imitated in many other places. To endeavour thus to prevail on the people, of their own accord, to put an end to slavery, is surely the most effectual, if not the speediest way.

And we doubt not but the recollection of having been the first to propose so meritorious a measure, and to give the example, will be a source of the most pure satisfaction to the governor of Malacca all the days of his life, while the memory of it, with which his name can never fail to be associated in the grateful recollections of an emancipated and happy class of the people, will be engraven on their hearts, and perpetuated in their evening songs, to the latest posterity. We cannot help thinking that this act of philanthropy will be very gratifying to the feelings of the illustrious personage the anniversary of whose birth it was intended to honour. Would to God the birth-days of all kings and princes in the world were thus celebrated; the retaining the children emancipated till they be sixteen years of age is obviously the dictate of wisdom: for, in the first place, it will be a kind of security against the neglect of them in their infancy. The prospect of having their labour for a few years, as a compensation, will incline their masters to be more attentive to them in their tender age than perhaps they would otherwise be; and, finally, it will afford to well disposed masters and mistresses an opportunity of given them an education, of teaching them some useful employment which will benefit them in future life, and of introducing them to the knowledge of Christianity, things to which we beg their most serious attention.

In conclusion we remark, that it will no doubt be gratifying to the Allied

Powers of Europe, to perceive in Netherlands India a disposition to fall in with their noble and godlike design of extending liberty to all colours and ranks of men.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner.*

MALACCA CHINESE SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

This society, which was established in the month of Sept., is confined to the Chinese. The following is a translation of an address written by a Chinese; to which the rules of the society are also subjoined:—

Address of the Malacca Chinese Samaritan Society.

It is usually said, that by united help weighty things are easily raised, and that a number of fox-skins sewed together will form a garment. He who has a disposition to aid men, and wishes to relieve them in their difficulties, must associate himself with others of a similar disposition, that with united strength they may complete the affair. We observe that among the Chinese in Malacca, there are few in affluent and easy circumstances, and very many poor and miserable; our hearts feel for them. Among the poor also there are many who are sick and afflicted, and who cannot with all their exertion manage to provide sufficient for every day's wants; for these we feel still more; for they are so reduced, that if some benevolent persons do not contribute of their substance to relieve them, they must inevitably perish in the streets. We very much desire to contribute a little to their help, but our strength is not sufficient to manage the affair alone; we have therefore formed ourselves into a society for the relief of the poor and afflicted, engaging willingly to contribute, according to our ability, two or three fanams every month, and to commit it into the hands of a trusty person. The monthly payments being received, will be collected into one place, and in the beginning of every month, calculating the money in hand, we will consider the case of the applicants, and relieve them or not accordingly. Rules for the society will be formed and recorded in a book. Although this society will not be able to extend relief to all the poor, yet to the relief of those who are destitute and friendless; and afflicted with various diseases, it may possibly contribute a little, to save them from starvation and death. At present, there are several persons, who having heard our statement of the case, have assented to it, and agreed to assist. Mung-tze says: "all men possess principles of humanity;" let us, therefore, hope that all benevolent persons will, according to their ability, gladly come forward to engage in this good undertaking, and unite to complete it. A trifle contributed every month would not

injure the giver, and might greatly benefit others; and thus the blessing of heaven would light upon us. This is presented to all the Chinese of every province, who reside in Malacca, who love virtue, and delight in doing good. The 24th year of Kea-king, the 7th month.

Rules of the Malacca Chinese Samaritan Society.

I. Name. Tsee' kwun tseeh hway; or a society for relieving the sick and afflicted.

II. Object.

Generally to assist the destitute, poor and afflicted.

Who are to be relieved.—1. The aged.—2. Orphans.—3. Widows.—4. Persons distressed through casualties (e.g. shipwreck, fire, accidents, &c).—5. To assist in burying the poor dead.—6. The advantages are equally open to the poor of every province.

Who are not to be relieved.—1. The unfilial.—2. Drunkards.—3. Persons of dissolute habits.—4. Gamblers.—5. Idle persons.—6. Persons known to be quarrelsome.

N.B. As in many cases of real present distress it may be difficult to discriminate, the committee have it in their power to relieve even such persons, provided it can be clearly ascertained that they do not now act so; but the moment any relapse into any of the vices above-mentioned shall come to the knowledge of the committee, the supply shall be instantly withdrawn.

III. Conditions and extent of Supplies.

1. Supplies are not to extend in any case beyond bare necessities; food, clothing, house, medicine; nor longer than the case imperiously requires.

2. In regard to funerals, nothing more than the bare coffin and shroud, and that of the cheapest kind, shall be provided.

3. Every case must be recommended to the committee by at least two subscribers; after which the committee shall make due inquiry into the case and circumstances of the individual, and decide accordingly.

4. In cases of great distress occurring between the monthly meetings, three members of the committee have power to render assistance, but they must report the case at the monthly meeting, when it shall be decided whether such relief is to be continued or not.

IV. Management.

1. To be managed by a committee of eight persons: three Canton, and three Fokien-men, and two Europeans. The committee for the time are, Chin san-ko, Lee-tsing-san, Hen-he-been, Chin-hwaung-tin, Chin-soo-meen, Yaou-tsing-mow, Me-leen, and Mih-roo-sze.

2. Of these one shall be president of the committee, one secretary, and one treasurer.

3. The committee shall meet on the 5th of every moon at the Anglo-Chinese college, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the management of business; except when the fifth day falls on a sabbath, in that case the meeting to be held the following day, at the same hour.

4. All things about which there is a difference of opinion shall be decided by a majority of votes, the president having a casting vote.

5. All money to be paid into the hands of the secretary, who after carrying it to account, shall deliver it over to the treasurer. The treasurer to lay out the money to interest for the benefit of the society.

6. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer, except by an order signed by the secretary and three members.

7. The subscriptions shall be collected on the 2d of every month.

8. The supplies shall be given out on the 5th day of each month, from nine to ten in the morning. Those who obtain supplies must come at the same time to receive them; if they delay beyond the fixed time, they must wait until another month.

9. The committee shall all give their services gratis; but, if necessary, they may hire a man for one day, monthly, to collect the subscriptions.

10. A general register shall be kept, in which the names of subscribers, state of the funds, number, name, age, place, and circumstances of the persons relieved, shall be inserted.

11. A general annual meeting of all the subscribers shall take place on the 5th of the first moon of every year, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Anglo-Chinese college, at which the report of the proceedings for the year, state of the funds, &c. shall be read, and new officers elected, or former ones continued.

12. The committee for the time being are jointly responsible for the funds.

13. The committee shall prepare, at the expense of the society, whatever books, paper, &c. may be necessary.

V. Subscribers.

1. Any persons subscribing one fanam and upwards per month, shall be considered a member of this society.

2. Any person giving a donation of five dollars and upwards, shall be an honorary member, and may sit and vote in the committee meetings.

3. Any two or three subscribers have the privilege of recommending to the committee any distressed object.

4. Any person putting off the payment of his subscription for two months successively shall be no longer considered a member, but his name struck off the list.

It may not be superfluous to remark at the close of this paper, as an encouragement to acts of beneficence, that this society owes the commencement of its funds to the lady of an English gentleman in the H. E. I. Company's service in China. Several years ago she committed a sum of money into the hands of a friend who has now gone the way of all the earth, to be bestowed for the relief of the poor. Of that money forty dollars (about £10.) have been given to assist this society. By various contributions in Malacca the fund amounts to about 160 dollars, which sum is laid out to interest. Some of the principal Chinese in the place, among whom the Capt Chiba, or Chinese magistrate, is to be reckoned, are subscribers; the whole number of monthly subscribers does not yet exceed fifty-five; the sums of money subscribed, though small compared with what is given in some parts of India for similar purposes, will not appear contemptible if reduced to European money. The subscriptions vary from about two-pence English, or a little more than one stiver Dutch, to one Spanish dollar, or about five shillings sterling, per month. The lowest will amount to about half-a-crown a year, which is fully as much as could be expected from labouring people, who live almost entirely on what the labours of each day bring in; and the highest will amount to about three pounds sterling annually, which is as much as we generally see on the subscription lists of benevolent societies in Europe. But this method of assisting the poor is quite new in these parts; considerable sums of money are indeed distributed monthly in various Indian colonies, both English and Dutch; but these generally flow from the liberality of rich individuals, or from large legacies left on purpose, or from the interest of unappropriated funds. The society has already two old men on its books, both unfit to labour, and destitute of friends and every other means of subsistence; one is aged eighty-seven, and the other ninety; and there are several applications from poor widows with large families. Should any of our readers feel disposed to assist this benevolent object, any remittance, however small, made to the Capt. China, Tsang-yew-keang, or to the editor of the Hindoo-Chinese Gleaner, in the name of the Malacca, Tsee-kwun-tseeh-hwy, will be thankfully received and committed to the care of the committee.—*Gleaner*, Oct. 10, 1819.

SINGAPOOR.

PRICE CURRENT.

June 26th, 1820.

Drs.

Beetlenut.....	per pikul	3
Canvas.....	per bolt	12
Cocoa Nut.....	per pikul	8½
Elephant's Teeth.....	per do.	80
Rice, Patna.....	per bag	4½
Do. Moongy.....	per do.	3½
Do. Siam.....	per pikul	2
Wheat, Dooda.....	per bag	4½
Ghee.....	per maund	12½
Gunnies.....	per 100	12½
Opium, Patna.....	per chest	1330
Opium, Benares.....	per do.	1335
Piece Goods, Gur-		
rahs.....	per corge	45
Sanda Sahans.....	per do.	75
Patna Chintzes.....	per do.	30
Taffeties.....	per do.	140
Saltpetre.....	per bag	8½
Raw Silk, China.....	per pikul	500
Sugar, Siam, 1st		
sort.....	per do.	7½
Do. 2d do.....	per do.	5½
Do. 3d do.....	per do.	4
Sugar Candy, 1st		
sort.....	per do.	15
Tobacco Segars.....	per 1000	2½
Paints, white.....	per lb.	25
Green.....	per do.	1
Yellow.....	per do.	25
Black.....	per lb.	25
Red.....	per lb.	25
Patna Grain.....	per bag	3½
Benjamin Head.....	per pikul	30
Do. Belly.....	per do.	15
Do. Foot.....	per do.	5
Banca Tin.....	per do.	17
Camphor, 1st sort.....	per do.	1560
Dammer.....	per do.	2
Mace, Amboyna.....	per do.	300
Nutmegs.....	per 1000	7½
Pepper.....	per do.	12½
Rattans.....	per pikul	3
Sago, 1st sort.....	per do.	3
Do. 2d do.....	per do.	2
Wax.....	per do.	43
Birds' nests.....	per cutty	45
Fishmaws.....	per pikul	60
Shark's Fins.....	per do.	20
Tortoiseshell.....	per do.	450
Beer in bottle.....	per dozen	13
Claret, French.....	per do.	15
Madeira.....	per do.	15
Port.....	per do.	12
Champagne.....	per do.	20
Brandy.....	per do.	15
Rum, Jamaica.....	per do.	15
Hollands Gin.....	per can	15
Hams and Cheese.....	per do.	
Linseed Oil.....	per gallon	3
Anchora.....	per cwt.	13
Brass Guns.....	per catty	
Bottles.....	per 100	2

Canvas, Europe.....	per bolt	16
Chalk.....	per pikul	
Coals.....	per do.	
Copper Sheet.....	per do.	
Do. Bolt.....	per do.	
Do. nails.....	per do.	
Do. Cordage.....	per do.	
Gunpowder.....	per lb.	2½
Iron, Swedish square.....	per do.	
Do. Flat.....	per do.	6½
Do. Bolt.....	per do.	8
Do. English sq.....	per do.	
Lead Pigs.....	per do.	
Do. Sheet.....	per cwt.	6½
Patent Shot.....	per bag	3
Pitch.....		
Tar, America.....	per barrel	7½
Tin Plates, I. C.....	200 in case	17½
Turpentine Spirits.....	per gallon	4
Steel, in Tubs.....	per tub	7
Broadcloths.....	per yard	3½
Flannels.....	per do.	
Hats.....	each	
Chintzes, good patterns.....		
Cutlery, table sets.....	each	40
Earthenware.....		
Oilman Stores.....		30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Government Bills on Bengal at 206 lacs
12 rs. per 100 Spanish dollars, to 30 do.
do. Private do. do. to do. Private Bills
on China, to 30 do. do. to par. Do. on
Madras, to 30 do. do. 220 Rs. per 100
Spanish dollars.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—VAN
DIEMEN'S LAND.

DISCOVERY OF LAKE WARREWAA.

The Tuscan has brought letters and papers from Port Jackson to the 7th of Sept., by which we learn that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Throsby, who ascertained the route to the fine country beyond the Blue Mountains, have again been crowned with the most gratifying success. In a letter of the 5th of Sept., to a gentleman in town, he says:—

"You will see I am in a fair way of verifying my prediction, that ere long a route would be continued as far to the southward on our continent, as Twofold Bay. The lake now discovered is full 160 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, to which an open carriage road will be clear in a month. The country is beautiful, and fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, for all the necessary purposes of colonization. Picture to yourself large extensive downs, not plains, some as large as from 50 to 60,000 acres, without a tree, every where covered with fine grass for sheep or cattle, and well watered,

partly by rippling streams, partly by chains of ponds, in all directions. There are many such plains, of different sizes, and the hills and broken country around are thickly clad with excellent timber. It is, in fact, a most desirable country, and, before next Christmas, I confidently anticipate, we shall prove that the snow and rain which falls on the mountains and high country seen to the S.W. have an outlet to the sea. The lake is called by the natives Warrewaa, and is stated by them to empty its waters in a southerly direction, where we perceive an opening in the high land, on its west margin, by a river they call Murruin-hid-gee. The lake runs from N. to S. about 30 miles, and extends in breadth from two to ten miles, its margin abounding in the most picturesque bays and points."—*Lond. Paper.*

PRINTING PRESS.

In 1818 a printing press was set up in Hobart's town, Van Diemen's Land, New Holland. The first book from this press is the history of a fugitive exile, named Michael Horne, who at the head of twenty-eight other runaways disturbed the tranquillity of the colony for six years. The work derives importance from the singularity of this circumstance and from the story.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

The following proclamation, furnishes a curious and amusing specimen of political and commercial sagacity on the part of the Chinese Gov. at Canton, in providing against an expected scarcity of grain there.

"Proclamation, issued by the viceroy and hoppo of Canton, declaring the terms on which foreign ships may bring rice, from the date of the proclamation, being the 25th year of Kea King, 2d moon, 30th day (April 12th, 1829), till the end of the 10th moon of the same year (Dec. 5th, 1829).

"Yuen, the viceroy of Canton, &c., with Ah, the hoppo, hereby issue a joint proclamation to the Hong merchants, howqua and the others, requiring them to inform themselves fully of its contents.

"The province of Canton not producing much rice, depends entirely on rice brought from other parts of the country, and is supplied by these continued streams; otherwise the people are subjected to the evil of a dearth of provisions.

"At the town of Canton, the price of rice has been recently gradually rising, in consequence of little rice arriving from other places; and it becomes proper to take precautions.

"We, the viceroy and hoppo, find that, during the 51st and 60th years of Keen Lung, and during the 11th and 14th years of Kea King, foreign ships brought rice to Canton to sell, and the fees for searching

were remitted.* But the vessels which arrived at Whampoa, and which brought (with the rice) any goods chargeable with duty, or carried any, however small the quantity, away, it was required of the Hong merchant to enter the name of the ship, and enter with his own hands such chargeable goods in a book, to which was affixed the seal of Gov., and the whole reported to the board at Pekin; therefore, no ships bringing rice can add thereto the smallest possible quantity of cargo without forfeiting the claim to a remission of charges; this rule applies both to her entering and her leaving the port.

"During the 11th and 14th years of Kea King, when the merchants were ordered to buy foreign rice, it was resolved that if foreigners chose voluntarily to bring rice, and anchor with it at Whampoa (and it was the fact that they came expressly for the purpose of bringing rice, and they had no other sort of goods whatever) then it would be granted to remit the measurement and other charges, but they would be ordered to leave the port empty. If they either brought or took away cargo, then, as with all merchant vessels, they would be required to pay the measurement and the charges.

"As the price of rice cannot now be reduced to its level, it becomes proper to adopt the measure resorted to in the 11th and 14th years of the Kea King; and so any detriment either to the people's provisions, or the revenue of the country, be avoided.

"We now issue a proclamation, and further send this proclamation to the Hong merchants, requiring them to enjoin this order on all the factory chiefs of every country, and on all foreign ships, requiring their obedience thereto.

"If foreigners choose voluntarily to come with rice alone to Canton, and have on board no other goods, the measurement and other charges will be remitted to them; and after they have sold the rice, they will be allowed to go empty out of port, but they will not be permitted to make babbling statements that they must put in cargo to ballast the vessel, in the hope of evading the duties.

"Further, state authoritatively to the said factory chiefs, that from the day of issuing this order, to the end of the 10th moon, is the time limited, within which they may bring rice, and have the charges remitted; but beyond that time, any vessel bringing rice to Canton, will be liable to the measurement, and other charges of merchant ships, and no pretexts or en-

* In the original, the usual words used for duties are not inserted; because, in China, there is no duty on food, either for the mind or body,—viz. books and rice. But certain fees are paid (by vessels carrying grain) to the custom-house officers; these seem here referred to.

treaties for a remission of these, will be regarded, but will incur criminality that will be found disadvantageous to the parties offending.

"Report to us the manner in which you have executed the above orders.

"Hasten! Hasten!!

"(A special edict.) "KEA KING.

"25th year, 2d moon, 30th day."

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 28.*]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated by the *Nautilus*, from China 14th Oct., bound to Havre, that 22 of the Company's ships had arrived at Canton. The one not arrived is supposed to be the *Lady Melville*, as she did not sail from Madras to Bengal before the 24th of Aug.

MAURITIUS.

PREVALENCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is stated, on this subject, in the fourteenth report of the *African Institution*, that as soon as Maj. gen. Hall, whose vigorous measures had for a time checked the traffic, had quitted the colony, many vessels of light burthen were sent out for slaves to Madagascar, Mozambique, and elsewhere. These had even returned and sailed again upon similar voyages; and there is reason to apprehend, that at no period was the slave trade carried on to a greater extent at the Mauritius, than it was for some time subsequently to the departure of Gen. Hall.

The lowest computation makes the number of new slaves imported in the single month of last June, to exceed 700! and the persons directly engaged, or otherwise interested, in this inhuman traffic, (comprising a great part of the population of the island), are said to have increased in activity and daring beyond all former precedent.

Instances of a flagrant nature are adduced. Circumstances at length occurred, which induced the acting governor of the island, Maj. gen. Darling, to issue a proclamation, in July of last year, announcing his determination "to prevent, by legal, but severe, measures, those daily violations of the law, which, though public and notorious, no one would assist in repressing, and but too many were ready to protect and conceal."

The trial and conviction of three slave dealers, at the Old Bailey, were stated in the thirteenth report. Other convictions have since taken place:—

In January last, two other persons, named Alex. Villemont and Jas. Alex. Carrol, charged with similar offences, committed in the same island were tried, under another special commission at the Old Bailey, found guilty, and severally sentenced to 14 years' transportation. It appeared, from the statement made to the jury by the counsel for the crown, that two others were likewise implicated in the transaction, and had been sent to England for trial. Several slaves were also sent as witnesses against them; but owing to their ignorance of the religious obligations of an oath, but too natural to persons who are the victims of this inhuman traffic, the prosecution against those prisoners was abandoned.

Although the Directors cannot but rejoice in the issue of these trials, because they hope that it will furnish a salutary lesson to the planters of the Isle of France; yet they are sensible that there is much hardship in the course at present pursued, of bringing persons from so great a distance, to undergo their trial in this country, provided means can be devised for securing a fair and impartial trial on the spot. To this point the Directors have anxiously turned their attention, and they trust that means may be found to obviate the very great inconvenience and hardship of the present system.

FREEDOM OF THE PORT.

A proclamation has been issued by Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq., governor of the island of Mauritius, granting the freedom of that port. It mentions, that his Majesty's ministers being anxious to extend, without delay, to the Mauritius and its dependencies, the benefit of those enlightened principles which govern their measures with reference to commercial relations with foreign powers, have directed, that the trade between the island and its dependencies shall be conducted in such a manner as shall give general satisfaction to the inhabitants. Certain regulations are affixed to the proclamation of his Excellency, and are laid down in six distinct articles.—*London paper, Dec. 21.*

STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

By the *Phoenix*, Captain Weynton, a Mauritius paper of the 30th of September has arrived, which contains a speech delivered by his Excellency Governor Farquhar to the General Assembly of Commerce, and of the inhabitants of that island, upon the depreciated state of the currency, which he found, on his return from this country, had sunk to a discount of 36 per cent., upon its nominal value. He declares the bank, however, to be in a state

of undoubted solvency, and suggests remedies for the removal of the evil of a depreciated paper currency.—*London paper, January 17.*

APPOINTMENT.

Colonial Company attached to the Quart. Mast. General's department.

Second Lieut. Charles M'Kenzie Campbell, from half-pay Bourbon regt., to be second lieut. without purchase.—*War Office, Dec. 29.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Letters and papers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 22d Oct., and they are satisfactory in all points of view, but especially with reference to the new settlement at Algoa Bay. His Exc. the Gov. Sir R. S. Donkin, was taking some effectual measures to place the coinage of the colony upon a better footing, and on the 13th of Oct. he issued a proclamation for destroying a very large quantity of base money. He has also taken measures to communicate to the new settlers from England the full benefit of the courts of justice established in that quarter of the world. These facts will best appear from the following proclamations inserted in the *Cape Town Gazette*:—

Proclamation.

By his Exc. Maj.gen. Rufane Shawe Donkin, Knight, &c. acting Governor and Commanding-in-chief H.M.'s forces at the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it has appeared to me to be expedient and advisable, that a full and permanent seat of magistracy should be established in the district of Albany, in order that the inhabitants of that district, including the new locations of the settlers from England, may have the full benefit of every access to a provincial court, and be visited annually by the regular commission of circuit from the worshipful the court of justice: I do, therefore, hereby give notice, that the province of Uitenhage shall henceforward be limited, and bounded on the east by the Bosjesman's river; and that consequently that the country to the eastward thereof, with the newly-acquired territory between the great Fish river and the Kieskamma, and including the field Cornetcies, of upper and under Bosjesman's river, of Bruinje's Hoogte, and of Albany proper, shall form the province of Albany, whose chief place and seat of magistracy, shall be the town of Bathurst.

The court of Heemraden for this district, will consist on its formation, of the Heemraden resident, within the limits of

the sub-drosidy of Graham's Town. But it is hereby further made known, that these regulations shall not take effect until the Landrost, whom I shall appoint to the new district, shall have arrived at the seat of magistracy, and taken upon himself the duties of his station; after which, he is hereby authorised to make such arrangements with the Landrost of Uitenhage, concerning their respective boundaries, as shall not have been provided for by this notification.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.

God save the King!

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 13th day of Oct. 1820. (Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

Proclamation.

By his Exc. Maj.gen. Rufane Shawe Donkin, Knight, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the paper money stamped and signed according to the proclamation of the 29th Sept. last, to the amount of Rds. 40,000, has been placed in the custody of J. W. Stoll, Esq. H. M.'s receiver-general, in order to be exchanged for an equal sum of worn out and defaced money, which is also in the hands of said receiver-general:

These are therefore to require and direct, that D. Denyssen, Esq. H.M.'s fiscal, R. Rogerson, Esq. ass. commissary gen., together with two members of the court of justice, and two members of the Burger senate, to be appointed by the court and senate, do meet at the office of revenue, on Wednesday morning, the 18th Inst. at ten o'clock, and that they do then and there receive from J. W. Stoll, Esq. H. M.'s receiver-gen., the above-mentioned sum of 40,000 Rds. and after examining the same, that they do, in their presence, in the court-yard of the castle, cause the same to be publicly burned and destroyed; and in case the examination of the several pieces of money, which constitute the above sum of 40,000 Rds. cannot be concluded in one day, they are then and in that case to adjourn and proceed therein as shall appear best to them, but so as to finish and conclude in the shortest time possible. And it is further directed, that the several persons above-mentioned, do sign three certificates of their proceedings herein in the English and Dutch languages, to be drawn up and prepared by Mr. O. J. Truter, clerk in the colonial secretary's office, (assisted by the sworn translator to the government) under the direction of the fiscal, two of which certificates are to be delivered to J. W. Stoll, Esq. as his discharge of the sum of 40,000 Rds. with which he now stands

charged to H. M., and the other is to be lodged in the records of the court of justice by the fiscal and the members thereunto belonging, at the next meeting, after the signing as above-directed.

And H. M.'s fiscal is hereby also directed to require and demand of the court of justice, within fourteen days after the lodging of such certificate above-mentioned, that they do pass a public act under their hand, and seal of the court, certifying and declaring all their proceedings, which have been held and have taken place with regard to the stamping and signing of the several pieces of money, as expressed in the proclamation of the 20th Sept., as also of the exchanging and destroying of worn-out and defaced paper money equivalent thereto, annexing to or including in such their act, authentic copies of the several certificates lodged, as directed in their records, which public act is to be presented to me, to be disposed of in such manner as I may think expedient for the satisfaction of H. M. in the premises.

For all which, this shall be to all concerned a full and sufficient warrant and authority.

God save the King!

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 13th day of Oct. 1820. (Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

Oct. 13.—His Exc. the acting governor, has been pleased to appoint John Graham, Esq. to be Landrost of the province of Albany.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. Shaw, dated Algoa Bay:—

"The place of our residence is a delightful valley, through which the Basque river runs in a curious serpentine manner. There are two or three smaller valleys through which the same river runs, and in each a few of our people are located; but in the principal places, there are between 70 and 80 families. The village is intended to be built according to the course of the river, with all the gardens adjoining the water; it will unavoidably be somewhat irregular in its form, but its very irregularity, in my opinion, will constitute its beauty. We have named our place Salem, and I pray that the peace which the name imports may be power-

fully felt in the heart of every inhabitant, and that every visitor may be a witness of the harmony of the whole village. We are, I believe, the nearest to Algoa Bay of any party, being about 100 miles distant. We are within 16 miles of Graham Town, the residence of the Dep. Landrost for the district, and about 30 miles distant from Bathurst, the intended capital of the New Settlements. Bathurst is near the coast, on the Kowie river. The intended town is laid out on a fine plan, and I believe it is intended for the residence of the mechanics, &c. of whom great numbers may hereafter be expected to emigrate from the mother country, if the Government continue to future settlers the same support and encouragement it has given those who have come out this year. It is impossible for any language, however strong, fully to express the care which has been taken to secure the interests of the settlers. A great number of waggoners were procured at immense trouble and expense, and from a great distance, to convey them to the different places of location. Liberal rations of beef, mutton, bread, and flour, rice, tea, &c. have been served to them from the day of landing up to the present time; and it appears this will continue some time longer. A large supply of agricultural implements and various descriptions of tools were offered to sale at Port Elizabeth at very reduced prices, and on credit. A sufficiency of seed-corn can be had for any quantity of land which they may actually plough. The first instalment of the deposit money paid by each individual in England has been repaid here, with the advantage of exchange; the second is about to be repaid; and whether the Government intended to stop the last instalment for payment of these expenses is not known; but this I know, without one exception, that the whole deposit money would not cover them. The consequence of this liberality on the part of the Government is, that the settlers are to a man satisfied; and, as far as I know, without one exception, speak in the most respectful and grateful terms of their rulers. With this I am well pleased, and I know that it cannot but give pleasure to you, as you so carefully instruct your missionaries to encourage sentiments of loyalty to governors; and will not contradict me when I say, that the religion of the Bible is never received where rulers are disobeyed, and the good order of society is disturbed."—*London Paper.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Report for 1820 concluded.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Commercial Restrictions.—Petition from the Merchants, &c. of London.—May 8, 1820.—(Debate continued from Vol. X. page 519.)

Continuation of Lord Milton's Speech.—Now, with regard to the petition before the house, he was glad to say that in all its principles he concurred. It stated the restrictive system as one of the causes of the national distress; and though it was not the sole cause of this distress, it was certainly one of them. The pressure under which the country at present laboured had been ascribed to various causes by various persons. Some said that it was mainly attributable to the system of poor-laws, and the immense increase of the poor-rates. Now, as regarded this growing evil, it ought to be considered whether the system which we had been pursuing for many years had not a tendency to absorb capital from the general body of the people, and to accumulate property in a few hands. While, therefore, during the war, our population increased, owing to the augmented demand for labour, this increased population extended the system of dependence, and multiplied the number of those who required relief when the extraordinary resources of war were withdrawn. The pressure of the times had consequently not fallen in due proportion on the higher classes of society. It was felt with great severity by the labourer, the manufacturer, and the artisan, while it scarcely affected the rich capitalist or the great landed proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*) The present commercial system was another cause of the general distress. The restrictions by which it was distinguished were of a nature not only to injure ourselves, but to provoke retaliations of a similar injurious tendency from other nations; accordingly, instead of an interchange of commodities, founded on the reciprocal capacities and wants of different nations, every nation seemed to consider that it ought to receive nothing from its neighbours, and to wish to realize the prediction of the poet:—

— nee nautica pinus
Mutabit merces; & omnis feret omnia tellus.

If we were to obtain the articles which other countries could supply, we should obtain them with as few restrictions as possible. This principle would not go the length of inducing us to abolish the regulations with regard to the importation of grain and the navigation laws. If the independence of a country was of more consequence than an increase of its wealth

or an addition to its commerce, the laws which protected that independence should be maintained at the expense of these advantages. But, though this principle might lead us to support the corn laws and the navigation laws, it should be carried no farther; and we ought to be allowed to procure the luxuries and commodities of other countries, where our security and independence were not affected, as cheaply as we could. Another cause of the present distresses of the country was the change lately effected in our currency. He rejoiced at the measures taken to enforce and prepare a return to cash payments; but he could not conceal from himself, that the transition had occasioned a considerable degree of embarrassment and pressure. The house was unwilling to alarm the country concerning the temporary results of a measure which they conceived so necessary to its permanent security; and therefore hon. members had not placed the anticipated evils in so strong a light as they might have done. He believed even his hon. friend near him (Mr. Ricardo) had formed too low an estimate of the pressure which a change in our currency would create; nor had the evil yet, he was afraid, reached its point of greatest severity. He (Lord Milton) rather wished than dared to hope, that we had now passed the extremity of the evil, and that we had not still to suffer more than we had yet suffered. At any rate, ministers ought to have considered this point with more care, before they had added the burden of additional taxes to the pressure arising from a contraction of our circulation. He could not bring himself to believe that they could now realize the five millions which they predicted would accrue from the new taxes. He had to express his obligations to the petitioners for bringing the state of the country before the house; and when he saw merchants of so great respectability, and so well acquainted with the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests, complaining of the public pressure, and proposing measures of relief, he thought there could no longer be any doubt of its severity.

Mr. Beaumont explained.

Mr. Ricardo begged the noble lord (Milton) to recollect, that at the time when he spoke on the bullion question the price of gold was at £4. 3s. per oz., and that now it was at £3. 17s. 6d.; there could not, therefore, be such a pressure arising from this measure as the noble lord described. At the time when that dis-

cussion took place, he (Mr. Ricardo) would rather have been inclined to have altered the standard than to have recurred to the old standard. But while the committee was sitting a reduction took place in the price of gold, which fell to £4.2s., and it then became a question whether we should sacrifice a great principle in establishing a new standard, or incur a small degree of embarrassment and difficulty in recurring to the old. With regard to the petition before the house, he had heard it with great pleasure; and he was particularly pleased with the liberal sentiments delivered by the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Robinson). The petition itself contained the justest principles of political economy; and it only appeared surprising to him, that, considering the great length of time the work of Adam Smith, who had so firmly established those principles, had been in the hands of the public, the subject had never been explicitly brought forward by the mercantile interest till now. The establishment of the system of free trade, which the petitioners recommended, was surrounded with great difficulties: these difficulties were of two kinds, as the change would affect the revenue, and different opposing interests. The question of revenue was of great importance, but it did not necessarily stand in the way of some alteration. The sources whence the taxes were derived might be changed, and a great service might be done to the people without an injury to the revenue. They might even be brought to pay other taxes to a greater amount with less inconvenience than the present: and the substitution might be highly beneficial. The other question, regarding vested interests, was likewise one of great delicacy. Gentlemen who had invested large capitals in a particular branch of trade on the faith of the continuance of the present laws, could not, with any degree of justice, be subjected to a change in those laws which would seriously injure their interests. This was a good argument against any immediate, or rapid, or precipitate alteration; but it was no reason against gradual improvement. The argument that because we were in a wrong course we ought to continue in it without an effort to change it, was as absurd when applied to the present restrictions as to any thing else. If a gradual change were attempted, he had no doubt it might succeed in the same way as the restoration of our currency. The bullion committee had recommended that four years should be allowed for a complete recurrence to cash payments, and the pressure was thus lessened by being spread over a great space. In like manner, a committee might be appointed to consider the restrictions on commerce, and to find out the means of a gradual change. After they had done so,

they might say to the capitalists, "the present system will continue only so long as you can accommodate yourselves without any sacrifice of your interests to the new one which we propose." Some restrictions might thus be removed immediately, without any inconvenience; others might be gradually relaxed, and others might be left till our situation had so greatly improved as to render their removal no inconvenience. He was surprised that the right hon. gent., who had expressed such liberal principles of political economy, and had so freely declared himself against the policy of our commercial restrictions, had yet made a reservation in favour of the corn-laws. They were necessary, he said, to protect the agricultural interests; and he (Mr. Ricardo) would admit the validity of the argument, provided it could be made to appear that the agriculturists suffered more burdens than other classes of the community. But what were their peculiar burdens? They did not suffer more from the malt-tax, or from the leather-tax, or from any other tax with which he was acquainted, than any other class of men. These taxes were common to all, and all felt their pressure alike. But the poor-rates, it was said, operated on them as a peculiar burden. (*Hear, hear!*) Well, if the poor-rates were really more oppressive to them than to other classes, and tended to raise the price of grain, he would recommend a countervailing duty on the importation of foreign corn, to the amount of the operation of that cause. He allowed that the poor-rates actually raised the price of corn, because they fell upon the land, and operated as a burden solely upon agriculturists; but if, while this burden was felt by them, other classes of the community felt equal burdens, they were put to no disadvantage, and ought to receive no protection. He was fully prepared to admit that the necessity for supporting the poor constituted the only or the best apology for the corn-laws. Tithes likewise were another burden to the landed interest, and tended, he would allow, to a certain extent, to raise the price of grain, and for these he would have no objection to a countervailing duty. There was this difference between poor-rates and tithes; that while we must support the poor, whatever was the produce, the church could only claim a tenth of what was raised; for whatever was the deficiency of produce, the clergy must conform to their proportion, and find it sufficient for their support.

Lord Milton explained.

Mr. Ellice said, that when his hon. friend (Mr. Ricardo) had stated that the price of gold was so low at the time of the bullion committee, he had forgotten the effect which was produced by the

great issues of the previous year. Every article, he might say, had fallen 30, or even 50 per cent., as compared with the prices previous to the peace. The only article which had not fallen was agricultural produce, and that was kept up by the protection of the corn laws. Adverting to the petition, the hon. gent. said, that he entirely concurred in its principles, and was highly pleased with the liberal sentiments expressed by the right hon. president of the board of trade. But he was afraid that the state of our debt and taxes would prevent any great effect being given to the prayer of the petitioners: while that debt remained, and those taxes must be paid, he was afraid it would be holding out a delusion to the country and to the petitioners to express much hope of any favourable change of our commercial system. His hon. friend (Mr. Baring) had stated that manufacturing capital was leaving Glasgow and other parts of Scotland, but he had not given the true cause: that cause was the want of poor-rates; for in Lancashire, where the same manufactures were carried on, we heard of no such transfer of capital. Though no great good could be done towards effecting the object of the petition without a reduction of taxation, still he thought many vexatious regulations might be removed. The warehousing system, for instance, might be extended, and the evil of the bonding system mitigated. While the bonding system remained as at present, warehousing must necessarily be limited, because many were not in a situation to be able to give the security required in case the articles were re-exported. He knew that many respectable individuals complained of the vexations which they suffered from the present mode of transacting the bonding business. But he should be told, "do away the bonds now required, and you do away the duty on stamps. This led directly to revenue." He would advise the right hon. gent. who had expressed such liberal ideas, to reconsider the whole system, and he would predict that, at no distant day, he would come forward with some improvement.

Mr. Baring, in reply, observed, that although there had not been any great fall in the price of gold, from the appointment of the bullion committee till now, as had been stated by his hon. friend (Mr. Ricardo), yet taking a long course of previous years, and comparing it with present times, there had been a fall of 25 per cent. There were great fluctuations at different periods, and a long average must be taken in order to judge the question properly. Value did not immediately follow price; it took some time to adjust itself. If his hon. friend went upon the principle of altering the value of a one

pound note, and thence to alter the revenue and the system of commercial relations to that extent, he took, in his (Mr. Baring's) opinion, quite a wrong view of the subject. This was a question of vital importance, and one on which the minds of members ought to be made up. If the proceedings respecting the return to cash payments were to come over again, he would vote as he had done before. In returning to them he thought the country had done that which was for its honour; but whether it did that which it was able to perform was a question which from present circumstances he was unable to solve. In our present declining state of commerce and revenue, it was a question whether we should be able to perform the engagements we had made in this respect. On this subject he was not certain whether he should not have a motion to submit to the house. In the present session, he believed, it would be now too late to introduce any measure on the subject, but he thought he should submit one in the course of the ensuing session. What he wished to ascertain was, whether we were not paying the creditor of the state—for all our difficulties lay in our immense debt—(hear!)—at a higher rate than what we had received. He did not wish to carry the law farther than the strict contract obliged. It was then to be considered, whether, if paying to the full in gold, we did not, in the present altered state of the silver currency, pay more than we were strictly bound to do. What he wished then was, to make the system of payment perpetual, but to give the Bank the option of payment in gold or silver (not the present depreciated coin, but in gold or silver at its actual value). Unless he altered his mind, he would submit a motion to that effect to the house.

Mr. Ricardo said a few words in explanation, but they were not distinctly heard in the gallery.

The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. Baring presented a similar petition from the chamber of commerce at Edinburgh. It was read; and, after a few observations by Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Baring, as to the two standards of gold and silver, the petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

May 9.—Sir G. Clerk presented a petition from the merchants and ship-owners of Leith, on a subject similar to that brought before the house on the preceding night by an hon. member opposite (Mr. Baring). He perfectly concurred in the statement of that hon. gent., and although he did not wish for any extreme or sudden alteration, he was quite sensible of the necessity of parliamentary interference upon the subject. Ordered to lie on the table.

Annual Accounts, May 19.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India Company, appeared at the bar with the usual accounts relative to the revenue. Laid on the table.

Removal of all Restrictions on Trade, May 19.—Mr. Blackburn presented a petition from the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester, praying for the removal of all restrictions upon trade. The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Returns of Exports to Asia and Shipping, June 1.—On the motion of Mr. Courtenay, an account was ordered of all the goods imported from the East-Indies and China into Great Britain from 1815, to the present time, distinguishing China from the East-Indies. Also an account of the number of men and ships employed in that trade during the said six years.

Foreign Commerce, June 5.—On the motion of Mr. A. Baring, a select committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of maintaining and improving the foreign trade of the country, and reporting its opinions and observations thereon. The members were:—

Mr. A. Baring, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Canning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Irving, Mr. Astell, Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. Wilmot, Lord Althorp, Mr. Kirkman Finlay, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Keith Douglas, Mr. Gladstone, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Marryat, Mr. A. Robertson's name was added. Five were ordered to be a quorum.

The petitions on the table from the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners, were referred to this committee, on the motion of Mr. Baring; as were the petitions from the ship-builders, on the motion of Mr. Marryat.

Levy of Money in New South Wales, June 8.—Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue for one year an act (59 Geo. III. cap. 114.) respecting the levy of money in New South Wales.

Mr. H. G. Bennet observed, that he did not mean to oppose the motion; but, in the progress of the bill moved for, he would call the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance to the colonization of that country.—Leave given.

East India Volunteers' Bill, June 14.—Lord Binning obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling the East-India Company to raise a corps of volunteers.

June 16.—Lord Binning brought in a bill for authorizing the East-India Company to embody and provide for a volunteer force in this country.

On the question that it be read a first time:—

Mr. M. A. Taylor observed, that he

could not understand why a volunteer corps should be required by the East-India Company now, when such bodies were not required in the country. He wished to be informed by the noble lord what necessity existed for such a corps at present.

Lord Binning had it not in his power in that stage of the bill to satisfy the hon. member.

Mr. M. A. Taylor thought the country had already sufficient demands upon it, without this unnecessary expense.

Lord Binning replied, that the expense was not to the country but to the Company.

The bill was then read a first time. On the question that it be read a second time:—

Mr. Hume said, that he was aware of what the object of the volunteer corps was; and, perhaps, the house would be surprised when they heard that object, and the way in which it was intended to provide for them. The object was to protect the Company's warehouses in town, and yet the expense was charged to the political department. There were, perhaps, some members not aware of the division of expense in the Company's affairs. They came generally under two heads—political and commercial. For the political department the Company were almost yearly raising loans in India, and yet, with the incumbrances on that department, they now wished to charge this new expense upon that head. But, independently of this objection, he did not see what need the Company had of a volunteer corps for their protection. Why not for the Bank of England as well? They had property to protect equally valuable, and yet they had not thought of such a step as this. He, therefore, protested against the measure, as involving the Company in unnecessary expense, which the Company were not in a situation to bear.

Lord Binning remarked, that whether or not the Company's affairs in India were becoming worse and worse, this was not the time for discussing either that or the present bill. When it was printed its object would be seen, and it would be found that there was nothing said of protecting warehouses.

Mr. Creevey objected to this additional expense at a time when the Company were borrowing in India. In order to ascertain whether the Company were able to bear the expense, it would be necessary to see their accounts, or to have, as was formerly the case, the India budget, as it was called, laid before the House.

Lord Binning observed, that the accounts were annually laid before the house, and he did not see that any necessity existed for bringing forward an Indian budget. He could not help remarking, that the other night, when, some al-

lusion being made to this subject, a gallant officer opposite strongly called for the raising of volunteer corps in England, and his observations were loudly cheered upon his own side of the house; yet the hon. gentleman on the same side now contended that they were quite unnecessary.

Colonel Davies thought it necessary to say a few words after what had just fallen from the noble lord. He did conceive, certainly, that the raising of such corps was the most constitutional increase which could be made to our military establishment, because it was an increase emanating from the people themselves; but then he contemplated that the standing army was to be reduced in proportion; for it could not be necessary to maintain it at its present amount if the other measure were adopted. It was in this feeling that he had wished them to trust to the people, and had given such a support to the proposition.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but no division took place.

Upon the question that "it be read a second time on Monday next,"

Mr. Creevey moved an amendment, that it be read on Monday fortnight.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was of opinion, that the raising of an armed force in the eastern part of London would be, under present circumstances, neither wise nor prudent.

The bill was then ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

June 19.—After some conversation between Mr. Creevey, Lord Binning, Lord Folkestone, Sir Robert Wilson, and Lord Nugent, the second reading of the East India Volunteers' Bill was postponed to the 26th, and the bill ordered to be printed.

July 2.—Mr. Canning, upon moving the order of the day for the second reading of the East-India Volunteer Bill, said, that he intended, if he could, to get the clause for regulating the pay of the corps to be struck out, and should he not succeed, the bill must be altogether lost.

Mr. Creevey said, he understood that it was agreed that the discussion should be postponed till a further stage, or he should certainly have stated his objections to one or two of the clauses.

Mr. Canning said, that the corps when formerly in existence had been found to be beneficial and useful, and he wished the objectionable clause to be got rid of.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday next, July 6.

New South Wales Bill, July 3.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the New South Wales bill,

Mr. G. Bennet stated, that so far from its being a punishment to criminals to be

transported, many actually committed robberies for the purpose of obtaining a passport to that settlement.

The Hon. E. Harbord concurred in the observations of his hon. friend, and stated that he knew himself of an instance where a female had robbed her father in hopes of being transported.

Sir J. Yorke said, that he had always understood that New South Wales was intended to form a sort of Magdalen for criminals, and he recollected its being observed, that the Adam and Eve of that paradise came out of Newgate. (*A laugh.*) There was every reason to believe, that in a century there would be many good and virtuous characters in that colony; indeed there were now merchants of wealth and respectability, who had formerly gone out as convicts. An opportunity was afforded to those unfortunate beings of reforming, and becoming useful members of society.

The Hon. E. Harbord explained.

Mr. Goulburn spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Bennet.

After a few words from Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Ruxton, and Sir J. Coffin, the bill was read a third time and passed.

East-India Company's Volunteers, July 10.—On the motion that the report of the committee upon the East-India Volunteers' Bill should be brought up.

Mr. Canning rose, and observed, that the establishment of the corps to which this Bill referred was discontinued upon the renewal of the Company's charter, because some difference of opinion arose between the directors of the Company and the board of control, as to the source from which the expense of the corps should be defrayed, namely, whether from the political revenue or from the commercial profits of the Company. That difference was, however, adjusted; and a fund for the maintenance of this corps was to be provided from the Company's commercial profits. The necessity for the existence of such a corps could, he thought, be hardly doubted, by any one who considered the amount of property which the Company had to protect in the event of any riot in this metropolis. The value of the property amounted to no less than thirteen millions; the Company's own goods being worth eight millions, and those of individuals within its warehouses five millions sterling. The necessity of protecting such an amount of property against any sudden emergency must, therefore, be apparent. To this, another important consideration might also be added. Between the sailing of the last ship and the arrival of the next fleet, the Company were in the habit of laying in their provisions. Some of these were of a military nature, so that about the month of November,

there were in the Company's warehouses not less than 25,000 stand of muskets, besides other arms. It was clear that such a depôt, in case of disturbance, should be carefully guarded, particularly by those who otherwise would be idling in crowds round those warehouses. The bill stipulated, besides, that after protecting their own property, that corps should be disposable through every part of the metropolis, like any other volunteer corps.—These were the outlines of the measure. About 800 men, or one-third of the establishment, would be raised, equipped, and instructed, without the expense of one farthing to the State. What objection could be raised against a bill which tended to add so much to the public tranquillity, without increasing the burdens of the country?

Mr. Bernal! did not see, if this bill should pass, why the Bank and other establishments should not also apply for leave to raise similar corps. He did not care in what way it was composed, or how it was paid, but he could not refrain from objecting to the establishment of what might be justly called a military police.

A member on the Opposition side of the house, whose name we could not learn, supported the proposition, observing that the expense of the corps alluded to would not exceed £4,000 a year.

Sir R. Wilson asked whether this corps would be subject to the articles of war?

Mr. Canning replied, that this corps would be subject to the same discipline as the other volunteer corps.

The report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

July 11. The order of the day being read for the third reading of the East-India Volunteers' Bill, the object of which was to place at the disposal of Government 850 men, composing the Company's household troops, for the preservation of tranquillity in the metropolis:—

Mr. Creevey rose to express his disapprobation of this bill, as part of the system for increasing the military force, for the purpose of putting down the complaints of the great body of the people in this country. When he considered the immense standing army already on foot in this country; when he considered the building of new barracks in various parts of the kingdom, and more especially in the metropolis and its vicinity, for the obvious purpose of awing the people into passive submission to the grievances under which they were oppressed; who was it that in the late eventful war enabled the Government of this country to bear up against the hostility of the world, and, finally, to triumph over her enemies, but the people of this country, who now instead of redress to the grievances they

suffered were to be put down by military force? He thought a mode infinitely more effectual to prevent tumults amongst the people would be to hear their complaints, and give them redress; and he verily believed that two or three millions retrenched from the extravagancies of the Government and abated from the burdens of taxation, would do more to tranquillize the country than all the array of military force could do. He did not see the necessity of the East-India Company adding 850 men to his Majesty's forces; that Company whom he considered a nuisance in themselves, and of whose monopolies, particularly in the China trade, the whole commercial interests of this country loudly complained. There could be no doubt that, sooner or later, and probably at the next renewal of the Company's charter, the Government of the country would be obliged to assume the management of the Company's affairs and the settlement of their debts, and to throw open their monopoly of the China trade for the general advantage of the country. He, therefore, thought it would better become the Company to husband their means towards the payment of their creditors, than to lavish their funds in equipping troops for the service of Government, which stood in no need of such auxiliaries. The hon. member concluded by moving an amendment, that instead of the word "now," for reading the bill, the words "this day six months" be inserted.

Mr. Money expressed his surprise at this opposition coming from the hon. gent. to a bill, which he believed no other member would consider objectionable. The reg. to which he objected was not offered for general service, but merely to be in readiness to aid the civil power, with H.M. troops, in maintaining the public tranquillity upon any emergency; and such emergencies he believed had been too frequent in the metropolis, within the last few years, to have escaped the recollection of any gent. who heard him, and too formidable in their nature, to leave any doubt of the necessity of being guarded against in future. When the tumultuary rabble of Spaffield rushed from their rallying place, and spread themselves throughout the metropolis in search of plunder and of arms, plundering the shops of gunsmiths, and throwing the whole City into alarm; at the time they possessed themselves of the Royal Exchange; there were in the India House thirty thousand stand of arms, and not so much as a constable to protect them. There was property in the India warehouses to the amount of twelve or thirteen millions, and there were besides, in the Company's stores, arms and ordnance for the supply of three or 400,000 men, collected for the purpose of being sent out to India. What then would

have been the consequence, if the seditious rabble had attacked the India House, and possessed themselves of those arms? There were, besides, in the Company's archives, records for three centuries past, upon which rested their titles to their extensive possessions in India. How great, then, was the danger to which the Company's property was at that moment exposed, without an armed man for its protection! It must be recollected that this regiment was not a new force, but one of long and established standing, which had rendered important service to the security of the metropolis during the war; that it was composed of the servants in the Company's warehouses, and therefore conjoined the characters of citizens and soldiers; and he would ask, was this the description of men from whom their fellow-citizens apprehended danger? On the contrary, it was to be considered as a valuable aid to the civil power, in cases of popular tumult, and an additional security to the tranquillity and safety of the metropolis, notwithstanding the readiness of some persons on all occasions to declaim against any power, civil or military, interfering with the seditious and tumultuary assemblies, of late so alarming, both to the metropolis and various parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Hobhouse supported the motion of Mr. Creevey.

Mr. Williams supported the bill, upon the firm conviction that the East-India Volunteers was not the kind of force to excite alarm, or to warrant jealousy, in their fellow citizens. Had it been so proposed to raise any other force he should certainly have opposed the bill.

Mr. Creevey's amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill read the third time and ordered to the Lords.

Committee on Foreign Trade.—July 18.—Mr. Wallace brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of our Foreign Trade. The hon. gent., in moving that the report be laid on the table, hoped the house would suffer him to make a few observations. He meant briefly to state the extent to which the committee had gone, and the objects to which they had chiefly directed their attention. Gentlemen would recollect that, in the former part of the session, many petitions were received from commercial districts, particularly one from a large and respectable body of merchants of the city of London, which had been presented by an hon. member (Mr. Baring), who usually sat on the other side of the house; and who, he was assured, would have been this day in his place, had he not been detained in the country by a very severe domestic calamity. Those petitions stated the general commercial distress which prevailed, without point-

ing out any immediate remedy for that distress. And, indeed, considering the state of our connexion with foreign countries, and the nature of the commercial system which had so long prevailed, it would be vain, he feared, to expect any immediate remedy. With respect to the soundness of the principle contained in those petitions, with respect to the necessity of throwing open the channels of trade as widely as possible, no doubt could be entertained. No person could deny that commerce ought to be rendered as free and unshackled as circumstances would allow; but he regretted that this principle could not, from various causes, be acted on to the extent which many individuals desired. The committee had not been able to enter so fully into the subject as they could have wished, in consequence of the late period of the session at which it was referred to them. They had, therefore, chiefly selected those points which appeared to them not the most important, but the most general in their application to this great principle; namely, that all restriction on trade, of whatsoever nature, was illegal, and only to be justified by some great political expediency; and where such expediency was not clear and manifest, that the restriction ought to be removed, as far as it could consistently with the good faith of this country, pledged by treaties with foreign states, or by agreements with the subjects of this country, or with reference to the protection due to different branches of trade that might have grown up under the existing system, and which protection could not be withdrawn without great injustice. Gentlemen knew that those exceptions contained the substance of the law by which the commerce of this country was regulated. With respect to Africa and America, all goods, the produce of those climates, must be brought here directly and exclusively in British ships. With respect to Europe, its commodities might be introduced either in British vessels or in the vessels of those states in which the article was produced, with the exception of Germany and the Netherlands, certain articles the produce of those countries not being allowed to be imported under any circumstances whatever. This restriction did not, however, appear to the committee to be founded on any just principle of expediency or necessity. The sum, therefore, of their recommendation on this head was, that the navigation laws should be so far relaxed as to permit all articles to be imported from all parts of the world, provided such importation took place in British ships. The next point to which they turned their attention was the warehousing system. That system was at present limited to certain articles. If, however, this country were meant to be the great emporium and

the great mart of the world, it was impossible, if such were the view of the legislature, that too wide an extent could be given to the system of warehousing. Their recommendation on this second head was, that all goods, the produce of all countries, manufactured or unmanufactured, should be permitted to be freely imported and exported, except to our colonies, with as little inconvenience to the merchant as possible. There was, however, an exception of one article, he meant linen, which was so excepted from the general rule on account of a political rather than a commercial view of the subject. He would not now enter into the reasons that induced the committee to recommend those deviations from the existing system. When regulations founded on their view of the question were introduced, that would be the period to go into a minute detail, for the purpose of showing the necessity of carrying those regulations into effect. One evil, which appeared to the committee to be of the greatest magnitude, and which required the serious attention of the house, was the extraordinary multiplication and complexity of the laws by which commerce was affected. Gentlemen would conceive the extent of this evil, when he informed them that he had seen it stated in a pamphlet, published in 1815, that the number of laws relative to mercantile transactions amounted at that time to 1,500, of which 1,100 were in full and almost daily operation. To these, in the last five years, many additions had been made; and what the number was at present he could not take upon himself to say. When gentlemen considered that the slightest deviation from the law often subjected the ship and cargo to forfeiture, they would see the embarrassment which this evil created to the merchant, and the restraint under which it placed commercial enterprise. The committee were likewise of opinion, that the alterations which they had thought fit to suggest ought to be made gradually, with great caution, and a due regard to the interests which, having grown up under the present system, were placed under the protection of the good faith of the country. It would be perhaps some time before the benefits of those alterations would be perceived; but that was the price which the country was to pay for its fault in adhering so long to the present bad and defective system. The recommendations which the committee had suggested might appear to some individuals not to have gone far enough, nor to have embraced as many points as they had previously expected; but he would beg those gentlemen to consider that the recommendations which they had already made were of no slight or unimportant nature. The importance of them would be con-

siderably enhanced, if hon. gentlemen would look upon them as the first and most material step of this country to a departure from the course of restrictive policy, which its legislature had hitherto pursued, and to the exhibition of a more enlarged and liberal policy to foreign states than any which it had yet permitted. It had long been a reproach against us among foreign nations, that our mercantile system was so full of restrictions against them that they were compelled, in self-defence, to impose similar restrictions against us. He trusted, however, that if we should be still compelled to continue our present restrictive system, either from the pressure of taxation, our compacts with foreign nations or with our own countrymen, or from any other cause whatsoever, it would be understood that we did so from a principle of justice; that it was a sacrifice to our sense of duty, and that it was not caused by any ideas on our part of promoting our own commercial interests by it. Then, whatever might be the exclusion which foreigners might think it expedient to put upon our trade, they would no longer have the opportunity of justifying themselves by saying, "such is the example, and such the conduct of England." The hon. member then moved that this report be laid upon the table, and sat down amid considerable cheerings from both sides of the house.—The report was then ordered to be printed.

Pellaw's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Witnesses in India Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Letter from the Marquis of Hastings in reply to a Vote of Thanks.—May 10.—The Lord Chancellor communicated to the house the substance of a letter from the Marquis of Hastings, governor-general of India, acknowledging the receipt of their lordships' vote of thanks for his eminent services in the able direction and successful termination of the recent war in India, and expressing the noble writer's high and grateful sense of the honour conferred upon him, and the army under his command. The letter was addressed to Baron Richards, who officiated at prolocutor at the time when the vote passed; and having been read, was ordered to be entered on the journals.

Annual Accounts.—May 19.—Mr. Maitland, from the East-India House, presented an account of the revenues and charges for the past year.

Select Committee on Foreign Trade.—May 26.—A committee was appointed to inquire into the state of foreign trade.

Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, presented at the bar returns of the quantities of Tea sold at the Company's sales,

specifying the times of selling, as ordered by this house.

27.—Committee sat for about an hour.

30.—The members of the select committee to inquire into the state of foreign trade, which originally met on Saturday last, sat again this day.

Bills from the Commons.—June 5.—The free port bill, the Cape of Good Hope trade bill, and the navigation bill, were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

Returns.—The Marquis of Lansdown moved for a variety of returns in relation to the trade carried on between India and China, for the last six years.

Mr. Masou, from the East-India Company, presented a variety of accounts, ordered on behalf of the committee on foreign trade.

Petition against the Restrictive System.—June 8.—A petition was presented by Lord Calthorpe, from the directors of the chamber of manufactures and commerce of Birmingham, against the restrictive and prohibitive system.

Committee of Trade.—12.—Mr. Brogden brought a message from the Commons, to inform their lordships that that house had given permission to Mr. Ellice to attend the committee of trade.

June 13.—On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, a message was sent to the House of Commons, to request permission of that house for the examination of A. Robertson, Esq., one of its members, before their Lordships' committee of trade.

Bills committed.—June 27.—The Cape of Good Hope bill and the navigation bill, went through committees.

July 4.—On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, copies or extracts of dispatches were ordered from T. Raffles, Esq., in 1814, to the secret committee of

the East India directors, respecting the trade to Java.

July 5.—On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, additional papers were ordered respecting the trade of India.

Removal of Restrictions on Foreign Trade.—July 11.—The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from the Boroughere, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Manchester, praying for the removal of restrictions on foreign trade, and that measures might be adopted to enable this country to participate fully in the trade to India and China, and other countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

After some observations, principally on the Canadian and foreign timber trade, by the Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Bathurst, Lord Ellenborough and the Marquis of Lansdown, the noble Marquis moved that the petition be referred to the committee on foreign trade.—Ordered.

East India Company's Volunteers.—12.—The East India Company's Volunteers' bill was brought up from the Commons.

July 14.—Earl Grosvenor rose, while the House was in a committee on the East-India Volunteers' bill. It was not his intention, he said, to oppose the measure, as he preferred the employment of the description of force to be raised by this bill to that of regular troops. He only regretted that it should be thought necessary to have recourse to such a measure at the present moment. The bill then passed through the committee.

The Royal Assent.—July 15.—The royal assent was declared by commission to the coffee importation bill and New South Wales duties bill.

July 24.—The Lords commissioned declared his majesty's assent to the East-India Company volunteers' bill and the witnesses in India bill.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Ships taken up; Dispatches closed, &c. &c.

Jan. 31. A court of directors was held, when the destination and time of the following ships were thus altered, viz.—

Thomas Grenville, Capt. W. Manning, and Marquess of Wellington, Capt. J. Wood, from Bengal direct, to Madras and Bengal; to be about 19th March, to sail to Gravesend 31st March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 8th May.

Rose, Capt. T. M'Taggart, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. Biden, from China to Bengal direct; to be about 17th May, to sail to Gravesend 31st May, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs July 6.

Feb. 7. A court of directors was held, when the undermentioned commanders took leave of the court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. R. Alsager, of the Waterloo, and Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple, of the Vansittart, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

13. The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.:—Waterloo, Capt. R. Alsager, and Vansittart, Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

14. A court of directors was held, when Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart., K.C.B., was sworn in as commander-in-chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment, and member of council at that presidency.

The following commanders took leave of the court previous to departing for their respective destinations, *viz.*—

Capt. G. Welstead, of the *General Harris* and Capt. C. A. Lindsay, of the *Kellie Castle*, for Madras and China.

Capt. H. Cobb, of the *Kent*, and Capt. H. Scott, of the *Charles Grant*, for Bombay and China.

16. A court of directors was held, when Capt. W. Hope was sworn into the command of the ship *Herefordshire*, consigned to China direct.

20. The dispatches for Bombay, by the ship *Charles Grant*, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

21. A court of directors was held, when Capt. J. Mills was sworn into the command of the ship *Minerva*, consigned to China direct.

The following ships were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service, *viz.*—*Batavia*, 698 tons; *Florentia*, 452; *Albion*, 462; and *Kingston*, 499, for Bengal direct.

22. The dispatches for Bombay by the ship *Kent*, Capt. H. Cobb, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

23. The dispatches for Madras by the ship *Kellie Castle*, Capt. Lindsay, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

24. The dispatches for Madras by the ship *General Harris*, Capt. Welstead, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

Mr. Alexander Robertson has signified his intention to retire from the contest in April. Mr. Trant, of the Bengal civil service, at a future period, purposes to become a candidate for a seat in the direction.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Feb. 22. Yesterday morning 200 men of the Hon. East-India Company's artillery and infantry marched from their depot, Chatham barracks, to Gravesend, to embark on board the *General Harris* for India; also detachments of the 30th, 46th, 53d, 69th, and 89th regts., to embark on board the *Kellie Castle* for India.

SIR JOHN NEWBOLT.

Sir John Newbolt, late chief judge at Madras, may be expected to arrive in this country by the ships which leave the Cape about this period. Sir John remained at the Cape instead of proceeding to England in the ship *Fame*, in consequence of the illness of Lady Newbolt and one of his daughters.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Cowes, Feb. 18.—“The *General Palmer*, East-India ship, teak built, Capt. G. Truscott, after being coppered in White's

new dry dock, at this port, sailed this morning, with a full and valuable cargo, the whole shipped at Cowes for Madras. The passengers going out in her are:—Mrs. Elderton, Miss Chinnery, Mrs. and Miss Goodrich, Miss Towel, Dr. and Mrs. Smart, Major Rainsford, Messrs. Cramer, Torriano, Cooper, Hutt, Philipson, Rowlandson, Cranston, and Pooley, cadets. Mr. Laird, free-mariner, and Mr. Vaillant. This last person is a native of India, returning to Madras, with a fortune of £10,000, the earnings of his industry and skill in the juggling art. He came to England about ten years since, and was the first of the Indian jugglers who exhibited their tricks in this country. After passing a year in London, he went to Manchester, Liverpool, and all the principal towns in the kingdom, astonishing his beholders with his dexterous feats, but more particularly by the sword swallow; since which he has travelled to Paris, Vienna, Petersburg, Moscow, and all the great cities and towns of the Continent, amusing emperors, kings, and nobles, as well as all who were disposed to witness his performances, and drawing from them those rewards of which he has had prudence to take care, and which will stagger the faith of his fraternity on his return.”—*London Paper*, Feb. 20.

Gen. Alex. Campbell, Bart., K. C. B., appointed commander-in-chief of the army on the Madras establishment, with his family and suite, proceeded to that settlement on board the ship *Kellie Castle*, Capt. Lindsay.

Arrivals.

Feb. 2. Portsmouth, *Lady Hamilton*, transport, from Trincomallee 12th Aug.

4 Deal, 7 Gravesend, Woodford, Chapman, from Madras 8th Oct., and St. Helena 22d Dec.—*Passengers*: Maj-gen. Mowbray; Mrs. Mowbray; Mrs. Allerdice and three children; Mrs. Rich; Capt. Gething; Mrs. Gething; Capt. Walpole; Capt. Johnson; Lieut. Bell; Capt. Daere, late of the Tanjore; Master Fotheringill; and Capt. Cowell.

8 Gravesend, Ajax, Clark, from Madras.—*Passengers* from Madras: Mr. Whisoff, of the civil service; Mr. Featherstone, of ditto; Capt. Everest; lady of Maj. Dealty, 13th light drag, and two children; Capt. Turner, 13th light drag; Mrs. Turner and child; Mrs. Davidson and child; Mrs. Simpson and two children; Capt. Wiggins; Capt. Butler; and Miss Ellen Broad-haw.—From the Cape: Mr. Tulloch.—N.B. Messrs. Whisoff and Featherstone, and Capt. Everest, were left at the Cape.

14 Deal, 18 Hull, Hippolyta, Holton, from Bengal.

Departures.

Feb. 4 Gravesend, 5 Deal, *Jupiter*, Swan, for Bombay.

13 Gravesend, 18 Deal, Waterloo, Al-sager, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

15 Gravesend, Sarah, Norton, for Bom-bay.

18 Cowes, General Palmer, Truscott, for Madras and Bengal.

— Deal, Vansittart, Dalrymple, for China.

20 Gravesend, Charles Grant, Scott, for China.

21 Gravesend, Kellie Castle, Lindsay, for Madras and China.

— Gravesend, Kent, Cobb, for Bombay and China.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 6, 1820. In Edinburgh, at the house of Sir James Hall, Bart., the lady of Capt. Henry Harvey, of the 20th regt. Madras N.I., of a son.

Feb. 2, 1821. At his house in Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, the lady of C. W. Gardiner, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and late military secretary to the government of that presidency, of a son and heir.

16. In York Place, Portman Square, the lady of H. Glazbrook, Esq., of a daughter.

19. In Fitzroy Square, the lady of C. S. Chauncy, Esq., of a daughter.

20. In Montague Place, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cowper, of the Bombay est., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 30. At Lewisham, William, eldest son of Thos. Brockelbank, Esq., of Loom-platt Hill, to Rachael, only daughter of Mr. Thos. Hillman, of Poplar, and niece to John Hillman, Esq., surveyor to the hon. East-India Company.

Feb. 1. At Redcliffe Church, Bristol, by the Rev. Richard Peter Whish, Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of Broxted, Essex, Major Richard Whish, of the Bombay art., to Charlotte Anna, fifth daughter of Martin Whish, Esq., late a commissioner of the Board of Excise.

8. At Aberdeen, Thos. Lumsden, Esq., of the Company's military service, on the Bengal establishment, to Miss Hay Bur-nett, youngest daughter of John Burnett, Esq. of Elrick.

10. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Frederic Chambers, M.D., to Mary, third daughter of the late Wm. Mackinnon Fra-ser, M.D., of Lower Grosvenor Street, and of Balsain, Inverness-shire.

15. At St. Mary-le-bone, Henry Baynes Ward, Esq., to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Davis, Esq., of Portland Place, formerly a director of the East-India Company.

— At Redbourn, Herts, Mr. Henry Garling, of Little James Street, Bedford Row, to Miss Bayly, of Redbourn Vi-carage.

Latly. At Hornsey, Edw. Osburn, Esq., captain in the 2d Inf. reg. Madras army, to Ellen, only daughter of the late

Sherrard Todington, Esq., formerly of Medbourn, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. After an illness of a few days, when on duty with his regiment in the Tower, Henry Frederick (son of Henry Griffith, Esq., formerly salt agent of the 24 Pergunnahs) ensign and lieut. in the Coldstream Guards, who was wounded severely at the battle of Waterloo. His remains were interred in the chapel of the Tower, with a full ceremony of mili-tary honours, and a very numerous at-tendance of the officers of the brigade. He is thus mentioned by one of high rank, who was prevented attending by being at a great distance. "I cannot deny myself the expression of my sincere regret on the loss of your son, who had been so many years under my command, that I naturally felt interested in his wel-fare. I was not apprized in time to at-tend personally to pay a tribute of re-spect to his memory. His excellent con-duct at Waterloo, and on every other occasion, and the urbanity and gentle-mantly principles which characterized him, rendered him truly regretted by all the officers who have served with him. It may be some consolation to his family to be assured of the feelings and sentiments of the whole corps on this melancholy occasion."

27. At Exmouth, after a few weeks' illness, Maj. Gen. Chas. Auriol, youngest brother of Jas. Peter Auriol, Esq., of Park Street, Park Lane.

29. At Cheltenham, Patrick Maitland, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, Peter Fair, Esq., M.D., late of the 4th regt. Bengal N.I.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, February 23, 1821.

Cotton.—There is more inquiry for Cotton, and the appearance of an improving market.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades during the week has been rather limited; the prices are with-out any variation. Good and fine Sugars are still scarce; the low browns are in plentiful supply, and are pressed upon the market at very low rates. Foreign Sugars are inquired after, but few sales of consequence have been effected. By public sale on Wednesday, 182 baskets East-India Sugar went at nearly the previous prices; ordinary white 34s. 6d. a 99s.; a few lots yellow 37s. 6d. a 91s.; good brown 31s. and 24s.

Coffee.—There have been extensive public sales of Cullen this week; the whole have gone off with briskness, at an advance, previously to this day's sales, of 2s. a 5s. per cwt.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Advices to the middle of September, from Ben-gal, state Company's six per cent. loan paper to be at three per cent. premium.

The exchange on London for Bills at six months sight was then at 2s. 3d. per sicca rupee, and in London on Bengal, the exchange is 2s. 10 25. 1d. Bills on Madras may be stated at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per Madras rupee, and from that presi-dency on London 2s. 1 1d. for bills at three months'

Price Current of East-India Produce for February 1821. 315

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 9	10 0 3	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 2 6	— 0 11 0
— Cheribout.....	3 15 0	— 8 2 0	— China.....		
— Sumatra.....	3 14 0	— 6 0 0	Zedoary.....		
— Mucha.....	3 2 0	— 3 2 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	9 10 0	— 11 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	Blue.....	15 0 0	— 16 0 0
— Extrafine.....			Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Bengal.....	0 0 3	— 0 0 7	Blue and Violet.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 8
— Bourbon.....	0 1 1	— 0 1 5	Purple and Violet.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 6 9	— 0 7 0
Alaea, Epatica.....cwt.	3 3 0	— 7 10 0	Fine Violet.....	0 6 6	— 0 6 9
Anniseeds, Star.....	2 16 0	— 3 0 0	Good Ditto.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 6
Borax, Refined.....	2 10 0	— 3 15 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 3
— Unrefined, or Tinctal.....	2 10 0	— 4 15 0	Fine & Good Copper.....	0 3 6	— 0 6 0
Camphire unrefined.....	8 0 0	— 9 0 0	Maddling Ditto.....		
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 8 4	— 0 4 0	Ordinary.....	0 4 9	— 0 5 3
— Ceylon.....	0 1 9	— 0 2 0	Fin. Madras.....		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	32 0 0		Manilla.....		
— Lignea.....	8 3 0	— 10 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 8 6	— 0 12 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 1 6	Safflower.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 22 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 1 0 0
Coccolus Indicus.....	1 0 0	— 1 3 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 1 15 0
Colombo Root.....			Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0 14 1	— 0 16 2
Dragon's Blood.....	18 0 0	— 23 0 0	Nori.....	0 16 1	— 1 3 10
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	3 0 0	— 6 0 0	Ditto White.....	0 16 1	— 1 3 10
— Arabic.....	4 0 0	— 3 0 0	China.....	0 18 1	— 1 1 1
— Assafetida.....	3 0 0	— 18 0 0	Organal.....	1 14 0	— 2 0 0
— Benjamin.....	3 0 0	— 38 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 6 0	— 0 8 6
— Anisi.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 9 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 7	— 0 3 9
— Galbanum.....	26 0 0	— 30 0 0	— Bourbon.....		
— Gambogium.....	10 0 0	— 15 0 0	Mace.....	0 2 5	— 0 3 3
— Myrrh.....	8 0 0	— 16 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 2 5	— 0 4 6
— Oilbanum.....	8 0 0	— 6 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 13 0	— 0 14 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 5	Pepper, Company's, lb.	0 0 7	
Dye.....	0 3 9	— 0 5 6	— Privilege.....	0 0 7	
Shell, Black.....			— White.....	0 1 0	
Shivered.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 11 0
Stick.....			White.....	1 14 0	— 2 10 0
Musk, China.....lb.	0 12 0	— 0 16 0	Brown.....	0 18 0	— 1 4 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 4 2	— 0 2 3
Oil Castor.....lb.	0 0 8	— 0 0 10	Congou.....	0 0 4	— 0 3 6
Cinnamon.....	0 13 0		Souchoong.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
Cloves.....	0 3 6		Campol.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 8
Mace.....			Twankay.....	0 5 0	— 0 5 2
Nutmegs.....			Pekoe.....	0 4 0	— 0 4 4
Opium.....lb.			Hyson Skin.....	0 3 0	— 0 4 6
Rhubarb.....	0 1 0	— 0 3 0	Hyson.....	0 3 5	— 0 6 0
Sul Ammoniac.....cwt.	4 0 0		Gunpowder.....	0 3 7	— 0 6 0
Senha.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 0	Tortoiseshell.....	1 10 0	— 1 18 0
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	6 0 0	— 6 10 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 6 March—Prompt 1 June.
 Tea—Bhea, 700,000 lbs.; Congou, 4,000,000 lbs.; Campti and Souchoong, 250,000 lbs.; Twankay, 1,500,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin, 120,000 lbs.; Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,000,000 lbs.
 For Sale 6 March—Prompt 24 August.
 Company's.—Shawls—Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Shawl Pieces—Worsted Carpets.
 For Sale 13 March—Prompt 3 June.
 Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nanken Cloth.
 For Sale 31 March—Prompt 28 June.
 Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 3 April—Prompt 15 July.
 Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.
 For Sale 24 April—Prompt 20 July.
 Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
 Private-Trade.—China Raw Silk.
 For Sale 1 May—Prompt 27 July.
 Private-Trade.—Nanken.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP'S LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the *Wimford*, from Madras.
 Company's.—Madras Piece Goods—Salt-petre—Cotton.
 Private-Trade and Privilege.—Cardamoms—Indigo.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Windant - - -	1334	Franklin - -	China.
Hythe - - -	1553	Wilson - - -	Ditto.
Bridge-water - -	1200	Mitchell - -	Ditto.
Bombay - - -	1200	Hamilton - -	Ditto.
Herefordshire - -	1200	Hoppe - - -	Ditto.
Minerva - - -	676	Mills - - -	Ditto.
Lonath - - -	450	Peatson - -	Madras and Bengal.
Anna Robertson -	500	Biden - - -	Ditto.
Orient - - -	600	Wallace - -	Ditto.
William Miles - -	600	Headle - - -	Ditto.
Rochester - - -	600	Sutton - - -	Ditto.
Cadmus - - -	400	Appleby - -	Bombay.
Blenden Hall - -	500	Greig - - -	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1821.

1821. Jan. 26	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1790.	Navy. 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Trial 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 p. Annuities.	Consols.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Bills.	4 p. Cent. India Bonds.	per Dy. Bills.	Consols. per Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1821. Jan. 26
27	227 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	90 89 1/2	105 106	18 1/2	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2	227 1/2	—	—	—	40 4 1/2	5 6 p	71 1/2	23 18	27
31	228	72 1/2	72 1/2	90 89 1/2	106 105 1/2	18 1/2	—	71 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2	228 1/2	79	—	—	40 4 1/2	5 8 p	72 1/2	23 18	31
Feb. 1	227 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	89 1/2	105 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	—	40 4 1/2	5 5 p	71 1/2	23 18	Feb. 1
3	229 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5 7 p	72 1/2	—	3
5	229	73 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 4 1/2	5 6 p	72 1/2	—	5
6	228 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	5 6 p	72 1/2	23 18	6
7	229	73 1/2	73 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	72 1/2	—	—	230 1/2	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	6 4 p	73 1/2	—	7
8	229 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	72 1/2	—	—	230	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	4 6 p	73 1/2	—	8
9	228 2/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	72 1/2	—	—	230	—	—	—	4 6 p	4 6 p	73 1/2	—	9
10	229	73 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	4 6 p	72 1/2	—	10
12	228	72 1/2	71 1/2	90 1/2	105 106	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	4 6 p	71 1/2	—	12
13	228 2/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	105 106	18 1/2	—	—	—	5 1/2	230 1/2	—	—	—	42 4 1/2	4 6 p	72 1/2	23 18	13
14	—	72 1/2	72 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	71 1/2	—	—	230 1/2	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	4 6 p	72 1/2	—	14
15	—	73 7/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	103 106	18 1/2	—	71 1/2	—	—	229	—	—	—	4 1/2	5 3 p	72 1/2	—	15
16	227	72 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	105 1/2	18 1/2	—	71 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	5 3 1/2	72 1/2	—	16
17	225 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	105 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2	4 6 p	72 1/2	—	17
19	—	72 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	105 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 1/2	3 5 p	72 1/2	—	19
20	225 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	90 1/2	105 106	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	228 1/2	—	72 1/2	—	4 1/2	3 5 p	72 1/2	23 18	20
21	226	73 1/2	72 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 4 1/2	5 3 p	72 1/2	—	21
22	—	73 1/2	72 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	229	—	—	—	40 4 1/2	5 2 p	72 1/2	—	22
23	226 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	91 1/2	106 107	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	230 1/2	80 1/2	—	—	41 4 1/2	3 5 p	73 1/2	—	23

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,
§c. §c. §c.

DUTCH ENCROACHMENT.—SINGAPORE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—The communication of "An Eastern Private Trader," which appeared in your last number, excited in my mind strong feelings of gratification and anxiety: of gratification, on account of the bright prospects of commerce and civilization, which are now extending in the Eastern Islands; and of anxiety, lest those goodly prospects should be quickly overcast.

In your review of Mr. Crawford's History of the Eastern Archipelago, you lately directed the attention of your readers to the narrow-minded spirit of Dutch monopoly: a spirit which actuated the commercial proceedings of that nation at their earliest period, and which has scarcely been meliorated by the lapse of time, or the progress of enlightened principles. The sordid character of the commercial views of that industrious and enterprising people, so far at least as regards their distant colonies, has been long proverbial; and is marked by foreigners as well as by ourselves. I beg leave to subjoin the following paragraphs by way of exemplification:—

Asiatic Journ.—No 64.

"In order to prevent (observes the French narrator of the voyage in search of La Perouse) any augmentation in the price of commodities, the Company (Dutch) undertook to furnish us with provisions; and gave the natives a trifling price for articles which they sold to us at a very great advance."

* * * * *

"The Dutch take care to limit the cultivation of spices, in order that the quantity produced may not much exceed the ordinary demand. Those measures, though destructive of all activity, are, however, well suited to the supine disposition of those people."

* * * * *

"Nutmeg-trees and clove-trees were formerly diffused over the islands of Ternate, Tidore, Makian, &c. in much greater abundance than in Amboyna and Banda; but the Dutch, determined to appropriate to themselves the exclusive benefit of these precious trees, obliged the chiefs of the first-mentioned islands to destroy the plantations of them. Their agents, who reside there, make

very rigorous visitations, in order to see this order executed; and those articles are only cultivated at Amboyna and the other islands immediately dependent on the Company, where they can exercise continual vigilance. This inquisition, imposed by Dutch avarice, is very much frustrated by the birds, which convey to the neighbouring islands the seeds of the spice-trees from those where they are cultivated. This circumstance made the Company resolve to settle residents in those islands, whose principal business it is continually to search for and destroy all the young spice-trees they can meet with; but it also often happens that the seeds are dropped in situations so precipitous as to escape the most active vigilance."

* * * * *

"The council of the Dutch East-India Company, which is established at Batavia, finding the produce of the nutmeg plantations in Banda sufficient for exportation; and wishing, besides, to prevent all contraband trade in that precious commodity, ordered, some years before we arrived in Amboyna, all the nutmeg-trees in that island to be destroyed. This order was executed, and very few of the devoted trees escaped destruction; but a hurricane, which happened the same year, deranged all their avaricious calculations: it completed in Banda the devastation which the council had executed at Amboyna."

Sir, I shall not refer to the page of history for a detail of charges, of a yet more serious nature, against the uniform proceedings of the Dutch East-India Company; let it suffice that Sir Stamford Raffles has observed, in his History of Java, "it is no less true than remarkable, that wherever Dutch influence has prevailed in the Eastern Seas, depopulation has followed."

On the restoration of their former possessions in this quarter of

the world, at the termination of the late war, they commenced their government under the most promising circumstances. They could not but acknowledge their obligations to the English for the improvements they had introduced: they publicly eulogized Sir Stamford Raffles, for the general system of his administration in Java, and announced a determination of pursuing the same course. But no sooner had the British authorities departed from the island, than symptoms of change became manifest. These were speedily followed by a course of measures which disgusted the few English who remained, and actually excited rebellion amongst the natives.

To say nothing of the unwarrantable aggressions of the Batavian government against the independent state of Palembang, an ally of the British Power; it will be sufficient to observe generally, that their jealousy of the English, in regard to participation in the trade of the Indian Islands, has latterly revived with all its ancient spleen. They have watched us with the eye of a basilisk, but most seriously do I hope that infatuation will not prevail. Singapore is yet our own; and by the possession of a settlement so truly invaluable, I trust that we shall easily maintain our rights against the arrogant encroachments of a Colonial Government, whose pretensions are extended almost to the whole Eastern Archipelago.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, that my views most strictly accord with those of your correspondent, the "Eastern Private Trader," in wishing to the Dutch the possession of every district, and the exercise of every privilege to which they are justly entitled; and, provided they would change their measures, I would willingly extend them both. But is it fair that they should grasp at all, at privileges to which they can assert no

equitable claim; at countries they neither can nor wish to occupy; solely anxious to exclude all other nations, to cultivate some favoured spots, and make the rest a desert?

The claims which are urged by the Dutch to the island of Singapore are founded upon the basis of an asserted right of still more glaring arrogance. They affirm that the kingdom of Johore itself is properly dependent on the Batavian Government; and that consequently the king could have no right to cede to the British Authorities any portion of his dominions. There is nothing wonderful in this, for they also lay claim to the whole of Borneo, divided as it is into an indefinite number of independent states. But reverting to the kingdom of Johore, we may safely defy the Dutch to prove from historical records, that it was ever dependent on their power; and we can also quote the testimony of one of *their own servants*, a *governor of Malacca*,* that up to the period when his jurisdiction was superseded by the British Power, in 1795, they laid claim to no authority whatever over the territory of Johore. The natives of that country most positively assert their independence, and, while arms continue in their hands I believe they always will.

The policy of Sir Stamford Raffles appears, from the statements of your correspondent, to have a two-fold object;—to secure the legitimate rights and interests of his employers from the unwarrantable encroachments of the Dutch; and to excite generally a spirit of enterprise and activity: and the measures he has adopted, for the furtherance of these ends, must be as alarming to the eye of avarice as they are hopeful to the views of philanthropic observation. It is not our possession of an *island* in the straits of Malacca, or, if you

please, of a *commercial settlement*, simply considered as such, that excites the jealousy of our neighbours. No, Sir, it is the unavoidable conviction that commerce will not long be theirs, if the expansive influence of a more liberal system is once admitted.

The eastern Archipelago comprises an extensive area peculiarly adapted for commerce. It comprehends within itself the riches of the world. It has at the same time its wants to be supplied, and contains the means of supplying them. Inviting enterprise by an unparalleled facility of intercourse, it likewise abounds in native traders, who only require encouragement. With advantages such as these, what an interesting picture of human industry would now have been before us, if the blessings of a liberal system had never been withheld, or had been restored, however tardily, but half a century ago. But, alas! everything has been done to check, and nothing to encourage.

By what clause, Mr. Editor, in the code of the law of nations, are we prohibited from assisting the natives of these islands to accelerate their pace in the progress of civilization? Are we to be backward in the performance of our duty, because our European neighbours have neglected theirs? For the benefit of common-sense, Sir, dismiss the subject.

It would not be difficult to prove that the system of Sir Stamford Raffles would be highly advantageous to the Dutch themselves, provided they would cordially unite with us in giving it effect. But argument like this they would not hear; I can, therefore, only hope that necessity will shortly force them to a different *conduct*, though it may not materially change their *principles*.

What would the Dutch obtain by the acquisition of Singapore? Little, certainly, in an absolute sense, or why did they so long

* See Asiatic Journal, Vol. IX. p. 94.

neglect it ? They must know that their own commercial system would blast its trade. But the situation of the island is so peculiarly happy, that they dread it in the possession of those who can and will improve it. Your correspondent has justly observed, that it is the key of Siam and of China ; and his observations seem also to imply that it is likely to become, at no very distant period, a general emporium to the native traders ; for while depressed in other quarters, here they will be encouraged :

Such, Sir, is the British policy contrasted with the Dutch ; and we may rest assured that it is the only system that will bear the test of time. Our *immediate* fruits, it

is true, may not be comparable to the golden apples produced from unnatural soil ; but they will extend both far and wide their rich and wholesome species ; they will bounteously reward the husbandman, and be blessings to all mankind.

In conclusion, Sir, I hope and trust that the Netherlands government *at home* are more liberal in their general views ; and that it will not be difficult to convince them of the unreasonableness of the demands of their constituted Authorities in these distant settlements ; and shortly to induce them to yield an amicable assent to the fair assertion of our indisputable rights.

Z.

GULCHIN : PERSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—In a former essay I had occasion to state, that the East-India Company's civil and military servants at Bengal had many of them become creditable proficient in the Hindustani and Persian languages, long before the institutions of the colleges had made that accomplishment an easy and necessary qualification ; and assigned as a chief reason for this, that upon quitting Calcutta they were not likely to meet a native who understood a word of English. This was forty or fifty years ago, when the civil and military servants at Madras, and still less at Bombay, seldom troubled themselves with the native languages, but trusted to the broken English that their debashes, and the low class of natives, that both those establishments then entertained as sepahs, could speak : indeed the Company's authorities were in those days confined within a few miles round Madras at one Presidency, and to the island of Bombay in the other : and their servants had few induce-

ments to court a native intercourse beyond those ; as we may observe upon Messrs. Sadlier, Hudleston, and Staunton being deputed, in 1784, to negotiate a peace with Tippoo Sahib, when that wily tyrant, finding it convenient to protract some discussion, ordered their Portuguese interpreter, on some frivolous pretext, under municipal confinement ; and the diplomacy, for none of the three understood a word of the country languages, was at a stand till he chose again to release him. But, within the last twenty years, considerable tracts of territory have fallen into the management of both those Presidencies, and many of their servants have since that distinguished themselves as ambassadors and linguists. Nor has scientific and polite literature been neglected ; for, in imitation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, a faculty of learned men has incorporated itself at each ; and, though last in the field, the Bombay Society has outstript that of Madras, if not that even of Bengal,

by having wisely made its Transactions a repository of polite literature as well as of dry science; for both are so blended in oriental books, that, as I have stated in another essay, we find all manner of scientific knowledge often written in very fine Arabian and Persian poetry! Many valuable communications, which, as the wise committee of papers had decided, as containing poetry, not to suit the Asiatic Researches, used formerly to grace the Calcutta Miscellanies, some of them from the pen of Sir William Jones; in like manner, and of this description, I can recognize in the first volume of the Bombay Literary Transactions one paper, namely, that curious and novel translation of a Persian sermon from Sadi, which has already been copied into more periodical works, and translated into more foreign languages, than any thing oriental had ever been before it; and as those Calcutta Oriental Miscellanies have been long out of print, and are now seldom to be met with, I would recommend a reprint of many of the essays in them, as not unworthy companions of that Society's otherwise most meritorious original communications. Their late secretary had in their first volume distinguished himself by many able papers; and, had he not taken a leaf from the pseudo-Persian historian's book in disparagement of oriental documents, was likely to stand preeminent. But this palm has in the second volume been already disputed by Captain Vans Kennedy; who, however vaguely they are expressed, gives equal and due credit to Persian, as he does to Greek authorities; and ably combats the ill-grounded prejudices of the cidevant secretary, and his historical precursor.

His anonymous remarks are valuable and learned; and I should be happy, could I speak equally in praise of his many translations from the Persian prose writers and

poets; but the few I have been able to compare with their originals are, I am sorry to say, often reprehensibly careless; and the others may, I apprehend, be found equally deficient. Indeed all such translations should be accompanied with their originals, as affording the oriental reader an immediate opportunity of comparison, as well as by inducing the translator to adhere more closely to his text; and as in your ably-conducted Journal you have, in an excellent Persian type and correct oriental compositor, the means of doing justice to such Persian texts, I have, as usual, taken much pains in collating and copying what follows, as all such subjects are best illustrated by examples in point. The copy I use is that quoted by Dowlat Shah, in his تذکرہ شعرا, or Biography of the Persian poets, where he briefly notices the life and genius of Júni, collated by the copy, from which Sir John Kennaway made a literal translation, and that again formed the basis of General Kirkpatrick's well known and most beautiful paraphrase of it in English.

مولانا معین جوینی Móláná Moyin Júni flourished early in our fourteenth century, and soon after Hafiz, taking his Tokhollos, or poetical name, from Júin or Jowín in Transoxania, near which city he was born. One of his luminous works is the نگارستان Nigáristán, or Picture-gallery, written in imitation of Sadi's Gulistan, being composed of apologues and parables; but, though it relates its stories with much wit and learning, I cannot subscribe to Doulat Shah's opinion of its excelling its original, any more than I can that the Diwán of Amír Khosrô is superior to that of Sadi. The Gulistan is a book that is, in the East, put into every schoolboy's hand, and I have half a dozen copies of it in manuscript, and two in print in my own possession; but I never met a sin-

gle copy of the Nigáristán, otherwise I might have made free with it in my Anthology; for this apologue, though it falls short of Sadí, must with every oriental scholar seat the author high upon the bench of Persian polite literature. In the epilogue of his Gulistan, Sadí says that he is original, and borrowed from nobody; but the last couplet of this story is taken from the Gulistan, and other phrases of that well-known work are within its few pages made equally free with; for later Persian poets used no ceremony in not simply quoting a sentiment, but even the words of their more ancient favorites.

At page 78, volume II. of the Bombay Literary Society's Transactions, Capt. Vans Kennedy has introduced this story, and as it is translated with more spirit than any other, for some of his versions are very flat, it gives him the fairest play to select it for comparison; but my chief reason for doing this is, that I cannot subscribe to the *carnal* application the Captain has given to this youth's passion; nor would he seem to have been aware that as I have

stated above, Sir J. K. had anticipated him above forty years ago in a literal version of it, which also General K. had so beautifully paraphrased; and which, besides the copy of it in the Calcutta Miscellany, formed a little manual of itself, and was in those days to be found in the possession of every orientalist of taste. To the orientalist of the present day a correct copy of the Persian text of a select story from so valuable and rare a work is of itself a great acquisition, more especially as collated as above stated; and as mine differs essentially from both the *versions* and the paraphrase, in the plain and mystical interpretations of it, I beg leave to offer, in my usual style, a literal, and often widely different, translation.

شوبلی Shoblí, the learned gentleman, who is identified as the narrator of this story, is noticed by Jamí in his *نقحات الانس* Nafahát-al-ans, as a great mystical doctor and teacher; and by Sadí in his *Bustan*, as quoted in my essay of November 1819, where he makes that happy and feeling apostrophe to his favorite Firdausi.

حكايت از نگارستان جوینی

An Apologue taken from the Nigáristán of Juíní.

شیخ شوبلی قدس سره فرمود که روزی به نیت حج به بازار بغداد گذشتم
جوانی خوب صورت و نیک سیرت را دیدم قصب معلم بر سر و جلده
کتاب در بر کنش زرافشان برسم نازکان بغداد در پای کرده در بازار بناز هر
چه تمامتر خرامیدی میی در دست داشت و می بوئید

هر جا که میگذشت و هر جا که می ستاد * میشد زمین چو لعل ز عکس رخس تمام
گوئی که مچکید ز کل برکت عارضش * برخاک قطرهایی کلاب عقیق قام

The Shaikh Shoblí, let his secret be sanctified, has been pleased to tell us saying: On a pilgrimage to Mecca I was one day sauntering through the bazar at Baghdad, where I met a handsome and well disposed young man: he wore the green distinguishing fillet round his head,

and had the holy book of the Korán in his bosom; and with gold-embroidered slippers on his feet walked like a gallant of that capital with a most engaging air through the market. He held an apple in his hand, at which he was smelling: wherever he moved on, or wherever he

stood still, the face of the earth seemed an entire ruby from the reflection of his countenance: you might say, that he was sprinkling from the glowing rose-leaf of his cheek drops of cornelian-coloured rose water upon the ground.

روز دیگر که قافله روان شد اورا دیدم در میان حجاج نعلینی با ساز جواهر در پا کرده و داستار مصری بر سر نهاده کلاب بر خود افشاند بر مثال کسی که بکلزار رود یا از خانه ببازار آید میخرامید اندیشه کردم که در طور این جوان سرپست و از دو حال بیرون نیست یا معشو قیست که از نیازش می برند یا عاشقی است که از نیازش بمنز لکاه ناز رسانیده اند درین تفکر افتادم که ایا بجمع میروم یا طریقی دیگر اختیار خواهد کرد گفتم ای برنا کجا خواهی رفت گفت بخانه گفتم بکدام خانه گفت بخانه پربهانه که خلعتی را آواره کرده است من میروم تا به بینم که این سرکشتگان بکه میروند و بچه میروند درین خانه کرا خواهند دید از این خرمن چه خوش خواهند چید و از پرده غیب چه خواهند شنید گفتم این چه استعداد راه است که توداری مکر از صعوبت این بادیه خبر نداری در جواب این شعر بخواند

دوست آوارگی همبخواهد * رفتن حج بهانه افتاده است

گفتم ای جوان باتعم بدین اسافی کار میسر نکرد باز کرد و گفت

من نه باختیار خود میروم از قفای او * آن دو کمند عنبرین می بردم کشان کشان

Next day, when the caravan was about to proceed, I met him, among the other foot pilgrims, having gem-studded sandals fastened round his ankles, and a turban of fine Egyptian linen bound round his head, and sprinkling himself with perfume: he moved stately along, like a person who was going to take a day's recreation in a rose-bower, or who had left his home to take a stroll through the fair. I reflected with myself, saying: in this youth's case there is a mystery, which is resolvable only in two ways, that he is either a beloved object whom the destines are carrying to his adorer, or he is a lover whom they have brought with enthusiasm to the stage of his object: or I again thought, that he may be going on the pilgrimage, or peradventure has another guess object. I said, O youth! whither would you go? he replied, to a house: I asked, what house? he answered, to a house replete

with stratagem and chicanery, where mankind are bewildered and stupified: I too am proceeding, that I may ascertain where those wanderers go, and why they are going; whom they desire to see there, what ears of corn they can glean from that harvest, and what knowledge they can get behind that veil of hidden secrets. I asked, what manner of road preparation is this for such a journey, as you have before you? perhaps you are not aware what hardships you must encounter in the desert? he replied the fascinations of my mistress bewilder me, and my pilgrimage to Mecca is nothing but a fetch: I said, the enjoyment of this object is not with all this delicacy and tenderness so readily to be accomplished: he turned sharp round upon me and replied; I am not following her of my own accord, but those two amber-coloured ringlets are dragging me along.

ای شبلی چنینم آورده اند معذور فرمای

ازار عندلیب نخواهد که بشکند * هر کلبی که زینت بستان و کلشن است
عشوق اگر چه هست ز عشاق بی نیاز * چشمش بنار عاشق خود نیز روشن است

O Shobli! you must excuse me, for my fortune has thus bewildered me: it is not to be expected that every rose twig, which is the ornament of the garden and bower, is to be broken down upon listening to

the nightingale's complaint: though the charmer may not sympathize with her admirer's feelings, yet are the eyes of the lover himself brightened up by his complaint.

گفتم این سبب چرا میبوی گفت تا مرا از سموم بادید بلا انکیز خونخوار
کوشد دارد که با شمیم برکت کل چمن ناز خو کرده ام و در حرم دلبر آن
خفت و از نسیم اقبال محبوب شکفت. گفتم بیا تا با هم عرافت و موافقت
نمایم گفت لولاه تو مرقع پوشی و من جرء نوشم من اهل خراباتم و تو
پیر مناجاتی دوش من در خمار بوده ام اکنون بقایای خمار دوشین در
سر دارم آن جوان را همان جا بگذاشتم و بگذشتم اتفاق ملاقات نیفتاد تا
بمکه رسیدم روزی بوقت افراط کرما جوان را دیدم در زیر میزاب خفت زرد و
زار و ضعیف و رنجور و نزار نه در سر قصب و نه دریا نعلین همان سبب در
دست داشت و میبوی بیر

I asked him, why do you smell at this apple? he replied, that it may preserve me from the pestilential blast of a noxious a blood-thirsty desert; for I have got familiar with the rose-leaf fragrance of her bower, and this apple has reposed in her soul-ravishing chamber, and was ripened in the zephyr of the prosperity of my mistress. I said, come and let us two unite in a social compact and good fellowship. He replied; no, by God! you are the wearer of a sanctified patched garment, and I am the quaffer of the intoxicating goblet: you are a daily suppliant

at the mosque, and I am one of the tipplers at a tavern; yesterday I was drunk, and still feel the giddiness of my last night's debauch. There I quitted and left that young man, and we did not chance to meet again till after our arrival at Mecca. One day, during the noon-tide heat, I saw that youth lying under the spout of the Caaba, pale and sick, weak and emaciated, and in such a miserable plight, as to have neither a rag to cover his head nor a shoe on his foot; but he held that same apple in his hand, and was smelling at it.

خواستم تا از او در گذرم دامنم بگیرفت و گفت ای شبلی مرا می شناسی
گفتم از تبدیل حال بکوی گفت داد و فریاد که درین راه بمعشوقی می
آرند و بعاشقی مبتلا می سازند شبلی گفت پرسیدم که این سبب همان
سبب است گفت فریاد از اسبب این سبب ای شبلی دیدی که با ما
چه کردند چون مارا در لکد کوب قهر انداختند اول گفتند تو معشوقی غم
منخور چون ببادیه امتحان مبتلا ساختند گفتند تو عاشقی چون به عرفات
رسیدم گفتند طفلی چون به واسط آمدم گفتند در میان چون به خان رسیدم
ندائی در دادند که درین حرم محرم نه و درین حلقه هر چند برین جمع
در حلقه فریاد زدم که آیا المطلوب جواب شنیدم که ارجع یا محبوب
سوختم ازین تفکر که در میان هیچ نیست و ساختم برین ترانه که در خان
غیرتی امروز ای شبای زار و نزارم و از ناز و نازکی بیزارم نمیدانم که محبتم یا

محبوب و طالبم یا مطلوب و از زمره حجاجم یا بغیر محتاجم درین فکر
 موختم و ازین انداه کداختم نه بیمارم اما بیماری این تفکر دارم شبلی
 گفت مرا دل بزاری آن جوان بسوخت گفتم بیا تا ترا پیش احباب رسانم
 و ازین حیرت برهانم گفت ای شبلی رها کن که درین حیرت سری دارم
 و درین تفکر ذوقی می یابم از او در گذشتم و شب در حوالی مسجد
 حرام بوظایف عبادت مشغول می بودم صبح که نیت وداع خانه کردم
 دیدم که از کنار حطیم جوان سقیم را مرده بر دوش گرفته میل بدفن او
 میکردند از حالت از یکی محرمین راز سوال می کردم گفت

رسمیست عشق را که محسن و ملاطفت * در قید حکم خویشتن آرد عبید را
 و آنکاه بزم را بطراز بقتل شان * چون حاجیان بکشتن اشیع عید را
 عاشقان کشتکان معشوقند * بر نیاید ز کشتکان آواز

I was desirous of passing by him, but he caught me by the skirt, and said, O Shobli! do you not recollect me? I asked, what has occasioned this change in your circumstances? He answered, that demand for justice and redress, which our fates ordain us on the road to our mistress, and put a lover like me upon his trial by overwhelming him. I asked, is this that same apple? He replied, in the complaint, O Shobli! of this withered apple, you have an emblem of what has befallen me. when they knocked me down on the road with the cuffs and kicks of their violence, they first said you are a charmer, and must not complain: when they overset me in the desert of temptation, they said, you are a lover: when I reached mount Arafat, they said, you are a child: when I got to the house of God, a secret voice whispered me, saying, of this mansion you cannot become an inmate! And within the circle of this presence, however much I reasoned with them collectively, crying, O you! whom I yearn after, I received in answer, that I am rejected, or as a loved object I am scolded in that thought, which has no medium, and put up with that award, that here I am a stranger, and an alien. To-day, or in this world, O Shobli! I am miserable and wretched, and pine under all manner of coquettish blandishment. I know not, whether I am a lover, or a charmer; am

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courting, or am courted; and am one of the crowd of pilgrims, or an independent: in this thought I am inflamed, and in this affliction consumed: I cannot say I am sick; but that I suffer under the distemper of this thought. Shobli adds: my heart sympathized with that youth's sufferings: I said, come, that I may conduct you to your friends, and release you from this state of thralldom. He replied, let me alone, for I feel a mystical and secret pleasure in this extacy, and have a relish for this fancy. There I left him, and was occupied all night in the religious ceremonies of the temple. On quitting it at dawn, in order to return home, I observed them raising the body of that poor young man from the foot of the Caaba wall, and taking it on their shoulders to its place of burial: and, on questioning one of those skilled in such mysteries, he said: It is the custom with love, that with its charms and blandishments it will bring its votaries under its control; and it will then make them its victims for the edification of the crowd, in like manner as the pilgrims on slaying their sacrifices on the anniversary of the Eed, or of Abraham offering up Isaac: lovers have fallen the victims of their mistress (God), but we have no tidings of the slain!

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours,
 Feb. 16, 1821. GULCHIN.

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SUICIDES AT ALLAHABAD.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In your Journal for February last, I perceive a letter signed "*A Bengalee*," relative to "The Address of the Rev William Ward, to the Ladies of Liverpool and Great-Britain, on behalf of the Females of India."

I presume your correspondent cannot be acquainted with the circumstance of Mr. Ward being at this time in America; otherwise common candour must induce me to conclude, that he would have postponed his *observations and complaints* until Mr. Ward had returned to this country; when he would have had a fair opportunity of replying to the charges of "*infatuation and exaggeration*," thus publicly brought against him. In the absence of this highly-valued and respected gentleman, it becomes incumbent on me, as the *friend alluded to* in the Liverpool Address, and in answer to the remarks of the *Bengalee*, to request the favour of your inserting the few following observations in the number of your interesting Journal for the ensuing month.

It is noticed by your correspondent, that "Mr. Ward has mentioned an instance of self-destruction at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, for which he adduces the authority of a *friend*, who was an eye-witness to the sacrifice. It is far from my intention to controvert this fact; but does Mr. Ward mean to say, that such a scene as that described by his friend is of every-day occurrence at Allahabad? If he does, I can only bring the testimony of a gentleman who was stationed in that part of India for many years, that no such immolation ever occurred within his knowledge."

In explanation of this fact, very correctly stated by Mr. Ward, permit me to inform the *Bengalee*, that at the annual *máláh*, or fair, held about the month of March on the sands of the Ganges, under Allahabad fort, similar suicides (more or less numerous) *annually* occur, and that the fact mentioned in Mr. Ward's Address, actually took place, either in the year 1800 or 1801; at which period the accumulation of sand was so trifling, that the confluence of the two rivers was only about twenty yards from the fort walls, the officers' quarters overlooking the scene. On that spot it was, that I witnessed the drowning of so many victims. It should be stated, that the current of the river Ganges, when the torrents subside, generally deposits the sand on the Allahabad shore, and forms its own channel at a considerable distance from the fort, leaving a very extensive and ample level, sufficiently large for the encampment of the thousands and tens of thousands of infatuated and ignorant Hindoos, assembled at that time from every part of India, for the purposes of devotion or expiation. These horrid sacrifices are in that case remote from the view of Europeans, and not visible from the fort, amidst the tents, bazars, and crowds which cover the whole space. It is very seldom that Europeans are led to visit this scene. Never, I will venture to say, do they willingly repeat the visit; as, besides heat, dust, noise, confusion, and the insulting remarks of the fanatics assembled, all that is abominable and disgusting in the records of superstition and human depravity is practised in open day. At this annual period, the immolations take place as near the *junc-*

tion of the rivers as possible, and almost always in the *Jumna*, there being seldom sufficient water in the Ganges for the purpose. The victims, after having performed the previous rites, incantations, and ablutions on the shore, are conveyed by the common ferry into the stream, attended by one or two Brahmans: they are placed on the side of the boat, held there, while two *ghurrals*, or water-pots are filled, and fastened on each side, to prevent the victim from floating, and then immersed in the river. The exulting shouts and yells of the spectators, crying *Hurree Bool! Hurree Bool!* close the awful act.

The question of the *Bengalee*, "whether these scenes are of every-day occurrence," might I think have been easily answered by himself, especially as he professes to be competent, from his residence of several years in Bengal, to offer remarks upon the Address of the Rev. Mr. Ward. He must know, or ought to know, that although solitary instances of voluntary suicide occasionally occur throughout the year, yet, that it is at the great festivals of Hindoo worship that the infatuated victims offer themselves in great numbers, journeying from remote distances for the express purpose of sacrificing their lives, at some place of reputed peculiar sanctity. From the above statement it will be easily perceived, that the *Bengalee's*

friend might never have been on the spot at the time when these drownings took place. The natives seldom make any observation on events so common; and although that gentleman resided in that part of India, and even at a very short distance from the fort, it is very possible that he might not hear of them.

It is not my intention to enter into controversy upon the principal subject of this letter, but after a residence of nearly thirty years in India, and during that period having travelled through various parts of the peninsula, my observation upon the general state of the moral degradation of its vast population, arising, no doubt, chiefly, if not entirely, from the prevalence of *ignorance and false religions*, constrain me (upon the present occasion) to offer my individual testimony to the great importance and necessity of the object for which Mr. Ward thus benevolently and disinterestedly pleads with the British ladies.

I conclude this letter with adding my sincere wish, that his humane design may meet with adequate encouragement, and my firm belief that, under the blessing of Providence, *light will eventually triumph over darkness.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A RETIRED OFFICER OF THE
BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

March 8, 1821.

MILITARY SUGGESTIONS.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Every military man must approve of the judicious suggestions contained in Philo-Miles' letter, published in the number for February of your useful and interesting Journal. It concludes

with recommending the *browning* of fire-arms in the Company's service.

I have before me the 2d volume of Colonel Macdonald's continuation of French Tactics. In the text I read, "The arms are to be kept clean, within and without, but are not to be highly polished."

* Vide p. 134, Philo-Miles' Letter on the subject of Small Arms.

On this article Colonel Macdonald subjoins the following note to one of the volumes of his work, published in 1803, and continued in two farther volumes in 1807, from which I quote.

"The time of the soldier is greatly occupied in keeping his arms in a bright state. The barrel is in time much weakened by this constant friction on its surface. The arms of a regiment are seldom uniform in appearance of brightness; as one man may take a pride in what another deems a perpetual trouble to be gone through, after the dampness of the weather or field-exercise has rendered it necessary to brighten his firelock. The rays of the sun reflected from arms have frequently betrayed a movement. It would be a great advantage to the service to have the barrels of firelocks browned."

I am informed that a regulation to this effect has been for some time established; in consequence of which the arms have been browned in several regiments.—The same idea will frequently occur to those who reflect upon such subjects; and it is hoped that Philo-Miles' recommendation may be duly attended to in India.

Vast benefit would arise to the service by establishing a *military library*, and a *model-repository*, at each Presidency in India, for the use of the respective armies. Every work of repute would of course be lodged in these libraries, for the information and instruction of an army, which is fully equal to any in Europe in scientific knowledge, and experience in actual service.

The expense of such an establishment could not for a moment be put in competition with the advantages that might reasonably be expected to result from it.

The staff of the army ought at each Presidency to be formed into a *Board of Tactics*, for the concentration of military knowledge, and the advancement of professional science. The military libraries, properly regulated, would be under the management of these most serviceable Boards. Foreign nations have long experienced the utility of such institutions; and I would earnestly recommend to the Honourable Court of Directors the consideration of this important subject.

In proposing ameliorations for the benefit of our standing Indian armies, those who have faithfully served in them ought not to be forgotten; more especially where claims are founded on the strictest justice. Owing to a change in the value of money, and to a consequent increase in the price of the necessities of life, it was found requisite to add a little to the pittance of military half-pay, in the King's service. The Company's being regulated by this standard, the same trifling advance ought to have followed there as a matter of course. The hardship of this omission has been feelingly represented by some half-pay officers, through the medium of your valuable Journal; and although this just measure has not yet been brought forward, it is well known that the Honourable Court view it in a proper and favourable light. One of your correspondents made it clearly appear that it would add but inconsiderably to expenditure; so small is the addition to the half-pay of each rank. To render the measure perfectly equitable, the Honourable Court, with their usual liberality, will probably grant the small difference, from the date of the regulation in his Majesty's service; the effect being fairly retrospective.

PHILO-MILES ALTER.

TRISTUN DE ACUNHA;

A NEWLY-FOUNDED HEREDITARY KINGDOM IN A GROUP OF ISLANDS
IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

(From the Correspondance Astronomique of Baron de Zach.)

IN the year 1811, Jonathan Lambert, an American sailor, took possession of the desolate island of Tristun de Acunha, in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, and issued on that occasion a manifesto, drawn up in strict diplomatic form, which was signed by his chief minister, another American sailor, whose name was Andrew Millet. He declares that, on the 4th Feb. 1811, he took entire possession, for himself and his descendants for ever, of the island of *Tristun de Acunha*, as well as of two neighbouring islands, "*The Inaccessible Island*," and the "*Island of Nightingales*," of which he thereby declares himself the Lord and Prince. It is very remarkable, that the ambassador of the United States of North America, at the Court of Brazil, appears to recognize this new Power, and is in some degree its agent. It has another agent at the Cape of Good Hope, accredited to the British Government and to the East India Company.

The American ambassador sends to the new King Lambert, from Rio de Janeiro, plants and seeds of all kinds, sugar-canes, coffee-plants, &c., which thrive extremely well in the new settlement. The American and British ships, knowing that this once desert island now affords refreshments and excellent water, touch there to supply themselves with what they want. Capt. Lovell has visited it twice, and convinced himself that the establishment is very promising, and may in future become important. Out of gratitude for Capt. Lovell's friendly and obliging visits, his Majesty Lambert has issued a new manifesto, in which he declares that the *Inaccessible Island* shall be called henceforth "*Lovell's Island*;" the *Island of Nightingales*, "*Plutard's Island*;" and the three islands collectively, "*Isles of Refreshment*;" which last name shall likewise be especially appropriated to the great island, formerly *Tristun de Acunha*, where his Majesty resides. It may likewise appear remarkable, that this new and self-created prince, like many others, speaks in his manifesto of "*chicanery*,"

and of "*the laws of nations*," adding, "*if any there are*." It is farther worthy of remark, that the English author of a much esteemed hydrographical work, published in London in 1816, wishes success, welfare, and prosperity to this new Robinsonian dynasty. He concludes this notice of the newly-founded insular state with these words: "May an enterprise so honourable to its author, and so beneficial to humanity, have the success it merits! Every honest mariner must cordially join in this wish." But what may perhaps excite the greatest surprise is, that in 1813, Lambert, through his agent and minister at the Cape of Good Hope, applied to the British Government, and to the East India Company, for their alliance and assistance; reserving, however, his rights of possession and Government; and that, thereupon, the Governor at the Cape actually agreed to his desire, and granted to the agent of King Lambert a small vessel, in which he sent him five industrious families, who had voluntarily offered to settle under his government. Horned cattle, sheep, goats, and other things useful and necessary to the prosperity and advancement of the young colony, were likewise sent thither by the British Government. When it shall one day have become flourishing and important, those kind dispositions towards his Majesty of the *Isles of Refreshment* may, perhaps, be succeeded by different sentiments. At all events, Lambert must be considered as an extraordinary and remarkable man, who deserves our admiration more than many others whom we have admired, and still continue to admire; and we may well wish this Robinson Crusoe of our times, who stands on a more real ground, and is worthy of his more enlightened age, a long, happy, and peaceful government.

According to the latest observations of the British navigators, *Tristun de Acunha*, or the *Isles of Refreshment*, lie in $37^{\circ} 6' 9''$ south latitude, and in the longitude of $11^{\circ} 52'$ east of Greenwich, and of $14^{\circ} 12' 15''$ east of Paris.

BARBAROUS PROCEEDINGS

AGAINST

THE ENGLISH AT AMBOYNA, IN 1622.

THE following is a portion of a tract which is now become very scarce. It was published under the direction of the East-India Company in 1651; and dedicated to Cromwell, who at that time filled the office of Protector of the Commonwealth. It is certainly valuable as a piece of history.

A true Relation of the late Unjust, Cruel, and Barbarous Proceedings against the English at Amboyna in the East-Indies, by the Neatherlanders there, upon a forged Pretence of a Conspiracie of the said English.

After the fruitless issue of two several treaties: the first Anno 1613, in London, and the other An. 1615, at the Hague in Holland, touching the differences between the English and Dutch in the East-Indies, at last by a third treaty, Anno 1619, in London, there was a full and solemn composition made of all the said differences, and a fair order set for the future proceedings of the supports of both Companies in the Indies, as well in the course of their trade and commerce as otherwise. Amongst sundry other points, it was agreed: that in regard of the great blood-shed and cost, pretended to be bestowed by the Hollanders, in winning of the trade of the isles of the Molluccos, Banda, and Amboyna, from the Spaniards and Portugals, and in building of forts for the continual securing of the same, the said Hollanders therefore should enjoy two third parts of that trade, and the English the other third; and the charge of the forts to be maintained by taxes and impositions, to be levied upon the merchandize. Wherefore, in consequence of this agreement, the English East-India Company planted certain factories for their share of this trade; some at the Molluccos, some at Banda, and some at Amboyna. Of the two former of these, there will be, at this present, small occasion to speak further; but the last will prove the scene of a sad tragedy.

This Amboyna is an island lying near Seran, of the circuit of forty leagues, and giveth name also to some other small islands adjacent. It beareth cloves; for gathering and buying in whereof the English Company for their part had planted five several factories; the head and rendezvous of all at the town of Amboyna: and therein first Master George Muschamp, and afterward Master Gabriel Towserson, their agents, with directions over the smaller factories at Hitto and Larica upon the same island; and at Loho and Cambello upon a point of their neighbouring island of Seran.

Upon these islands of Amboyna and the point of Seran, the Hollanders have four forts. The chief of all is at the said town of Amboyna, and is very strong, having four points or bulwarks with their curtains, and upon each of these points six great pieces of ordinance mounted, most of them of brass. The one side of this castle is washed by the sea, and the other is divided from the land with a ditch of four or five fathom broad, very deep, and ever filled with the sea. The garrison of this castle consisteth of about 200 Dutch souldiers, and a company of free Bangers. Besides these, there is always a matter of three or four hundred Mardikers (for so they usually call the free natives) in the town, ready to serve the castle at an hour's warning. There lie also in the road (for the most part) diverse good ships of the Hollanders, as well for the guard of the place by sea, as for the occasions of traffic: this being the chief rendezvous, as well for the island of Banda as for the rest of Amboyna. Here the English lived; not in the castle, but under protection thereof, in a house of their own in the town; holding themselves safe, as well in respect of the ancient bonds of amity between both nations, as of the strict conjunction made by the late treaty before mentioned.

They continued here some two years, conversing and trading together with the Hollanders, by vertue of the said treaty. In which time there fell out sundry dif-

ferences and debates between them: the English complaining that the Hollanders did not onely lavish away much money in building, and unnecessary expences upon the forts and otherwise, and bring large and unreasonable reckonings thereof to the common account, but also did, for their part, pay the garrisons with victuals and cloath of Coromondell, which they put off to the souldiers at three or four times the value it cost them, yet would not allow of the English Companies part of the same charge, but onely in ready mony; thereby drawing from the English (which ought to pay but one-third part) more than two-thirds of the whole true charge. Hereupon, and upon the like occasions, grew some discontents and disputes, and the complaints were sent to Jaccatra, in the island of Java Major, to the council of defence of both nations there residing: who also not agreeing upon the points in difference, sent the same hither over into Europe, to be decided by both Companies here; or, in default of their agreement, by the King's Majesty and the Lords the States General, according to an article of the treatie of the year 1619, on this behalf. In the mean time the discontent between the English and the Dutch, about these and other differences, continued, and daily increased, until at last there was a sword found, to cut in sunder that knot at once, which the tedious disputes of Amboyna and Jaccatra could not untie. And this was used in manner as followeth.

About the eleventh of February 1622, *atilo veteri*, a Japoner souldier of the Dutch in their castle of Amboyna, walking in the night upon the wall, came to the sentinel (being a Hollander,) and there, amongst other talk, asked him some questions touching the strength of the castle, and the people that were therein. It is here to be noted, that those Japoners (of whom there is not thirty in all the island) did, for the most part, serve the Dutch as souldiers, yet were not of their trusty bands always lodged in the castle, but upon occasion called out of the town to assist in the watch. This Japoner aforesaid, was for his said conference with the sentinel apprehended upon suspition of treason, and put to the torture. Thereby (as some of the Dutch affirmed) he was brought to confess himself, and audry

others of his countrey-men there, to have contrived the taking of the castle. Hereupon, other Japoners were examined and tortured, as also a Portugal, the guardian of the slaves under the Dutch. During this examination, which continued three or four dayes, some of the English-men went to and from the castle upon their business, saw the prisoners, heard of their tortures, and of the crime laid to their charge; but all this while suspected not that this matter did any whit concern themselves, having never had any conversation with the Japoners, nor with the Portugal aforesaid. At the same time there was one Abel Price, chirurgeon of the English, prisoner in the castle, for offering in his drunkenness to set a Dutch man's house on fire. This fellow the Dutch took, and shewed him some of the Japoners, whom they had first most grievously tortured, and told him, they had confessed the English to have been of their confederacie for the taking of the castle; and that if he would not confess the same, they would use him even as they had done these Japoners, and worse also. Having given him the torture, they soon made him confess what ever they asked him. This was the fifteenth of February 1622, *atilo veteri*. Forthwith, about nine of the clock the same morning, they sent for Captain Towerson and the rest of the English that were in the town to come to speak with the governour in the castle: They all went, save one that was left to keep the house. Being come to the governour, he told Captain Towerson, that himself and others of his nation were accused of a conspiracie to surprize the castle, and therefore, until further trial, were to remain prisoners. Instantly also they attached him that was left at home in the house, took the marchandize of the English Company there into their own custody by inventorie, and seized all the chests, boxes, books, writings, and other things in the English house. Captain Towerson was committed to his chamber with a guard of Dutch souldiers. Emmanuel Tomson was kept prisoner in the castle; the rest, viz. John Beomont, Edward Collins, William Webber, Ephraim Ramsey, Timothy Johnson, John Fardo, and Robert Brown, were sent aboard the Hollanders ships then riding in harbour, some to one ship and some to another,

and all made fast in irons. The same day also the governor went to the two other factories in the same island, to apprehend the rest of the English there. So that Samuel Colson, John Clark, George Sharrock, that were found in the factorie at Hitto, and Edward Collins, William Webber, and John Sadler at Larica, were all brought prisoners to Amboyna, the sixteenth of February. Upon which day also John Powl, John Wetheral, and Thomas Ladbroke, were apprehended at Cambello, and John Beomont, William Grigs, and Ephraim Ramsey, at Loho, and brought in irons to Amboyna the twentieth of the same moneth. In the mean time the governor and fiscal went to work with the prisoners that were already there : and first they sent for John Beomont and Timothy Johnson, from aboard the Unicorn; who being come into the castle, Beomont was left with a guard in the hall, and Johnson was taken into another room. Where, by and by, Beomont heard him cry out very pitifully ; then to be quiet for a little while, and then loud again. After taste of the torture, Abel Price the chirurgeon, that first was examined and tortured (as is above remembred), was brought in to confront and accuse him : But Johnson not yet confessing any thing, Price was quickly carried out, and Johnson brought again to the torture ; where Beomont heard him some time cry aloud, then quiet again, then roar afresh. At last, after he had been about an hour in this second examination, he was brought forth wailing and lamenting, all wet, and cruelly burnt in divers parts of his body, and so laid aside in a by-place of the hall, with a souldier to watch him that he should speak with no body. Then was Emanuel Tomson brought to examination ; not in the room where Johnson had been, but in another, something farther from the hall. Yet Beomont being in the hall heard him roar most lamentably, and many times. At last, after an hour and an half spent in torturing him, he was carried away into another room another way, so that he came not by Beomont through the hall. Next, was Beomont called in, and being demanded many things, all which he denied with deep oaths and protestations, was made fast to be tortured, a cloth tied about his neck, and two men ready with

their jarrs of water to be poured on his head. But yet for this time the governor bad loose him, he would spare him a day or two, because he was an old man. This was all Saturday's work, the fifteenth of February aforesaid.

Upon Sunday the sixteenth of February, William Webber, Edward Collins, Ephraim Ramsey, and Robert Brown were seicht from aboard the Rotterdam, to be examined. At the same time came Samuel Colson, William Grigs, and John Clark, George Sharrock, and John Sadler, from Hitto and Larica, and were, immediately upon their arrival, brought into the castle hall.

Robert Brown, tailor, was first called in; and being tormented with water, confessed all in order as the fiscal asked him.

Then was Edward Collins called in, and told, that those that were formerly examined had confest him as accessarie to the plot of taking the castle. Which when he denied with great oaths and execrations, they made his hands and feet fast to the rack, bound a cloth about his throat, ready to be put to the torture of water. Thus prepared, he prayed to be respited, and he would confess all. Being let down, he again vowed and protested his innocencie ; yet said, that because he knew that they would by torture make him confess any thing, though never so false, they should do him a great favour, to tell him what they would have him say, and he would speak it, to avoid the torture. The fiscal hereupon said, what, do you mock us ? and bad, up with him again ; and so gave him the torment of water : which he not able long to endure, prayed to be let down again to his confession. Then he derised a little with himself, and told them, that about two moneths and a half before, himself, Tomson, Johnson, Brown, and Fardo, had plotted, with the help of the Japoners, to surprise the castle. Here he was interrupted by the fiscal, and asked whether Captain Towerson were not of that conspiracie. He answered, No. You lie, said the fiscal ; did not he call you all to him, and tell you, that those daily abuses of the Dutch had caused him to think of a plot, and that he wanted nothing but your consent and concurrence ? Then said a Dutch merchant, one

John Joost that stood by, Did not you all swear upon a Bible to be secret to him? Collins answered with great oaths, that he knew nothing of any such matter. Then they had made him fast again: whereupon he then said, all was true that they had spoken. Then the fiscal asked him, whether the English in the rest of the factories were not consenting to this plot. He answered no. The fiscal then asked him, whether the president of the English at Jaccatra, or Master Welden, agent in Banda, were not plotters or privy to this business. Again he answered, No. Then the fiscal asked him, by what means the Japoners should have executed their purpose. Whereat, when Collins stood staggering and devising of some probable fiction, the fiscal help him, and said, should not two Japoners have gone to each point of the castle, and two to the governor's chamber door; and when the hurly-burly had been without, and the governor coming to see what was the matter, the Japoners to have killed him? Here one that stood by, said to the fiscal, do not tell him what he should say, but let him speak of himself. Whereupon the fiscal, without attending to the answer to his former question, asked what the Japoners should have had for their reward. Collins answered, 1000 ryals apiece. Lastly he asked him, when this plot should have been effected. Whereunto, although he answered him nothing (not knowing what to devise upon the sudden), yet he was dismissed, and very glad to come clear of the torture, though with certain belief that he should die for this his confession.

Next was Samuel Colson brought in, being newly arrived from Hitto, as is before touched, and was the same day brought to torture, who, for fear of the pain wherewith he saw Collins come out, in such a case, that his eyes were almost blown out of his head with the torment of water, chose rather to confess all they asked him, and so was quickly dismissed, coming out weeping, lamenting, and protesting his innocence.

Then was John Clark, that came with Colson from Hitto, fetcht in, and a little after was heard (by the rest that were without in the hall) to erie out again; they tortured him with water and with fire, by the space of two hours. The

manner of his torture (as also of Joimsson's and Tomson's) was as followeth: first they hoised him up by the hands with a cord on a large dore, where they made him fast upon two staples of iron, fixt on both sides at the top of the dore posts, haling his hands one from the other as wide as they could stretch. Being thus made fast, his feet hung some two foot from the ground; which also they stretcht asunder as far as they would reach, and so made them fast beneath unto the dore-trees on each side. Then they bound a cloth about his neck and face so close, that little or no water could go by. That done, they poured the water softly upon his head until the cloath was full up to the mouth and nostrils, and somewhat higher; so that he could not draw breath, but he must with-all suck in the water: which being still continued to be poured in softly, forced all his inward parts, came out of his nose, ears, and eyes, and often, as it were stifling and choaking him, at length took away his breath, and brought him to a swoon or fainting. Then they took him quickly down, and made him vomit up the water. Being a little recovered, they triced him up again, and poured in the water as before, oftsoons taking him down as he seemed to be stifled. In this manner they handled him three or four several times with water, till his body was swollen twice or thrice as big as before, his cheeks like great bladders, and his eyes staring and strutting out beyond his forehead: yet all this he bare, without confessing anything; insomuch as the fiscal and tormentors reviled him, saying, that he was a direl, and no man, or surely was a witch; at least had some charms about him, or was enchanted, that he could bear so much. Wherefore they cut off his hair very short, as supposing he had some witchcraft hidden therein. Afterwards they hoised him up again as before, and then burnt him with lighted candles in the bottom of his feet, untill the fat dropt out the candles; yet then applied they fresh lights unto him. They burnt him also under the elbows, and in the palms of the hands; likewise under the arm-pits, untill his inward parts evidently be seen. At last, when they saw he could of himself make no handsome confession, then they led him along with

questions of particular circumstances, by themselves framed. Being thus wearied and overcome by the torment, he answered, yea, to whatsoever they asked : whereby they drew from him a body of a confession to this effect ; to wit, that Captain Towerson had upon new-years day last before, sworn all the English at Amboyna to be secret and assistant to a plot that he had projected, with the help of the Japoners, to surprise the castle, and to put the governor and the rest of the Dutch to death.

Having thus martyred this poor man, they sent him out by four blacks ; who carried him between them to a dungeon, where he lay five or six dayes, without any chirurgion to dress him, untill (his flesh being putrified) great maggots dropt and crept from him in a most loathsom and noisom manner. Thus they finished their sabbath dayes work ; and it growing now dark, sent the rest of the English (that came that day from Hitto, and till then attended in the hall) first to the smith's shop, where they were loaden with irons, and then to the same loathsome dungeon, where Clark and the rest were, accompanied with the poor Japoners, lying in the putrefaction of their tortures.

The next morning, being Monday the seventeenth of February, old stile, William Griggs and John Fardo, with certain Japoners, were brought into the place of examination.

The Japoners were first cruelly tortured, to accuse Griggs, which at last they did : and Griggs, to avoid the like torture, confessed all that the fiscal demanded. By and by the like also was done by John Fardo, and other Japoners : but Fardo himself endured the torture of water, and at last confessed whatsoever the fiscal asked him ; and so was sent back to prison.

The same day also John Beomont was brought the second time to the fiscal's chamber ; where one Captain Newport, a Dutch man's son (born in England), was used as an interpreter. William Griggs was also brought in to accuse him ; who said, that when the consultation for taking of the castle was held, then he (the said Beomont) was present. Beomont denied it with great earnestness and deep oaths. At last, being triced up, and

drenched with water till his inwards were ready to crack, he answered affirmatively to all the fiscal's interrogatories : yet as soon as he was let down, he clearly demonstrated to Captain Newport, and Johnson a Dutch merchant, then also present, that these things could not be so. Nevertheless he was forced to put his hand to his confession, or else he must to the torture again, which to avoid, he subscribed ; and so had a great iron bolt and two shackles riveted to his legs, and then was carried back to prison.

After this, George Sharrock, assistant at Hitto, was called in question ; who, seeing how grievously others were martyred, made his earnest prayer to God (as since upon his oath he hath acknowledged) that he would suffer him to make some such probable lies against himself as the Dutch might believe, and so he might escape the torment. Being brought to the rack, the water provided, and the candles lighted, he was by the governor and fiscal examined, and charged with the conspiracy. He fell upon his knees, and protested his innocence. Then they commanded him to the rack, and told him, unless he would confess, he should be tormented with fire and water to death, and then should be drawn by the heels to the gallows, and there hanged up. He still persisting in this his innocence, the fiscal had him be hoised up. Then he craved respite awhile, and told them that he was at Hitto, and not in Amboyna, upon new-year's day, when the consultation was pretended ; neither had been there since November before, as was well known to sundry of the Hollanders themselves that resided there also with him. Hereupon, they commanded him again to the rack : but he, craving respite as before, now told them, that he had many times heard John Clark (who was with him at Hitto) say, that the Dutch had done them many unsufferable wrongs, and that he would be revenged of them : to which end, he had once broken with Captain Towerson of a brave plot. At which word the fiscal and the rest were attentive, encouraging him to proceed. So he went on, saying, that John Clark had intreated Captain Towerson, that he might go to Macasser, there to consult and advise with the Spaniards to come with galleys, and rob the small factories

of Amboyna and Seran, when no ships were there. Here they asked him, what Captain Towerson said to this. He answered, that Captain Towerson was very much offended with Clark for the motion; and from thenceforth could never abide him. Hereupon the fiscal called him rogue, and said he prated all from the matter, and should go to the torture. He craved favour again, and began another tale; to wit, that upon twelf-day then last past, John Clark told him, at Hitto, that there was a practise to take the castle of Amboyna; and asked him whether he would consent thereunto. Whereupon he demanded of Clark, whether Captain Towerson knew of any such matter. Which, Clark affirming, then he (the said Sharrock) said, that he would do as the rest did. Then the fiscal asked him, what time the consultation was held. He answered, in November last. The fiscal said, that could not be: for, the consultation was upon new-year's day. The prisoner said as before in the beginning, that he had not been in Amboyna since the first of December, till now that he was brought thither. Why then, quoth the fiscal, have you belied your self? whereto the prisoner resolutely answered, that all that he had spoken touching any treason, was false and feigned, onely to avoid torment. Then went the fiscal out into another room to the governour, and anon returned, and sent Sharrock unto the prison again. The next day he was called again, and a writing presented him; wherein was framed a formal confession of his last conference with Clark, at Hitto, touching the plot to take the castle of Amboyna; which being read over to him, the fiscal asked him, whether it were true, or no. He answered, no. Why then, said the fiscal, did you confess it? He answered, for fear of torment. The fiscal and the rest in a great rage told him he lied; his mouth had spoken it, and it was true, and therefore he should subscribe it. Which, as soon as he had done, he fell presently into a great passion, charging them bitterly to be guiltie of the innocent blood of himself and the rest, which they should look to answer for at the day of judgement: withall he grappled with the fiscal, and would have stopped him from carrying in the confession to the go-

vernour, with whom he also craved to speak; but was instantly laid hold on, and carried away to prison.

William Webber, being next examined, was told by the fiscal, that John Clark had confessed him to have been at Amboyna on new-year's day, and sworn to Captain Towerson's plot, &c. All which he denied, alledging, he was that day at Larica: yet being brought to the torture, he then confessed, he had been at the consultation at Amboyna upon new-year's day, with all the rest of the circumstances in order as he was asked. He also further told them, he had received a letter from John Clark; after which was a postscript, excusing his brief writing at that time, for that there was great business in hand. But one Renier, a Dutch merchant, then standing by, told the governour, that upon new-year's day, the time of this pretended consultation, Webber and he were merrie at Larica. So the governour left him, and went out. But the fiscal held on upon the other point, touching the postscript of Clark's letter, urging him to shew the same. Which when he could not do, though often terrified with the torture, he gave him respite; promising to save his life, if he would produce that letter.

Then was Captain Towerson brought to the examination, and shewed what others had confessed of him. He deeply protesting his innocence, Samuel Cobon was brought to confront him: who being told, that unless he would now make good his former confession against Captain Towerson, he should to the torture, coldly re-affirmed the same, and so was sent away. They also brought William Grigs and John Fardo to justify their former confessions to his face. Captain Towerson seriously charged them, that as they would answer it at the dreadful day of judgement, they should speak nothing but the truth. Both of them instantly fell down upon their knees before him: praying him for God's sake to forgive them, and saying further openly before them all, that whatsoever they had formerly confessed, was most false, and spoken onely to avoid torment. With that the fiscal and the rest offered them again to the torture: which they would not endure, but then affirmed their former confessions to be true.

When Colson (who had accused Captain Towerson before) was required to set his hand to his confession, he asked the fiscal upon whose head he thought the sin would lie, whether upon his that was constrained to confess what was false, or upon the constrainers. The fiscal, after a little pause upon this question, went in to the governour then in another room; but anon returning, told Colson he must subscribe it: which he did; yet withall made this protestation: Well, quoth he, you make me to accuse my self and others of that which is as false, as God is true; for, God is my witness, I am as innocent as the child new born.

Thus have they examined all that belong to the English Company in the several factories of the Island of Amboyna.

The one and twentieth of February, they examined John Wetheral, factor at Cambello in the island of Seran. He confessed, he was at Amboyna upon new-year's day: but for the consultation, whereof he was demanded, he said he knew of no other but touching certain cloath of the English Company, that lay in the factories rotting and wormeaten, which they advised together how to put off to the best avail of their employers. The governour said, they questioned him not about cloath, but of treason: whereof when he had protested his innocencie, he was for that time dismissed. But the next day he was sent for again, and Captain Towerson brought to confront and accuse him, having before (it seems) confessed somewhat against him. But Mr. Towerson spake now these words onely: Oh, M. Wetheral, M. Wetheral, speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, as God shall put into your heart. So Captain Towerson was put out again, and Wetheral brought to the torture of water, with great threats, if water would not make him confess, fire should. He prayed them to tell him what he should say, or to write down what they would, he would subscribe it. They said, he needed no tutor; they would make him confess of himself. But when they had triced him up four several times, and saw he knew not what to say, then they read him other men's confessions, and asked him from point to point, as they had done others: and he still answered, yea, to all.

Next was called in John Powl, Wetheral's assistant at Cambello: but he, proving that he was not at Amboyna since November (save now when he was brought thither prisoner), and being spoken for by one John Ilost, who had long been well acquainted with him, was dismissed without torture.

Then was Thomas Ladbroke, servant to Wetheral and Powl at Cambello, brought to be examined: but proving that he was at Cambello at the time of the pretended consultation, and serving in such quality, as that he was never acquainted with any of the letters from the agent of Amboyna, he was easily and quickly dismissed.

Ephraim Ramsey was also examined upon the whole pretended conspiracie, and particularly questioned concerning Capt. Welden the English agent in Banda, but denying all, and proving that he was not at Amboyna at new-year's tide, being also spoken for by John Ilost, was dismissed, after he had languished in the rack a good while, with irons upon his legs, and the cloath about his mouth.

Lastly, John Sadler, servant to William Grigs at Larica, was examined and being found to have been absent from Amboyna at new-year's tide, when Grigs and others were there, was dismissed.

Thus have we all their examinations, tortures, and confessions, being the work of eight days, from the 15th to the 23d of February. After which, was two dayes respite before the sentence. John Powl, being himself acquitted as before said, went to the prison to visit John Fardo, one of those that had accused Captain Towerson. To him Fardo religiously protested his innocencie; but especially his sorrow for accusing Master Towerson: for, said he, the fear of death doth nothing dismay me; for God (I trust) will be mercifull to my soul, according to the innocencie of my cause. The onely matter that troubleth me, is, that through fear of torment I have accused that honest and godly man Captain Towerson, who (I think in my conscience) was so upright and honest towards all men, that he harboured no illwill to any, much less would attempt any such business as he is accused of. He further said, he would before his death receive the sacrament, in acknowledgement that he had

accused Captain Towerson falsely and wrongfully, ouely through fear of torment.

The five and twentieth of February, old stile, all the prisoners, as well the English as the Portugal and the Iapanners, were brought into the great hall of the castle, and there were solemnly condemned, except John Powel, Ephraim Ramsey, John Sadler, and Thomas Ladbrook, formerly acquitted, as aforesaid.

Captain Towerson having been (during all his imprisonment) kept apart from the rest, so that none of them could come to speak with him, writ much in his chamber (as some of the Dutch report), but all was suppressed, save ouely a bill of debt, which one Thos. Johnson, a free burgher, got of him by favour of his keepers, for acknowledgement that the English Company owed him a certain sum of mony. In the end of this bill he writ these words: "Firmed by the firm of me Gabriel Towerson, now appointed to die guiltles of any thing that can be justly laid to my charge. God forgive them their guilt; and receive me to his mercie. Amen." This bill being brought to M. Welden, the English agent at Banda, he paid the money, and received in the acknowledgement.

William Griggs (who had before accused Captain Towerson) writ these words following in his table-book: "We, whose names are here specified; John Beomont, merchant of Loho, William Griggs, merchant of Larica, Abel Price, chirurgeon of Amboyna, Robert Brown, Tailor, whichdohere lie prisoners in the ship Rotterdam, being apprehended for conspiracie, for blowing up the castle of Amboyna; we being judged to death this fifth of March, anno 1622, which we through torment were constrained to speak, that which we never meant, nor once imagined; the which we take upon our deaths and salvation: they tortured us with that extream torment of fire and water, that flesh and blood could not endure: and this we take upon our deaths that they have put us to death guiltless of our accusation. So therefore we desire, that they that shall understand this; that our employers may understand these wrongs, and that your selves would have a care to look to your selves: for their intent was to have brought

you in also; they askt concerning you; which if they had tortured us, we must have confessed you also. And so farewell. Written in the dark."

This table-book was afterwards delivered to M. Welden, afore-named, by one that served the Dutch.

Samuel Colson also, another that accused Captain Towerson, writ as followeth in the waste leaves of a book, wherein were bound together the common-prayers, the psalms and the catechism.

In one page thus:

"March 5 stilo novo, being Sunday, aboard the Rotterdam, lying in irons: Understand that I, Samuel Colson, late factour of Hitto, was apprehended for suspicion of conspiracie; and for any thing I know, must die for it: wherefore having no better means to make my innocencie known, have writ this in this book, hoping some good Englishmen will see it. I do here upon my salvation, as I hope by his death and passion to have redemption for my sins, that I am clear of all such conspiracie; neither do I know any Englishman guilty thereof; nor other creature in the world. As this is true: God bless me.

"Sam. Colson."

On the other side, upon the first page of the Chatechism, is thus written:

"In another leaf you shall understand more, which I have written in this book.

"Sam. Colson."

In the beginning of the Psalms, and in the leaf so referred unto, is thus written, viz:

"The Iapons were taken with some villany, and brought to examination: being most tyrannously tortured, were asked if the English had any hand in their plot. Which torture made them say, yea. Then was Master Tomson, M. Johnson, M. Collins, John Clark, brought to examination, and were burned under the arms, armpits, the hands, and soles of the feet, with another most miserable torment to drink water; some of them almost tortured to death, and were forced to confess that which they never knew, by reason of the torment which flesh and blood is not able to endure. Then were the rest of the English men

" called one by one (amongst which I was one), being wished to confess, or else I must go to torment; withall caused M. Johnson, who was before tormented, to witness against me, or else he should be tormented again; which rather than he would endure, he said, what they would have, he would speak. Then must I confess that I never knew, or else to go to torment, which rather than I would suffer, I did confess that, which (as I shall be saved before God Almighty) is not true, being forced for fear of torment. Then did they make us witnesses against Captain Towerson, and at last made Captain Towerson confess all, being for fear of most cruel torment: for which we must all die. As I mean and hope to have pardon for my sins, I know no more than the child unborn of this business. Written with my own hand the first of March, *stilo novo*.

" Sam. Colson."

Yet in another page were these words
 " I was born in New-Castle upon Tyne, where I desire this book may come, that my friends may know of my innocence." " Sam. Colson."

This book he delivered to one that served the Hollanders, who sowed it up in his bed, and afterward, at his opportunity, delivered it to M. Welden before named.

All these said writings are yet extant, under the hands of the several parties, well known to their friends here in England.

The relation proceeds to give an account of the execution of ten of the unfortunate individuals enumerated above; and concludes with a statement of the manner in which these cruelties were brought to light; and a few arguments as to the utter improbability of there having been any just foundation for the alleged charges.

ON THE

SCARCITY OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN OUR INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I observe, in the last number of your Journal, some notices of the military establishment of the Nizam, furnished by a Subscriber, founded upon extracts of a letter from his correspondent at Jalnah. The discipline and efficiency of the troops he alludes to, I most cordially concur with that gentleman in opinion, are to be decidedly attributed to the aid and intelligence of the European officers, taken from the regiments and battalions of the standing army of India, to superintend and do duty with them. Of the superior exertions which this improved state of efficiency will afford, the Indian Government will no doubt derive the full benefit, whilst those corps continue to be so organized.

But this organization being founded on a system which tends

considerably to augment the very dangerous and alarming deficiency of European officers which already exists in the regiments and battalions of the Company's army, I feel anxious to draw the attention of such of your readers as interest themselves in our Indian affairs, to the effect which that system may appear calculated to produce on the discipline and efficiency of the regular army of India; and consequently on the stability and security of the anomalous power we have established in that country.

Your correspondent would appear to recommend the support of the Nizam's military establishment on that footing which can alone render it efficient and respectable; namely, detaching a proportion of our officers to do duty with it. I entirely coincide in the justice of

this proposition. If those troops are to be maintained as auxiliaries, and calculated on as part of our military strength in time of need, I should certainly wish them to possess as much efficiency as they are capable of attaining; but the writer above alluded to, in the very proper and correct view he has taken of his subject, has not adverted to the evil it is calculated to produce on the regular army, under its present inadequate establishment of European officers.

That the removal of officers from corps of the regular army, to serve with those of the Nizam's or other forces, must, by diminishing the number of officers, thereby tend to lessen the efficiency of the former, need scarcely be mentioned; but it may be well to consider whether this is intended to be a temporary or a permanent measure. If the latter, I do not hesitate to assert, that it is imperative on the Company to make such augmentation in the establishment of officers for their own army, as will admit the detaching a portion of them without injury to the regular service.

I beg to call the serious attention of your readers to the state in which, a correspondent of mine in India has informed me, two corps on the Madras establishment were lately situated.

The sixth regiment of cavalry, stationed at Nagpore, a *frontier post*, was left in the month of July last with only one captain and two lieutenants, a number, it must be allowed, very inadequate to control a corps of about eight hundred men and horses, exclusive of the large establishment which is necessarily connected with a regiment of cavalry of this strength in India.

It will perhaps scarcely be credited by some of your Indian readers, that a whole regiment of cavalry was left lately under the sole and exclusive controul, guidance, management, and command

of a *native officer*, a *subidar*. This was the first regiment of Madras cavalry, and was, I believe, upon the full strength in men and horses; I believe also it was at the time on field service. This circumstance occurred in September last; and I would beg leave to refer the Court of Directors, and the India Proprietors, to the return of the regiment for that month. They will, I doubt not, be the most competent judges of the propriety of leaving so large a portion, and an integral part of the British Indian army, under the sole guidance and control of a *native officer*!

If it be considered good policy in the British Government to improve the discipline and efficiency of the armies of such of the Native Powers of India as are connected with us by subsidiary or other treaties, I do humbly conceive that it should only be effected in such a manner as will secure to us the control of those troops, and the benefits of that efficiency; in fact, in such a manner as may identify their interests with our own. This, I allow, can only be done by having them commanded by officers who belong to our regular army; but however wise this policy may be, it surely could never have been contemplated that the discipline or efficiency of the corps of the regular army should be sacrificed, or even risked, to effect it; yet it is obvious, with the present very small number of European officers on our establishment, that it must tend very considerably to produce such a result.

The Nizam's force, of the description alluded to, consists of eight battalions, about five or six thousand cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery. There are many similar corps belonging to other Native Powers, which are also officered from the corps of the regular army, and must continue to take off a considerable number of officers from the latter. In short,

as things now are, with respect to the number of European officers, both the regular army and these foreign auxiliary corps must be inadequately officered.

On the discipline, efficiency, and loyalty of the regular army of India, the stability of our power in that country depends; and those qualities are altogether dependent on its establishment of European officers. It will surely, then, be admitted to be the most unwise and dangerous policy to sacrifice, or even in any degree to risk such necessary qualities in our regular army, for the purpose of communicating them to the troops of foreign, although tributary states.

The Indian army has, I must again repeat, a very inadequate establishment of European officers. In addition to the various causes which must always be in operation to take away a larger proportion of those officers from regimental duties, than can be the case in any other army in the world, it has now to furnish officers for a foreign

force of many thousand men,* which the several native states are bound to maintain by their treaties with the British Government.

I trust a subject so pregnant with danger to the most vital interests of our Indian empire will ere long be taken into serious consideration, by those Authorities in this country, whose duty and interest it is to superintend and regulate the constitution of those establishments, which form a most important material in the structure of our power and security in those distant possessions.

I will only add, that an unofficered, or an inadequately officered native disciplined army, must hold out to rebellious, disaffected, or disappointed ambition, the readiest and the surest means of subverting the British power in India.

Your obedient servant,

March 7, 1821.

J. C.

* By reference to "Prinsep's Narrative of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," it will be found to what an extent this system has been carried.

TIGER HUNTING.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In a late number of your Journal,* you gave the public an excellent article upon the subject of tiger-hunting; and no person, acquainted with the mode in which this dangerous sport is conducted, could fail to give his tribute of praise to Lieut. Mackintosh, for the skill and intrepidity therein recorded. But I must inform you that there is a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service, now in Lon-

don, who, during a residence of several years in one of the upper provinces, assisted in general only by his native servants, killed with his own hands *two hundred and twenty* of these destructive and ferocious animals. This fact is well known to many of your readers, who have been witnesses of these sanguinary and dangerous, but useful exploits.

I am, &c. A.

March 9, 1821.

* Vol. X, page 437.

SHIPWRECK OF THE URANIE.

In our last number we published, from the *Moniteur*, an account of a voyage of discovery, performed by Capt. Freycinet, commander of

the French corvette l'*Uranie*, in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820.—We now present our readers with the particulars of the shipwreck of

the same vessel, extracted from an Indian newspaper.

His Majesty's corvette *L'Uranie*, Capt. Freycinet, which stopped some days at the Isle of France and Bourbon, for the purpose of observation, has been shipwrecked on the Malouine Islands,* where Bougainville laid the foundation of a French establishment about 45 years ago.

This unfortunate event took place on the 16th of February 1820, after the *Uranie* had explored the north coast of New Holland, the Moluccas, Marianne Islands, Sandwich Islands, and doubled Cape Horn.

Escaped from the dangers inseparable from a long and perilous navigation, M. Freycinet and the companions of his voyage were far from supposing that they should suffer shipwreck, when arriving, as they might term it, in port. The *Uranie* was about to cast the anchor of repose, when she struck on a rock level with the water's edge, which went through her bows, making a large hole. Through this the water rushed at once into the hold, and soon rose to be on a level with the water outside. All hands ran to the pumps. Fortunately, before the ship left France, she was furnished with two, called royal pumps, and with two others having a double piston, which had been fitted for ships of the first rate. Animated by the presence of the Captain and officers, the crew did not allow the appearance of danger to daunt them. The four pumps were rigged and worked with incredible activity. They succeeded in keeping the ship afloat, and steered her for the land, to run her on shore, for the purpose of saving the crew, and constructing from the wreck such a vessel as might enable them to continue the operations of the voyage. They were still eight miles from land. The wind, which appeared to second the efforts of the mariners, ceased to blow, and left the *Uranie* in the most critical situation. The strength of the crew began to fail, and the water gained upon the pumps. The sun having set, every thing announced to the intrepid seamen that they would be swallowed up in the waves, when a smart breeze springing up, filled their sails and raised their courage. The *Uranie*, again impelled by

a very favourable wind, was run ashore on a part of the coast where she was sheltered from the waves and the bad weather.

When the sun arose again above the horizon, he discovered to the eyes of the shipwrecked mariners an extremely arid country; they were surrounded by sandbanks, and some mountains were observed to rise in the interior at a considerable distance from the shore. No sign of vegetation was to be perceived, nor any thing that seemed to possess life. To our countrymen this was really the land of desolation, after its having been in their imagination that of hope.

They immediately began to remove every thing portable from the ship; several hundred weight of biscuit, five casks of rum, the papers of the expedition, and different other articles of less consequence, were got on shore.

Having accomplished their first expedition, they returned to the ship, and found she was lost beyond all possibility of recovery, being completely bilged, and having her keel and floor timbers broken.

Monsieur Freycinet, seeing the impossibility of repairing the *Uranie*, assembled his officers in order to deliberate on what should be done in such a critical situation, when it was immediately decided that they should commence the construction of a vessel of about 60 or 70 tons.

During all these events, and during the privations of every sort attached to voyages of discovery, Madame de Freycinet, the Captain's wife, exhibited a coolness and courage which did honour to her sex; and her presence contributed not a little to raise the spirits of the seamen, in the midst of the dangers with which they were threatened.

While a part of the seamen proceeded to break up the *Uranie*, in order to construct a new vessel from the wreck, and another part gave themselves up to the despair of never seeing their country again, a sail was seen on the horizon steering for the anchorage.

The cry of joy was heard—hope revived—the hatchet fell from the hands of the workmen. Signals of distress were made—the ship came close to the shore and hoisted the American flag. Building was no longer thought of, but arrangements were made to embark on this vessel, which measured 300 tons.

* Falkland Isles.

Every thing was ready for going on board the whaler, when a second ship with three masts was seen steering for the port.

On being boarded she was found to be an American, bound from Buenos Ayres to Chili with guns. She had sprung a leak in doubling Cape Horn, and had been obliged to put back to the Malouines. Monsieur de Freycinet proposed to the Captain to purchase his vessel, called the *Magicienne*, of 270 tons burthen. The bargain was concluded, and the Captain, with whom previous arrangements had been made, was indemnified, so that general satisfaction was the consequence.

Although the Malouine Islands are to appearance very barren, it appears, nevertheless, that shipwrecked mariners can there find many resources for supporting life. During a stay of seventy-four days they lived upon sea calves, geese, and wild ducks. A great number of horses, cattle, and hogs, so very wild

that a few were killed with great difficulty, also exist on the islands. These animals are not indigenous, but the breeds were first introduced by the Spaniards; and during the twelve years since these islands were abandoned by that nation, have multiplied very considerably.

The expedition had at this period to deplore the loss of twelve of the crew, among whom were two officers and an apprentice. Lieut. Labiche, a gentleman of much merit, died at Timor, one of the Moluccas. This calls to mind the fact that the fatal climate of this island destroyed a great part of the crews of the corvettes *Geographie* and *Naturaliste*, of which, on an average, there returned to France only one man out of three.

These accounts came to us from Monte Video: the letter is dated the 28th May, 1820. Monsieur Freycinet, his lady, Lieutenant Lamarche and the other gentlemen then enjoyed perfect health.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

IN THE

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

THOSE who have little taste for *nautical descriptions* will do well to pass over several of the first paragraphs of the following extract.

Extract from the Log-book of the Ship Claudine.

"Ships *Claudine* and *Marquis Hastings*, May 16th, 1820.—At 2, 30 P. M. saw a range of breakers (from the mast-head) in the N.W. quarter. At 4 tacked, when they bore S.W. At 5, when within two cables' length of the reef, sounded in 14 fathoms, hard rocky bottom, when a quarter of a mile from it 25 fathoms, and then no ground. The east side of this reef lies about S.S.W. and N.N.E. one mile; but the greatest extent appears to be from E.S.E. to W.N.W.; the whole does not seem to be more than three miles in circumference, having deep water within, and forming nearly a quadrangle; the edges of which (with the ex-

ception of a few rocks like negro-heads) are covered, and the sea runs high over them. It was my intention to have sent a boat to sound within the reef, but I saw no opening or passage through; therefore after ascertaining its situation, we resumed our course to the northward. Latitude of the reef $30^{\circ} 5' S.$; longitude, by time-keeper $159^{\circ} E.$ This being a new discovery, I have called it Elizabeth's Reef.

17th. Our course these last twenty-four hours was about N.N.W., which, with a point variation to the east, should have decreased our longitude about twenty-five miles, but we found a current setting strong to the eastward, and our longitude $159^{\circ} 37' E.$ the mean of both ships' chronometers. Latitude at noon $28^{\circ} 27' S.$ At 5 P. M. our latitude $27^{\circ} 59' S.$ longitude, per time-keepers $160^{\circ} 2' E.$ We expected to have seen

Middleton's Island. The weather was clear, but there was nothing to indicate our approach to land; so that, allowing the man at the mast-head to have seen land at the distance of ten leagues, this would place Middleton's Island further east than was calculated by Captain Flinders. I shall not positively deny the existence of the island; but I have my doubts of an island having been seen, as I have frequently passed to the eastward of my present rout, when cruising here in his Majesty's ship Porpoise. The weather, which has been very unsettled since our leaving Port Jackson, with a cross sea and strong N. and N.W. wind, still continues with little variation. Wind west.

19th. The weather continues very boisterous, with rain; wind from W.N.W. to N.W. During the night we had heavy squalls and a continued swell from the south. Ship under double reefed top-sails. No sight for chronometers or latitude at noon. By reckoning latitude $24^{\circ} 58'$ S., longitude $160^{\circ} 10'$ E.

20th. This day terminated the N.W. winds, which left us after a heavy rain that continued all night, accompanied with thunder, lightning and sudden gusts of wind. At noon the weather settled. The S.E. trades gradually increased. Latitude $23^{\circ} 39'$ S., by reckoning longitude $160^{\circ} 40'$ E.

22d. At 5, 30 A. M. saw Booby Reef and bank of sand; we passed within four miles of its south end, which lies $21^{\circ} 24'$ S. and longitude $159^{\circ} 15'$ E. At 8 saw a large range of breakers about six miles west from the south end of Booby Island, with a clear passage between them. This being a new discovery I have called it Claudine's Breakers; they extend from east to west about two miles, in latitude $21^{\circ} 19'$ S. longitude $159^{\circ} 4'$ E. I have little doubt but in a short time this will be a reef above the water's edge (as well as the

bank above mentioned); but a present, perhaps, there may be 15 feet water over it. We have but little idea of the rapid progress of the growth of coral in these seas. We continued our course to the N.W., and made the eastern fields about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th. Being further west than we expected (having had but indifferent sights for observation), we stood to the N.E. till round the north end of them, and then round to the westward; but the current had set us considerably to the northward, which threw us amongst innumerable reefs, and made our situation very dangerous, being obliged to tack every hour during the night, and frequently with breakers on each side, sometimes all round, except in the direction that we entered, and which we were frequently obliged to trace back. When the day appeared (May 30th), we found ourselves set so far to the N.W. that we were with difficulty enabled to weather Anchor Key of Capt. Flinders, and after passing over two patches of coral rock, with three and four fathoms water on them, we Anchored off Murray's Island at 3, 30 P. M. but further to the westward than in my former voyage, where we found the ground good in 15 fathoms.

It being my intention to effect a landing on this beautiful island as soon as possible, no time was lost in preparing for the desired expedition; having, therefore, armed two boats from the Claudine and one from the Marquis Hastings, we quitted the ships about 4 P. M. On approaching the shore, the natives, who had all assembled, to the number of ninety or one hundred, to receive us, shewed such a friendly disposition that we landed without hesitation, and left all our arms in the boats at the request of those we were about to visit; they had themselves thrown every thing from them that bore

the least appearance of a weapon. The joy at meeting was equal on both sides; with us at having landed on an island where no Europeans, under such circumstances, had been before; and with them on seeing us place confidence in their invitation to land. I immediately recognized the men who had given protection to the lascar I had taken from them, when here in September 1818; and on my mentioning his name (Jumell), it was immediately made known to all the natives, who vociferated "Jumell, Jumell," and expressed great pleasure at seeing me again, particularly those who had been his protectors. They frequently pointed to the ship which had taken him away, and made signs for him to be brought on shore, supposing him still to be on board.

Our meeting became still more interesting after their astonishment had a little subsided, and by tokens and signs we perfectly understood each other. Their greatest wish was for clothes, particularly our hats, which they took great fancy to, frequently pointing to their heads, and then to the sun, as expressive of the inconvenience they experienced from its effects. The women were covered only with some leaves round the waist, and the few we saw were not ill-looking. Their huts were small, and not above four feet high. The dog was the only quadruped we saw, and that of a small size. Very few of the islanders appeared diseased; we observed about four or five whose mouths and noses had the appearance of cancers, and some few bore the marks of wounds in different parts of the body. We found them very anxious to become better acquainted with us, and from their not appearing to have any weapons of defence among them, we had little to dread. Their language seems peculiar to the island, as I could not trace any affinity to the Malay language, or to that of the Friendly

or Society Islands; and it may perhaps, in some respects, resemble that of New Guinea, or Papua, which I have heard but little of; they frequently expressed themselves in Hindoostanee, which they must have learned from the lascar. We took possession of this island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and, claiming the usual privilege of first visitors, called it Lord Lowther's Island.* Night approaching, we parted in a very friendly manner, they returning to their huts rejoicing, and anticipating with pleasure our intended visit in the morning; and we to our ships to prepare the presents we had for them. My little stock had been considerably augmented by his Excellency Governor Macquarie, before my leaving Port Jackson, and consisted chiefly of hatchets, knives, pieces of cloth, and a few other articles, which were all got ready for the next day: when we intended to make a regular distribution amongst the natives, and take possession of the island in due form; but in this we were disappointed. It blew fresh during the night, and a second anchor was let go, but we could not prevent the ship from being driven too far from the island to afford us the least hopes of getting on shore. Thus we were prevented from finishing what we had the day before begun, and they deprived of many articles which would have been useful to them.

All tropical fruits appear to grow here, and the soil is equal to that of Norfolk Island (which was always called a garden); but it has the advantage of shelter for shipping, which Norfolk Island is not only deprived of, but is likewise very difficult of access. I have been for twenty days off the island in his Majesty's ship Porpoise, without having any communication with the shore.

* Why was the name changed from that of *Murray's Island*?—Ed.

How desirable it would be to form a settlement at this place, may be estimated by taking into consideration the great advantage the trade carried on at present between New South Wales and India would derive from it; which is certainly a matter of some consequence; as is also the consideration of the number of lives which might be saved, by affording a place of safety to the unfortunate mariners who may be shipwrecked on any of those numerous reefs which lie in his way. How much the sufferings of Capt. Bligh would have been ameliorated, had there been a settlement on this island! And it is also worthy of observation, that his more-to-be-lamented follower Capt. Edwards, with the crew of his Majesty's ship Pandora, were not a hundred and fifty miles from Murray's Island when wrecked. The crews, likewise, of several merchant ships, which have either perished or been destroyed by the natives of the different islands in this part of the world, might yet have been in existence.

In the evening we anchored off Half-way Islands, where observing two canoes full of men, we went on shore. They would not come to an interview with us, but quit- ted the island as we landed, and

by dint of pulling and sailing were soon out of sight. These canoes were similar to those mentioned by Capt. Flinders, and which he supposed to belong to Murray's Island; but they were probably from the coast of New Guinea or the islands to the north.

We crossed Half-way Island in several directions, and in the centre found a place cleared of the trees and brush-wood, and a moria or place of worship erected, and ornamented with the heads of turtle and shells, such as I have seen at Tongataboo and Otaheite. On the beach was a place prepared for cooking, where we found the fire yet burning, and the remains of a gannet which had been roasted. Judging that this place must be often frequented for the purpose of worship, as well as of taking turtle, we left a few hatchets and knives suspended from the sticks which were erected to assist them in roasting their food. As the evening closed in, immense flights of birds came to the island to roost on the trees, which were literally covered by their astonishing numbers. We returned on board, and at daylight in the morning weighed anchor, and proceeded on our voyage to Batavia. (Signed) J. WELSH."

THEORY OF MAGNETIC ATTRACTIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Your Journal has become a useful channel of scientific communication between Europe and India; and therefore the subject of the following paper will appear with advantage, as a means of calling to it the attention of gentlemen in our oriental settlements, by whose local assistance alone the essential objects it embraces can effectually be accomplished.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company are ever ready to promote the cause of

science, on general grounds; but in the present case, their patronage is more immediately called for, as an accurate and successful series of observations on the principle recommended, will materially benefit navigation and commerce: and the liberal aid which the Court is never averse to grant in effecting valuable and useful objects, will not be wanting in so important an instance as that which I am now about to point out.

The whole compass of science does not include a more astonish-

ing and unaccountable phenomenon, than the action of the magnetic needle, under its various modifications. We witness facts which cannot, however usefully applied, be traced to any satisfactory cause; and experiment, so subservient to the advancement of other sciences, has thrown but a faint light on the obscure or rather occult subject of magnetism, still in a state of infancy. It is gratifying, however, to think, that if we avail ourselves, scientifically, of the brilliant discovery made during the recent voyage into the Polar regions, a theory of magnetism, founded on the surest test of physical truth, *experiment*, may at no very distant period be firmly established, and confer incalculable benefit on mankind.

The *attractive*, but not the *directive* power of the magnet was known to the ancients; and the period at which the directive power was applied to the purpose of navigation has not been clearly ascertained. Till Columbus, or Sebastian Cabot, discovered that magnets or magnetized needles formed an angle with the meridian, it was supposed that they pointed due north and south. In point of fact, experience made this deflection evident; for in 1576, the variation was found to be $11^{\circ} 15'$ East, and consequently a ship, to sail at that time due north, found it necessary to steer north and by west. The accuracy of observations at remote periods cannot be depended on; more especially if made at sea. It is doubtful in what precise year the east variation ceased in London, but it is supposed to have been in 1662, when west deflection or variation commenced. In 1692, Halley makes it 6° west. In 1787 a series of accurate observations was commenced at the rooms of the Royal Society, with an excellent instrument, and Mr. Gilpin made the west variation in 1787 $23^{\circ} 19'$; in 1795, $23^{\circ} 57'$; in

1802, $24^{\circ} 6'$; and in 1805, $24^{\circ} 8'$ west. Since Mr. Gilpin's death, Mr. Lee has carried on these accurate observations, and in my volumes of the Philosophical Transactions I find as follows:—

In June 1814,	west variation	$24^{\circ} 16' 40''$
In do. 1816,	do.	$24^{\circ} 17' 50''$
In do. 1817,	do.	$24^{\circ} 17' 54''$
In do. 1818,	do.	$24^{\circ} 17'$
In do. 1819,	do.	$24^{\circ} 15' 43''$

In 1672, Halley made the variation in London $2^{\circ} 30'$ west; and, as above, he made it in 1692, 6° west, making an average increase of ten minutes and thirty seconds annually. From 1787 to 1805, Gilpin gives forty-nine minutes of increase of west variation, in 18 years; or two minutes and forty-three seconds of average annual increase. During the two first years of Mr. Lee's account, the medium increase is thirty-five seconds. From 1816 to 1817, the increase is only four seconds. In 1818 the west variation appears to have diminished fifty-four seconds. This very important fact is confirmed by the further diminution of one minute and seventeen seconds, between June 1818 and June 1819.

If Mr. Halley took his variation accurately, the rate of increase seems to have been very unequal. A similar inequality appears from the observations both of Gilpin and Lee, but the annual difference seems to be much less.

The *cause* of this inequable but positive deflection of the magnetic needle, has exercised the ingenuity of very able and enlightened philosophers; but still without their being able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, or rational theory of the variation. Gilbert, Halley, Euler, and Churchman, have had recourse to two or more magnetic poles, supposed to be variously situated, in order to accommodate their plausible and ingenious suppositions. The conjectured situations of magnetic poles in south latitude has been

nearly approached by navigators, who did not find such attraction of the south end of the needle as could at all justify the ideas of these celebrated philosophers. The late valuable *discovery* of the *actual existence* of a north-west magnetic pole, affords a prospect of putting an end to conjectural theories, and of attaining to a certain knowledge of the *cause* of the variation of the compass. Its precise position will, no doubt, be clearly ascertained, during the next voyage of discovery in the polar basin.

The *diminution* or *return* of the *variation*, so long expected, seems now, from the observations made at the Royal Society's rooms, to be *placed beyond all doubt*. As there cannot be an effect without a cause, it is a legitimate scientific conclusion, to be drawn from these observations, that such *cause* must be the *movement* of the newly discovered pole round the north or great magnetic pole of the earth. It may be equally warrantable to suppose, that the south end of the new pole moves in an opposite direction round, and also at a *similar distance* from the south pole of the earth. This state of things can be only fully established, in process of time, by such *continued* observations as I am about to recommend. That the magnetic cause moves round the pole, at a regular distance from it, is evinced by the regularity of the dip of the needle, which during a period of 243 years has altered only 59 minutes in London; and probably not so much, as, from the coarseness of the instrument used, the dip in London, in 1576, ought to have been $70^{\circ} 50'$ in lieu of $71^{\circ} 50'$. The solidity of the earth may be urged as an objection to a *moveable magnetic cause*; but its being rendered an oblate spheroid, by its diurnal and rotatory motions, sufficiently obviates such objection. When in time the duration of the revolution of the magnetic poles round the axis of the earth

shall have become established by a series of accurate observations, continued in various situations both in north and south latitudes, the present anomalies of the variation may, in all probability, be reduced to a regular system founded on ascertained laws. Experiment shews that a constant magnetic current is flowing between the poles of a magnet. I made an obvious and simple experiment to ascertain this: I fastened down three pieces of iron wire, about a tenth of an inch in diameter, in a semicircular form, between and opposite to the poles of a very powerful magnet. The centre piece of wire did not touch the extreme pieces whose ends were in juxtaposition to, but did not therefore touch the poles of the magnet. I allowed the wires to remain thus situated for twenty-four hours, when I found, by the usual and common tests, that these three pieces of wire had acquired *perfect polarity*. It is on this principle that filings of iron arrange themselves circularly between the poles of a magnet, each particle acquiring north and south polarity, and by a known effect, imparting a similar property to each in succession. Supposing, analogically, the two poles of the earth (which is considered a great magnet) and the two poles of the newly discovered pole, to have perpetual currents flowing between them, and crossing each other, according to relative positions, future ages will be thus enabled to account for the diverse, contrary, and irreconcilable variations now found in different places. The places of *no variation* will, in all probability, be found, in latitudes relatively, to lie in the plane of the nearest moving and fixed magnetic poles.

It is evident, that the first step leading to such desirable results will be, to find among the new Georgian Islands, the *precise point* where west variation terminated, and east commenced; for in such position

assuredly, the new pole and the north pole of the earth were situated in one and the same line, or meridian. Here, a true meridian line would be laid off, and in the course of a certain number of years, a needle (calculated to indicate minutes and seconds) applied to this meridian, would clearly establish the annual *quantum of movement* of the newly discovered magnetic pole. Between twenty and thirty years ago, I laid off such a meridian at Fort Marlborough, on Sumatra, and at St. Helena, in order to determine the variation, and that other description of it, termed the *diurnal variation*, which is of no consequence to navigation; but is an arc of a few minutes, which the needle *daily* passes through, to *return again* to the same situation it moved from. There is every reason to conclude, that it arises from the heat of the sun acting on the pole; as heat is known to weaken a magnet, and as this curious species of variations is different in the same place, in summer and winter. It increases in the morning in London, and diminishes in the afternoon, while in other parts of the earth, according to the time of the day, it follows the opposite rule; while the *general variation* may be increasing or diminishing, this *vibrating variation* operates constantly on a regular principle.

We have the opinion of the ablest and most experienced navigators, that, for *purposes of accuracy*, the variation taken at sea cannot be depended on, owing to the motion of ships, and to the varying influence of iron on board. I am aware that scientific corrections are applicable; but still unexceptionable observations can be made *only on shore*, with delicate instruments applied to a true meridian. Such observations are much wanted, in various parts of India, along its coasts, and in different parts of the interior of that

extensive country. I would likewise recommend that they should be taken in every other situation to which we may have access, as the formation of a pure theory will be greatly promoted by a series of magnetic observations upon the general variation, and the diurnal description of it stated above.

The want of continued observations upon the magnetic variation, *in the same places*, has been one of the principal reasons of the slow progress of knowledge in this most useful department of science. The want of proper instruments has been another cause of its remaining stationary. To promote the interests of the subject, it is requisite that the pursuit should be encouraged, patronized and regulated by the local Governments: and probably the most eligible plan would be to direct the engineers, or other studious persons at remote and distant stations, to carry on *constantly* a regular series of these observations, and to report the same, periodically, to the Governor. For this purpose, the requisite instrument (on the plan of that at the rooms of the Royal Society) should, in sufficient number, be sent to India. Much of the accuracy of the process will depend on laying off a correct meridian line. There are various modes of effecting this, but the most simple is by means of the sun's morning and evening shadow. A strong seasoned wooden post is firmly fixed in the ground; a piece of hard wood, a foot square and four inches thick, is firmly fixed *level*, on the top of the post. On this piece of wood a set of concentric circles, a quarter of an inch distant from each other, is drawn. A pin a little larger than a common black lead pencil is erected, accurately perpendicular, in the centre. The top of the pin is cut to rather a blunt point, having a small hole near the apex. The best time for procuring the meridian is at the solstice, when

the sun moves slowest in declination. Instead of striking off the circles on the board, it will be still better to have a plate of brass, eight inches in diameter, cast for the purpose. All being thus prepared, at eight o'clock in the morning, it must be observed when the shadow of the sun *just touches* one of the outer circles, on the west side of the post. The sun shines through the small hole near the top of the pin, and appears as a bright small spot or speck near the end of the shadow thrown by the pin. Watch in the same manner when the bright spot touches successive circles farther in, and make no marks after ten o'clock. A little before two o'clock P.M., observe when the shadow touches the same circle as in the morning; and also when it touches corresponding circles successively. A line drawn firmly through the points, will be an east and west line, very nearly; and, consequently, another line drawn perpendicularly to it through the centre, will be a meridian. The pin is removed after it has answered its purpose of giving the morning and afternoon points, which will be found nearly in a line; I said *nearly*, because, speaking with astronomical accuracy, the line would not be quite straight, on account of the progress of the sun in declination. For instance, suppose the sun south of the observer, and advancing north, it is evident that the points found on the east side, in the afternoon, ought to be a *little* to the southward of those on the morning part of the line. But this will be hardly perceptible; and the merest possible allowance may be made for it, in drawing the first line. To the meridian, thus found, the magnetic needle of observation is applied, according to its construction. In a paper by me, in the Philosophical Transactions of 1796, on the variation and diurnal variation observed during a long period on Sumatra, there is a de-

tailed account of an apparatus,—of laying off the meridian,—and of the process of taking the magnetic observations.

Some intelligent person attached to our different embassies, might be directed by Government to make similar observations; and by these means, in the course of a certain number of years, such a mass of accurate information would be furnished, as might lead to a decided theory of the most wonderful phenomenon in nature, the variation of the magnetic needle, which acts equally *in vacuo* as *in pleno*, as I have found by repeated and varied experiments in an exhausted receiver.

The galvanic, electric, and magnetic fluids, are found, with some slight shades of difference, to produce similar effects in imparting magnetism to bars of iron; and it is probable that a stronger and more permanent species of impregnation might be imparted by the conjoint action of these powerful fluids, than by the usual laborious process of magnetizing.

I trust that those gentlemen in India, whose eye this imperfect paper may meet, and whose pursuits run in such channels, will cordially co-operate in furnishing the data requisite for the formation of a true magnetic theory; and I am warranted in thinking, that so very useful a project will experience the aid and fullest approbation of the liberal and enlightened characters who preside, at home and abroad, over the administration of our Oriental Dominions.

The paramount and primary object must, however, be the discovery of the *precise position* of the *new Magnetic Pole*; with the equally important ultimate view of ascertaining its actual *law of movement*, on which the whole science must hinge. This alone will compensate for all the expense of the ensuing voyage in search of a *North-west Passage*; for even

should this be achieved, the hazard and time in running through seas where ships would be in perpetual danger of being crushed to pieces, or enveloped in darkness, and where their crews would run the risk of being frozen or starved to

death, must always render the present longer, but safer course, infinitely more eligible.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
March 8, 1821.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

WE trust that the following description of the Island of Formosa will be more satisfactory to our readers than the noted forgery of George Psalmanasar.

Information respecting Formosa, taken from the Chinese Cho Whan.—Batavia, March 8, 1817.

The informant was born at Teywan, and came to Batavia, about nine years ago, in a Chinese junk from Amoy. He was a shopkeeper, and quitted the country on account of a murder which happened at his house, and for which by the laws he incurred responsibility. A Chinese vessel sails from Teywan to Amoy in four and twenty hours with a fair wind.

Seng Tyan-hu is the capital of the country, and at this place and at Lokang there are harbours frequented by Chinese shipping. The first is Fort Zealand, occupied by the Dutch, whose church is yet standing within the walls of the town.

No extraordinary restriction seems to be put on the intercourse between China and Teywan, and consequently numerous emigrations take place from the former, on account of the cheapness of the necessities of life. No specific account of the population can be given, but it is very great. The Governor is not dependant on Foyken, but receives his orders from Peking direct, and has the power of life and death. He is a Tartar, and resides at Seng Tyan-hu. The military force is estimated at about fifteen or twenty-thousand men, armed with spears, bows and matchlocks. Seng Tyan-hu is a walled town; the wall is about two fathoms thick, surrounded by a ditch filled with water, but without drawbridges. The rampart is not of solid materials, but consists of two thin walls of stone and mortar, having the interval filled up with

earth. It has eight gates; four small and four large.

At Lo Kang there are batteries of mud and earth. The guns, according to the practice of the Chinese, are not on the ramparts, but mounted when occasion requires them. It takes four hours to walk round the walls of Seng Tyan-hu, and the nominal garrison is stated at ten thousand men. The garrison of Lo Kang is from two to three thousand. Besides these two garrison towns there are four others in the interior of the country, intended as protection against the people of the mountains.

One of these, Chu-lo-kwan, about two days' journey from Seng Tyan-hu, is a hill fort, built of stone, and represented to be very strong. The garrison does not exceed a thousand men.

Chang-wha-kwan, not far from Lo Kang, is a fort of two bamboos with a ditch. Besides the Chinese population of the island there are many other tribes, distinct one from the other. The more civilized had adopted the dress and manners of the Chinese, the rest continue in nearly a savage state in the recesses of the island. They are in constant hostility with the Chinese, who are daily encroaching upon them and seizing their land. In colour they are darker than Malays or Javanese. In stature the same as the Chinese. They go naked, with the exception of a slight covering.

Their knowledge of husbandry extends no further than to the culture of a few necessities. The different tribes speak different languages. Like many of the inhabitants of the Indian archipelago, they make a practice of cutting off the heads of their enemies, which they preserve as trophies.

The soil is described as eminently fertile, and yielding a large surplus for

exportation, with which a great portion of the mountains and sterile provinces of Fokyan is supported.

The principal production of agriculture is rice, of the description which is supplied with water by artificial irrigation; that is to say, the most valuable mountain rice is raised in small quantity. Next to rice the most important production of the soil is the sugar-cane. Immense quantities of sugar, generally of a coarse quality, are described as being manufactured and exported to the different provinces of the empire, even to Peking.

The pig or ground nut, with different kinds of pulse, is raised in abundance, and so are Indian corn and maize. Cotton is not raised at Tey wan, but imported from China: neither is the silkworm reared. The tea plant is cultivated in the hill, but not very extensively. This tea is green and not black, and is described as chiefly exported to China: here it is used medicinally.

A large portion of the western side of the island is described as a champaign country, whence its fertility.

The greatest river of the island is the Howdg-he, which passes by the port of Chu-lo-Kwan. This river at its mouth is said to be not less than fifteen miles wide, but is very shallow, full of sand-banks and not navigable. There are no mines of gold, silver, iron, or copper on the island.

There is one mountain on the island, He Charm Swa, which is loftier than any of those of Java. There is another lofty mountain called Gyok Swa, or Silver mountain, which, in the brightness of sunshine, produces a singular effulgence; whence its name. In November and December a small quantity of snow is seen to lie on these mountains, a satisfactory proof of their great elevation. There is one volcano on the island.

The climate re-embles that of the southern provinces of China, and is highly salubrious. Grants of the land are given by the Court, and are hereditary; the private right of property in the soil being fully established.

The public revenue arises from the imposts on trade, and from an established land-tax; and they appear to be very moderate. There are no duties of excise, no taxes on markets, no monopolies.

The trade of Tey-wan is with China; and in this the rice and sugar of the former are exchanged for the teas, silk, and manufacture of the latter. A hundred junks are monthly employed in this intercourse. No foreign trade is allowed to be carried on from Tey-wan, and those wishing to embark in the trade of Siam, Cochin China, the Indian Islands, and Japan, must engage in them from the opposite harbour and island of Amoy, to which these adventures are chiefly confined.

The animals of the country are buffaloes and cows, (both of which are used in husbandry), horses, asses, goats, a few sheep, hogs, dogs and a great number of deer. The horses of the country are a small breed of ponies, but large horses are brought from the northern countries for the military, a few of whom are cavalry.

The roads of the country must be tolerably good for wheel carriages, for the transportation of goods is in common practice.

There seems to be no wood in the country fit for ship-building, but timber adequate to the purposes of house-building is cheap and abundant.

NOTE.

The possession of the island and territory of Formosa, with the Pescadores, seems a certain method of securing the trade of the great empire of China. It lies upon a vulnerable part of the empire, and from its insular situation is itself secure against any force from that country.

The commerce of Formosa is necessary to the empire, for it supplies two provinces with a large portion of their subsistence. It lies within thirty leagues of Fokyan, the province which conducts the whole foreign trade of China, excepting that with Europe, and which conducts the greater portion of the coasting trade of the empire itself.

Thus the possession of Formosa would insure to us, either directly or indirectly, a vast portion of the trade of Japan, Corea, Cochin China, Tonkin, Siam and the Indian islands; not to say, that, by the acknowledged superior convenience of situation for the trade of China itself, we should be enabled to sell our goods

cheaper and therefore in greater quantity, and receive our teas and other commodities at a lower rate.

The splendid commerce of the Dutch on this island, though obstructed by a rigid monopoly, the growth of not much more than thirty years, affords ample ground for these expectations. In short, the globe affords no unoccupied field for commercial enterprize so vast and important as the one now pointed out.

Formosa possesses such advantages in many other respects, that it is difficult to understand how any other place could ever have been thought of.

It is an island, and therefore secure from all hostile attack while the sea is ours. The land is of eminent fertility. It is a new country, not like China over-peopled, but even under-peopled. It might therefore be colonized by Britons and their descendants, by which means alone the certain foundations of a permanent possession could be laid.

By the possession of Formosa we should be removed from dangers, with which we are now threatened, of either being induced by ambition, or goaded by insult, to enter upon the dangerous field of Chinese politics, leading to conquest and territorial possession.

The Chinese of Batavia assure me that a very trifling force of European troops would capture Formosa, and one person stated three thousand men as the utmost that would be required: five thousand would certainly effect the conquest, and preserve it under the most difficult circumstances.

The Dutch had but a few hundred men on the island in time of peace, and, when they attempted to re-take it, their whole force did not exceed twelve hundred men. The island since that period has greatly increased in population and riches, but probably not in effective strength, for it has been in the hands of an active, enterprising and victorious rebel.

The writer of the preceding note, in speculating upon the means by which we might most readily effect the conquest of the island of Formosa, must surely have forgotten the principle he had the moment before laid down; unless he contemplated the probable occurrence of a war, *just and necessary* on our part, between this country and China, and consequently a proper opportunity for attempting the conquest. If the latter were his meaning, he should have expressed himself to that effect. Certainly, nothing is more probable than that the Chinese government will shortly oblige us to resort to hostile measures for the protection of our rights; and undoubtedly the acquisition of Formosa would be to us invaluable. But we do not exactly comprehend on what principle it would "remove from us the danger of either being induced by ambition, or goaded by insult, to enter upon the dangerous field of Chinese politics." We should fear indeed the contrary.

CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

We avail ourselves of a spare corner in our Journal to reprobate a fashion that has been introduced of late years into our country by its Indian intercourse.

Our Ladies have long been celebrated for their prepossessions in favour of Indian curiosities, Chinese pagodas, &c., and recently for their patronage of eastern jugglers. We have been sorry to observe that this oriental taste has been extended to objects of a less

deserving character. We will speak plainly—to objects of an indecent and disgusting nature. Neither the singularity of Chinese dresses, nor the oddity of Chinese sculpture, if it deserves the name, can apologize for the display of certain Chinese images and dolls in the boudoirs of our fair countrywomen. This is not an age when the boundaries of feminine delicacy can safely be enlarged. *Verbum sapienti.*

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN ON LEAVING BOMBAY;

Addressed to a Circle of Friends left there, from the Deck of the Vessel.

FAIR India! while slowly thy shores are receding,
And the trace of thy mountains grows dim to the view,
Some cheering presentiment whispers, I'm bidding
Thy long-toiled-for port but a transient adieu;
That thine evergreen bowers, where at evening I've strayed,
With the few who could feel both my pleasures and pain,
Where friendships were vowed, and where pledges were made,
Will soon bear the print of my footsteps again.

Oh, Fate! in uncertainty's dark womb concealing
The deeds of the future,—in ignorance blest,
Still prolong the delusion,—nor blast by revealing
The shadow of Hope that clings close to my breast.
Tho' faintly it glimmer, I'll cherish it there,
Till fruition its embers expand into flame;
Till again I embrace the few friends that are dear,—
How dearer than riches, than power, or fame!

Behold! from the mast, the proud signal still waving,
While the gale swells the sails that the morn saw unfurled;
Yet a pang of regret rends my bosom, while leaving
Thy shores,—tho' for England, old Queen of the World.
But if to the land of my fathers I haste,
The breath of whose hills my young infancy drew,
Oh! there will await me the welcome embrace
Of those who have loved me still dearer than you.

And if there, while the records of absence unfolding,
To the hearts that will make all my sorrows their own,
Remembrance should mingle delight in beholding
The scenes and the circles where pleasures were known;
Then oft, in response to the half-suppress'd sigh,
Warmly breathed o'er the tale of fair Friendship's sweet lore,
Sensibility's tribute, from sympathy's eye,
Will steal to those few left on India's far shore.

Oh! believe me, ye few! that wherever I'm straying,
To the East or the West, at the Line or the Pole,
The magic of mem'ry, those scenes still portraying,
Will stamp them indelibly firm on my soul.
Yes! tho' driven from fortune,—tho' banished from friends,
My heart bids defiance to tyranny's chain;
And where'er my dark course thro' this banishment bends,
It will bound with the hope of our meeting again.

THE SONG OF ANTAR.

A literal Translation from the Arabic.

IBLA—I love thee with a warrior's love,—
 Thy very shadow is my happiness;—
 Thou rulest all the pulses of my heart;
 My queen, my spirit's hope, and faith, and love!
 I cannot paint thy beauty, for it leaves
 All picturing pale. Were I to say the moon
 Looks in her midnight glory like thy brow,—
 Where is the wild sweet speaking of thine eye?
 Or that thy shape was stately as the palm,—
 Can all its waving blossoms show thy grace?
 Thy forehead's whiteness is my rising sun;
 Thy ebony tresses, wreathing it like night,—
 Like night bewilder me. Thy brilliant teeth
 Are pearls, if the blue ocean's gems could live.
 Thy bosom is a white enchantment!—Hear'st thou,
 That made it in perfection, guard its peace.
 IBLA!—'twas blessing to be at thy side,—
 But now my world is darkness,—for thou'rt gone.
 Thy look was to my life what evening dews
 Are to the drooping rose; thy single glance
 Went swifter,—deeper,—to thy lover's heart,
 Than spear or scimitar. And still I gaze
 Hopeless on thee, as on the glorious moon;
 For thou like her art bright—like her above me.

TRISSINO.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF SADI.*

GULISTAN.—Chap. II. Tale 48.

I SAW fresh roses in a braid,
 Tied to a dome, with grass inlaid.
 "Why should this grass, that humbly grows,
 "Sit in the company of the rose?"
 The poor grass wept: "Have peace," it cried,
 "The good set not their friends aside.
 "What! though no beauty I possess,
 "So void of hues—so odourless—
 "I'm still the grass in God's own bower,
 "The servant of his bounteous power;
 "His gifts, as wonted, on me shower.
 "Worthy or not, I look to Heaven
 "For mercy's dew, so largely given.
 "Though small my worth, my worship small,
 "He saves me, though bereft of all.
 "Just lords, so runs the blest decree,
 "Should make their aged vassals free.
 "O God! by whom all creatures live,
 "Freedom to thy old servant give.

* From a publication entitled, "The Persecutor, with other Poems, from the Greek, Latin, Persian, Italian, and other Languages."

" O Sadi ! let the road be thine,
 " That leads to Resignation's shrine.
 " And thou, blest Saint ! who long hast trod,
 " Still travel in the ways of God ;
 " For on his head what ills await,
 " Who turns him from this hallowed gate !
 " Ah ! he must never hope to kiss
 " Another gate of blessedness."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir:—A native of my acquaintance, who is celebrated in this part of the country for depth of erudition and brilliancy of talent, has lately presented to me an elegant Hindoostanee Poem, illustrative of the excellence of the British Government in India, and descriptive of the beneficial effects which its prevalence has produced upon the inhabitants of these regions.

Feeling persuaded, as I do, Mr. Editor, that an exposition of this interesting little volume will prove no less gratifying than curious to many of your literary readers, I hope you will do me the favour to insert in your publication of Sunday next, the following imperfect attempt at a rhythmical translation of the exordium to the book, exhibiting an address of glorification to the Deity, as a creative, preservative, and benevolent being ; and displaying *à priori*, a brief delineation of the goodness, co-gency, and worth of British legislation and of British authority.

The merit of my humble performance, let me add, consists entirely in its fidelity to the original.

Yours, &c.

Goorkah, May 1, 1819.

TALIB.

EXCERPTA PRIMA. EXORDIUM.

The praise of Allah, holiest and supreme,
 Shall first enrich the subject of my theme—
 Of Allah, who, with all creative sway,
 Bade Luna rule the night, and Sol the day ;
 Bade earth and yonder heaven from chaos rise,
 Bade stars and planets luminate the skies ;
 Bade man exist ; bade princes, lords, and kings ;
 Bade worlds to be, bade empires, bade all things—
 Who, quite enraptured with this new-form'd scene,
 Bade order regulate the globe terrene ;
 Bade harmony throughout its parts prevail ;
 Bade beauty move on mountain, hill, and dale ;
 Bade nature smile ; bade mighty waters roll ;
 Bade his omnipotence direct the whole.—

And who, desiring, with parental care,
 To guard from tumult this terrestrial sphere,
 Ordained that in the work his wisdom plann'd,
 Chieftains and monarchs should possess command ;
 That they, protecting every rank and right,
 In bonds of concord should mankind unite :
 In peace and plenty should the land maintain,
 And in their dynasties with justice reign.

Enamour'd thus, and thus divinely bent,
 The king of kings in pure compassion sent
 To rule our eastern realms—the British Government ;

From whose administration, good and great,
 The robes of culture beautify each state;
 The hand of equity to each extends;
 The arm of law the rights of each defends;
 The swords of war the wrongs of each redress;
 And man, in each, lives on in happiness!

These are the halcyon joys, the cheerful rest
 Transfused by it to nations once distress'd:
 These are the favours, through its source conveyed,
 To natives once in cruel thralldom laid;
 And these, thank God, the blessings which pourtray
 How just and element is Britannic sway:—

For now, Oppression, banish'd from the world,
 His signs of rapine hath for ever furl'd:—
 Hath sprung, defeated, on the viewless wind,
 And not a vestige hath he left behind.
 While in his stead, (all praise to God!) remain
 Love, mercy, truth, and their concurrent train.

EASTERN BEAUTY.

(From the Asiatic Mirror.)

THERE may be bosoms that may not confess
 The East's fond claim to maiden loveliness;—
 There may be bosoms, that shall slightly hail
 Such beauty, hallowed but in minstrel tale:—
 These, 'mid the fairest visions of the West,
 Where love beams lustre from a snowy vest,
 Can little deem our sun shall lavish charms
 O'er flowers, where tints but deepen as it warms.
 But, there is beauty;—oh! who durst deny
 The speaking magic of the deep dark eye!
 Of the veil'd look, that stealing to the soul,
 Wreathes, unassuming, there a soft control!
 That will not seek your glance; but as it meets,
 Lingers awhile in love, nor yet retreats,
 Ere its too dangerous sleepiness of gleam
 Instil the lull, the languor of a dream.
 A form half-bowed, receding from the view,
 Or mark'd beneath the veil's scarce shadowy hue;
 Where seeming lovelier in their softened grace,
 Beam forth the features of a Houri face!
 A little hand, that trembles to the touch,
 To tell fond thoughts, yet shrinks to find them such:—
 And there are looks of tenderness, as pure
 As ever warmth from innocence could lure.—
 All this *is* beauty, or the charm it gives
 Too warmly wakes to life—too wildly lives!

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations, in Egypt and Nubia; and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in Search of the Ancient Berenice; and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon. By G. Belzoni. London, 1820.

WE opened this volume with no ordinary degree of interest. We were not ignorant of the great and arduous undertakings which Mr. Belzoni had accomplished; and we were anxious to learn, from the daily record of his operations, by what means he had been enabled to succeed, where all his predecessors had failed. Many of these had added to the most profound erudition the most absolute command over all the resources of the country; yet Mr. Belzoni has made discoveries which they had attempted in vain, and has effected labours which they had abandoned as impracticable. The credit of having thus outstripped former travellers is greatly increased, when it is known that the previous pursuits of our author had been directed to other objects; that his attention was only incidentally turned to the subject of Egyptian antiquities, and that, so far from possessing any power of commanding the assistance and co-operation of others, he was constantly thwarted by Europeans of higher authority than himself; his operations were obstructed by every art which jealousy and malice could devise; even threats were employed to induce him to abandon his researches, and he was finally under the necessity of leaving the country, from the imminent danger of assassination. To surmount these obstacles he had nothing but the natural means of conciliation and persuasion, supported by the most ardent enthusiasm and the most unwearied perseve-

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rance, by a patience which nothing could provoke, joined to a firmness and resolution which nothing could deter. With the native inhabitants these qualities seldom failed ultimately to succeed; and though obliged to ask where others could command, he generally contrived at length to obtain their good-will and co-operation. But he was no match for the intrigues of the Turkish government: in these his adversaries had all the superiority which a long residence in the country and a personal acquaintance with the individual officers could give: a superiority which Mr. Belzoni, though supported on all occasions by Mr. Salt, the British consul-general, was seldom able to counterbalance.

The detail of these circumstances gives an interest to the work, which is seldom to be found in a book of Egyptian travels. It fixes the attention, and raises the sympathy of the reader, in a manner which is generally confined to travels through deserted and savage regions; while at the same time it fills his mind with those stores of information, which are to be collected in a country abounding with the monuments of civilization, and the records of ancient history. The plainness and simplicity of the style adds greatly to the natural interest of the facts. The author apologizes for having attempted to write an account of his discoveries in a language not his own; but he says, that as he made his discoveries alone, he was anxious to write his book by himself; adding, "that the public would perhaps gain in the fidelity of the narrative what it loses in elegance." He has certainly judged wisely. His English is good, though not polished: it is always idiomatic, and often col-

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loqual; but this we confess we cannot consider as a fault: we think that it adds, not only to the perspicuity but to the force of the narrative; and are sure that a more finished composition would have been far less in character, and therefore far less calculated to excite the interest of the reader.

The author has added an atlas of coloured plates, without which it would not always be easy to understand his descriptions. They are chiefly from the lithographic press, and afford very beautiful specimens of that art.

In the short sketch which our limits admit of the contents of this volume, we feel that we cannot convey in any degree the same impression as we ourselves received from the perusal of it. Mr. Belzoni's narrative does not bear to be told by any pen but his own. We must refer our readers for a fuller gratification to the work itself, satisfied if we can excite in any of them a desire to examine more closely subjects so important, and events so interesting.

Mr. Belzoni is a native of Padua. He originally intended to devote himself to a monastic life; but the invasion of Italy by the French, the consequent seizure of church property to a considerable extent, and the yet further dangers which were apprehended from their rapacity and infidel bigotry, diverted him from his purpose, and threw him a wanderer on the world, without an object or settled occupation. Under these circumstances, he took refuge in England, where he married, and resided several years. Mrs. Belzoni appears to be a worthy associate of our traveller. She has accompanied him in all his subsequent journeys, and engaged in all his pursuits, with an enthusiasm and courage scarcely inferior to his own. She has written a "trifling account" of the observations she made during her residence in the east, which is

placed at the end of this volume. It is highly interesting, as comprising many particulars which could rarely fall under the notice of one of the other sex, especially in what relates to the customs and manners of Mahomedan females. It also contains a description of a journey to the Holy Land, which was performed by this lady alone, at considerable personal risk, and exposed to all the hardships which a female, unattended and unprotected, must encounter in crossing the desert. The account is so amusing, that we have no doubt many of our readers will deem it the most interesting part of the volume.

After quitting England, Mr. Belzoni spent some time in the south of Europe, and from thence, in the year 1815, proceeded to Egypt. He was induced to visit that country from the hope of deriving advantage from his knowledge of hydraulics, a branch of philosophy to which he had given much attention in the early part of his life. He had reason to believe that hydraulic machines might be constructed for the irrigation of the fields, on a plan less expensive and more easy of application, than that which was commonly in use on the banks of the Nile, and he proposed to tender his services to the Bashaw for their erection. Accordingly, in May 1815, he embarked for Alexandria, accompanied by Mrs. Belzoni, and an Irish lad who attended him in the capacity of a servant. On his arrival, he found the plague raging in the town, and was obliged to confine himself to the French Occale, and avoid all communication with the natives for some weeks. Our travellers were much indisposed from the effects of the voyage and the heat of the climate, but they wisely concealed their illness, from the well-grounded fear lest their malady might be supposed to be the plague, in which case they would

inevitably be left to die without assistance or commiseration.

The plague, however, soon subsided, and Mr. Belzoni proceeded to Cairo. He was here presented to Mohammed Ali Bashaw, who encouraged his project, and employed him to construct a machine to irrigate his garden at Soubra. Mr. Belzoni however now perceived, that he had difficulties to encounter which he never anticipated. An excellent machine, sent from England for the same purpose, which he found lying unemployed and useless at Soubra, first gave him reason to surmise the fate which awaited his design. Besides the badness of the materials and the incapacity of the workmen he was obliged to employ, he found both the prejudices and the interests of the people strongly enlisted against him. Muslemans are averse to every thing foreign, particularly when introduced by a Christian, whom they despise. In this case, however, their aversion rested on more substantial grounds, inasmuch as the immediate effect of the proposed introduction of more perfect machinery, must have been to have thrown many hands out of employ, and to have proportionably diminished the consequence and the profits of those who controuled and directed the operation. An officer, who, under the old system, had the charge of four hundred men and as many oxen, must become of much less importance, and acquire far less emolument, if, in consequence of the improved machinery of Mr. Belzoni, only one hundred men, and the same number of oxen should be required to perform the same service. The natives, therefore, obstructed our author in every possible way, and at last succeeded in preventing the adoption of the project. An accident which occurred greatly favoured their opposition. An experiment was made with the machine in the presence

of the Bashaw, and several connoisseurs in hydraulics, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Arabs, who urged their beasts to the greatest possible exertion, it was decided that Mr. Belzoni's machine was equivalent in power to four of those with which it was compared.

The Bashaw took it into his head to have the oxen taken out of the wheel, in order to see, by way of frolic, what effect the machine would have by putting fifteen men into it. James, the Irish lad in my service, entered along with them; but no sooner had the wheel turned once round than they all jumped out, leaving the lad alone in it. The wheel, of course, overbalanced by the weight of the water, turned back with such velocity, that the catch was unable to stop it. The lad was thrown out, and in the fall broke one of his thighs. I contrived to stop the wheel before it did farther injury, which might have been fatal to him. The Turks have a belief, that, when such accidents happen in the commencement of any new invention, it is a bad omen. In consequence of this, exclusive of the prejudice against the machine itself, the Bashaw had been persuaded to abandon the affair. It had been stated to him, also, that it cost as much as four of the usual machines in making, while nothing was said of the advantages as to the oxen that would be saved in the working of it. The business ended in this manner; and all that was due to me from the Bashaw was consigned to oblivion, as well as the stipulation I had made with him.

This accident was perhaps rather an excuse than a reason for the abandonment of the design. Mohammed Ali saw the adverse wishes of his people, and did not chuse to oppose them. The introduction of great improvements into an uncivilized country must always be a work of difficulty and danger. In changing the present course of proceeding for another which is preferable, many prejudices must be encountered, and the interests of many interfered with; and it will be generally found, that not only unassisted and friendless travellers, but princes and sovereigns, are unequal to effect the alteration, till a long course of years has allayed prejudice, and gradually removed opposing interests.

By premature attempts, indeed, they far more commonly ruin themselves, than better the condition of their subjects. Of this Mr. Belzoni witnessed a striking instance, during his residence at Cairo. The Bashaw is described as a man of great intelligence, and as remarkably free from the narrow-minded notions of Mahometans. He had raised himself from nothing to the government of Egypt, and had at this time firmly established his authority and reputation by his late victories over the Wahabee tribes of Arabia. He had witnessed the efficiency of European tactics during the French invasion, and he was now attempting to introduce them among his troops. The consequence was a revolt of the army, so serious, as to compel the Bashaw to take refuge in the citadel. On the first day of the mutiny, Mr. Belzoni, ignorant of what was passing, went out as usual, and was exposed to considerable danger from straggling parties of soldiers, who were engaged in indiscriminate plunder, but who were particularly enraged at the Franks, to whom they attributed the restraints of discipline which had excited their disaffection. He narrowly escaped with his life, but was robbed of every thing which he had about him. During the rest of the period that the disorder continued he confined himself to his house, as did also the rest of the inhabitants. Here, however, many of them were not safe; their houses were entered and pillaged, and the inmates were forced to take refuge in boats on the river. In a few days, however, the effervescence subsided: the soldiery were partly persuaded, partly forced into submission; the authority of the Bashaw was restored; but the European exercise, which had given rise to the revolt, was wholly abandoned.

While our author was employed in erecting the hydraulic machine,

he lived at Soubra, where was the favourite residence of the Bashaw. Having access to the gardens at all times, he had many opportunities of witnessing his private and domestic habits, of which he has given us several amusing anecdotes. On one occasion he relates that the Bashaw had received an electrical machine from England, which was dismantled, and which no one knew how to put together. Mr. Belzoni at length happened to be present, and was requested to set it up.

Having done so, I made one of the soldiers mount on the insulating stool, charged the machine, and gave the Turk a good shock; who, expecting no such thing, uttered a loud cry, and jumped off, as much terrified as if he had seen the devil. The Bashaw laughed at the man's jumping off, supposing his fright to be a trick, and not the effect of the machine; and when told that it was actually occasioned by the machine, he affirmed positively that it could not be, for the soldier was at such a distance that it was impossible the small chain he held in his hand could have such power. I then desired the interpreter to inform his highness, that if he would mount the stool himself he would be convinced of the fact. He hesitated for a while whether to believe me or not; however he mounted the stool. I charged well, put the chain into his hand, and gave him a pretty smart shock. He jumped off, like the soldier, on feeling the effect of the electricity; but immediately threw himself on the sofa in a fit of laughter, not being able to conceive how the machine could have such power on the human body.

The ordinary amusement of the Bashaw was firing at a mark; and when the approach of night interrupted this occupation, he used to retire into the garden, there to recline at ease among the fountains and alcoves, and converse with his attendants and buffoons, whose business it was to amuse him. One day one of the buffoons for a frolic shaved his beard, assumed the dress of a Frank, and personated that character with such success as for a long time to elude discovery. The incidents which ensued where highly ridiculous, and the Bashaw as usual rewarded

him for his entertainment with a large sum of money. This, however, seems scarcely to have compensated for the disgrace of shaving his beard. When he went home to his women, they actually thrust him from the door, and even his fellow buffoons would not eat with him till it was grown again.

Mr. Belzoni recounts other circumstances of a different nature, illustrative of the treatment which Christians receive in Mahometan countries. The Mahometan character is every where essentially the same; pride and intolerance always distinguish it; and wherever they have power, whether on the banks of the Nile or the shores of the Atlantic, whether in the streets of Constantinople or in the deserts of Arabia, they view Christians with the same contempt, and treat them with the same barbarity. Our author experienced this on more than one occasion. One day when he was riding along the streets of Cairo, he accidentally met a soldier, who, as he passed, wantonly struck him a blow on the leg with a kind of stick which he held in his hand, so severe as to tear off a piece of flesh, two inches broad. This violence was utterly unprovoked by any aggression on the part of Mr. Belzoni, and was probably excited by the Frank habit which he wore. There was no redress; and when the occurrence afterwards came to the knowledge of the Bashaw, he coolly observed, that such things could not be prevented in a place where troops were stationed. A short time afterwards our author met with another incident, of a similar kind, which very nearly cost him his life. He relates it in the following words, and subjoins to it an anecdote, which places the same truth in a still stronger point of view.

During my stay in Soubra, a circumstance took place which I shall remember as long as I live, and which showed me plainly the country I was in, and the

people I had to deal with. Some particular business calling me to Cairo, I was on my ass in one of the narrow streets, where I met a loaded camel. The space that remained between the camel and the wall was so little, that I could scarcely pass; and at that moment I was met by a Binbashi, a subaltern officer, at the head of his men. For the instant, I was the only obstacle that prevented his proceeding on the road; and I could neither retreat nor turn round, to give him room to pass. Seeing it was a Frank who stopped his way, he gave me a violent blow on my stomach. Not being accustomed to put up with such salutations, I returned the compliment with my whip across his naked shoulders. Instantly he took his pistol out of his belt; I jumped off my ass; he retired about two yards, pulled the trigger, fired at my head, singed the hair near my right ear, and killed one of his own soldiers, who, by this time, had come behind me. Finding that he had missed his aim, he took out a second pistol; but his own soldiers assailed and disarmed him.

A great noise arose in the street, and as it happened to be close to the seraglio in the Esbakie, some of the guards ran up; but on seeing what the matter was, they interfered and stopped the Binbashi. I thought my company was not wanted, so I mounted my charger, and rode off. I went to Mr. Baghos, and told him what had happened. We immediately repaired to the citadel, saw the Bashaw, and related the circumstance to him. He was much concerned, and wished to know where the soldier was, but observed, that it was too late that evening to have him taken up. However, he was apprehended the next day, and I never heard or knew any thing more about him. Such a lesson on the subject was not lost upon me; and I took good care, in future, not to give the least opportunity of the kind to men of that description, who can murder an European with as much indifference as they would kill an insect.

Some little time after this, another circumstance took place, which I cannot omit relating. A charming young lady, about sixteen years of age, daughter of the Cherallier Bocty, now consul-general of Sweden, went out of her house, in company with her mother, sister, and some other ladies, to go to a bath. They formed a cavalcade on asses, as is the custom of the country; and had not proceeded far from their door, when they met a soldier—a monster I should say—who took a pistol from his belt, and, with the greatest coolness, fired and killed the young lady. She was one of the most amiable creatures, both in her manners and person, that ever lived; and was most deservedly lamented by every one who knew her.

This is quite enough, surely, to invite young European ladies to that country! I must say, to the honour of Mahomed Ali, that the monster was taken and executed: but what satisfaction could this be to her afflicted parents?

We have been thus particular in representing the state of Europeans in these countries, because we really think it is a subject to which public attention should be directed. We have a right to require different conduct, and we possess the means of enforcing it. We really do not see, why those customs, which originated, when Europe was buried in barbarity, and the light of civilization was concentrated in the dominions of the Caliphs, should be continued, when the lapse of ten centuries has changed our respective situations; when knowledge and civilization have greatly retrograded in the Mahometan states, and Europe has attained an eminence in science, and in political power, which the Mussulman empire, in the zenith of its glory, could never rival.

By the failure of the project of erecting an hydraulic machine, Mr. Belzoni was again left without an object, when he met with an individual who turned his attention to Egyptian antiquities, and whose suggestions were the primary cause of all the labours and discoveries which our author has since achieved. This was no other than the lamented Burckhardt, the last victim but one to the project of African discovery; whose uncommon merits are attested by all who knew him. He appears to have been eminently fitted for his undertaking, not less from his natural qualities of body and mind, than from his great scientific knowledge, and his extensive local acquaintance with the customs and habits of the natives. He was deficient in no qualification, except good fortune. The singular concurrence of circumstances, which for several years obstructed his progress, till death cut short his

designs, is well known. Mr. Belzoni bears ample testimony to his excellencies. He never mentions him, but in terms of the warmest admiration and regret. He says of him, "he was the most candid, disinterested, and sincere being I have ever met with, and totally free from that invidious and selfish disposition which is so often to be found in travellers, who wish to be alone in one quarter of the world, to relate their story agreeably to the suggestions of their own imagination to the people of another. But Burckhardt had none of that littleness of mind: he was a true explorer, and a hardy one; without pride, or the ambition to be thought more than he was. He made no parade of his knowledge, as his works plainly evince."

Mr. Burckhardt first proposed to our author to convey to Alexandria the beautiful colossal bust which is now placed in the British Museum, and which the French have absurdly enough denominat-
ed the Younger Memnon. It lay at this time among the ruins of ancient Thebes, and consisted of a solid mass of granite, of immense weight. The French savans had marked it for removal, and had attempted to diminish its bulk by separating the head from the fragment of the body; for this purpose, they had bored a hole in one of its shoulders, in order to explode it with gunpowder. Happily they seem to have despaired of removing so vast a mass, so that this mutilation did not take place. Mr. Belzoni, however, readily undertook the task at the joint expense of Messrs. Salt and Burckhardt. He had hitherto regarded the antiquities of the country with the amazement and curiosity of a passing traveller, engaged in other occupations. From this moment he began to observe them with attention, and examine them with the eagerness of a connoisseur.

On the 30th of June, 1815, he

began to ascend the Nile, accompanied by Mrs. Belzoni and his Irish servant. The Nile, as is well known, runs through a valley, bounded on each side by a ridge of mountains, sometimes approaching close to the margin of the river, and at other times receding, so as to leave an intermediate space of cultivated land, a mile or more in breadth. These mountains form barriers against the encroachments of the surrounding sands, which alone protect the fertile spots, and perhaps the river itself, from being choked up. The protection, however, is by no means complete. The sand of the great desert annually gains on the cultivated territory, and destroys its fertility. In particular parts the accumulation is such as to bury, partially or wholly, the gigantic ruins of the ancient edifices. Such is the devastation produced by this cause (supposed to have been personified in Egyptian mythology under the character of Typhon), that the western bank, which appears to have been chiefly inhabited by the ancients, as it is there that the ruins of their buildings are almost exclusively to be found, is now nearly deserted. The few inhabitants that remain build their wretched hovels on the tops of the ancient temples, or inhabit their recesses: as if to place in the most striking contrast their ignorance and barbarity with the high civilization and great scientific attainments of their predecessors. Partly from the barrenness of the land, and partly from the extortions of their rulers, they live in a state of the most abject misery, and appear to subsist chiefly on the money which they receive from strangers who visit the ruins.

The ruined temples which are scattered on the banks of the Nile are frequently in good preservation, and present noble specimens of architectural grandeur. They have been erected at different ages; for the early civilization of Egypt, and

the long course of prosperity it formerly enjoyed, allowed the genius of the country repeatedly to pass away and to revive again. The knowledge and wealth of Egypt were frequently overwhelmed by foreign invasion, or sunk under the gradual decay of luxury and indolence; but they again emerged under happier auspices, and scattered over the land the monuments of their greatness. Many of these temples were erected during the reign of the Ptolemies, and many more in the latter periods of the Roman empire; but the most magnificent and astonishing are those which were built before the Persian conquest, during the subsistence of the ancient Egyptian kingdom. They possess a character of grandeur and sublimity peculiarly their own, which no other style of architecture has ever equalled.—Mr. Belzoni has described them in glowing colours, having visited many of them during his voyage to Thebes.

On the 22d of July our author arrived at Thebes, and he has expressed in vivid language his astonishment at surveying those magnificent ruins, which, in magnitude, in form, in proportion, and in construction, exhibit a spectacle, the idea of which cannot be formed from the most splendid specimens of our present architecture. "It appeared to me," he says, "like entering a city of giants, who, after a long conflict, were all destroyed, leaving the ruins of their various temples as the only proofs of their former existence." The groves of palm trees which are scattered over the ground, are far overtopped by the columns, the colossi, the obelisks, and the temples, which yet remain of the city of a hundred gates. Of the grandeur of ancient Thebes, during the period of its prosperity, even these ruins must give us a very inadequate conception. Thebes was destroyed by Cambyzes, about 525 years before the Christian era, and during the

2,300 years which have since elapsed, even Egyptian monuments must have suffered greatly from the ravages of time. But other causes have assisted in their destruction. Not only history, but present appearances attest, that violence has been employed to overthrow what time had spared. In Egypt, as in Rome, more recent buildings have been erected with materials taken from ancient edifices, and in many cases probably from these ruins: and, in addition to this, the fanaticism of Persians, of Christians, and of Mahometans, has been equally busy in defacing the monuments of Egyptian worship, in destroying and mutilating, as far as was possible, the statues of Egyptian gods, and in covering the hieroglyphics and the sculpture on the walls with the symbols of another religion.—Still, however, the Egyptians built, as if they intended their erections to be coeval with the ground on which they stood, and neither time nor superstition have been able to destroy the stupendous monuments of their labours. The smaller and lighter specimens of their arts and manufactures have of course long disappeared from the view, and are now only to be found in the tombs, where they have been concealed from the hand of violence, and preserved from the injuries of wind and weather, by being closed from the access of the air: but the massive monuments of their architecture still remain, and truly mark them for a people of vast conceptions, and almost unlimited means of accomplishing them.

The head of the younger Memnon was lying in the vicinity of Gournou, at the distance of more than 2,000 yards from the banks of the Nile. It was necessary to convey it to the river before the annual inundations, as it must necessarily pass over ground which is at those times overflowed. The only apparatus Mr. Belzoni possessed, consisted of fourteen poles, (eight of which were employed for the construc-

tion of a sort of car for the reception of the bust) four ropes of palm leaves and four rollers. The only workmen were the ignorant and unmanageable Arabs in the vicinity, "whose utmost sagacity reaches only to pulling a rope, or sitting on the extremity of a lever as a counterpoise." But neither the want of implements, nor the clumsiness of his associates, formed the chief obstacles with which he had to contend. He possessed orders both from the Desterdar Bey and from the Bashaw, authorizing him to remove any stones he wished, and requiring the local authorities to assist him in his endeavours. But such is the insubordination which prevails in Egypt, and, indeed, in every part of the East, that the local officers, unless propitiated by suitable presents, constantly either elude or directly disobey the commands of their rulers. In the present case the Cacheff of Erments, and his deputy, the Caimakan of Gournou, were both in the interest of certain collectors of antiquities connected with the French Embassy, who used every effort to obstruct the operations of our author, from unworthy motives of rivalry and jealousy.

On applying to the Cacheff of Erments for an order to procure the assistance of eighty Arabs in the removal of the statue, Mr. Belzoni was "received with that invariable politeness which is peculiar to the Turks, even when they do not mean in the slightest degree to comply with your wishes."

I presented the firman from the Desterdar at Siout. He received it reverently, and promised to do every thing in his power to get the Arabs to work; but observed that, at the present season, they were all occupied, and it would be better to wait till after the inundation of the Nile. I remarked, that I had seen a great many Arabs about the villages, who appeared perfectly idle, and would be glad to gain something by being employed. "You are mistaken," he replied, "for they would sooner starve than undertake a task so arduous as your's; since, to remove that

stone, they must be helped by Mahomet, or they will never stir it the thickness of a thumb. Now, at the rise of the Nile, the Arabs of these banks are quite unoccupied, and that is the very time for your purpose." The next objection was the Ramadan, which was just beginning; and the third, that he could not spare any Arabs, as they must work in the fields for the Bashaw, whose work could not be interrupted. I saw plainly that I should have to encounter many difficulties, but I was determined to persist; and I told him, I should collect men myself, accompanied by my Janizary; and that all the Arabs I might find idle and willing to come, I should engage, according to the firman I had received. "To-morrow," he then replied, "I will send my brother to see if any men can be got." I told him I relied on his word, and gave him to understand, that, if he behaved in a manner conformable to the orders of the Bashaw, he would receive a present accordingly; and, leaving my Janizary there, to conduct the men who might be procured for me to the Memnonium the next morning, I withdrew.

In the morning, however, no men appeared. The natives would gladly have undertaken the work, but were deterred by the express prohibition of their superiors. We cannot enter at length into the numberless vexatious obstacles that these men succeeded in throwing in the way of Mr. Belzoni; and, indeed, we can give but a very imperfect idea of the difficulties and opposition which he encountered in all his researches, and which he surmounted by unwearied patience, great firmness, and a certain tact that, commonly conciliated at the last those with whom he had to deal. For a full and most interesting account of them, we must refer our readers to the work itself; and content ourselves with observing, that, in spite of these obstacles, and of the natural difficulties of the operation, in spite of a severe illness, which incessant labour and the heat of the climate induced, the bust was removed by the use of the simplest machinery to the banks of the Nile, and at length embarked without injury or accident. Nothing attending the work was more extraordinary, than that it was executed during the fast of Ramadan, when

Mahometans never eat or drink till after sunset: so that the Arabs endured this great and unusual exertion, from morning till night, for several successive days, under a burning sun which no European could have withstood, without tasting food or refreshing themselves with a drop of water.

The next achievement of our author was the opening of the great temple at Ypsambul. This noble specimen of Egyptian architecture was discovered by Burckhardt. It is an immense excavation out of the solid rock, which stands at a short distance from the second cataract, and is supposed to be the last relic of Egyptian worship which is met with in ascending the Nile. When Mr. Belzoni visited it, he found nearly the whole of it buried under heaps of sand, the accumulation probably of more than twenty centuries. Nothing was exposed to view, but the upper part or frieze of the temple, the head and shoulders of a colossal statue on the south side, and a hawk's-head of gigantic size projecting out of the sand before the centre of the front. Under this figure our traveller's experience led him to expect to find the door; it was highly finished, as also was a row of sitting figures placed above the frieze work; and the magnitude and beauty of the parts which were visible, were such as to give high ideas of those which were yet concealed. To uncover the remainder, however, was a task of no common magnitude. From the width of the front, and from the proportions of the hawk-headed deity, it was evident that the top of the door could not be less than thirty-five feet below the surface of the sand; and the difficulty was still further increased by the oblique position of the sand, as well as by the extreme barbarity of the natives, whom Mr. Belzoni found altogether unaccustomed to the use of money, and ignorant of its value. These obstacles, however, seem rather to

have stimulated than damped his ardour. He soon succeeded in convincing the people of the value of money, by sending them to the Reis of his boat to exchange it for dhourra, and after the usual process of bargaining he began his operations. He carried them on for four days, when he was obliged to discontinue them from the want of that very commodity of which he had at first found the natives so regardless. He saw that the undertaking would be tedious, and deferred it to another year. A few months afterwards he returned, accompanied by Mr. Beechey, and Captains Irby and Mangles. Without their assistance the object could hardly have been effected, for the natives soon became weary of so laborious a task, and refused to persist in it, keeping, however, the money which had been paid them for completing it. The party were thus reduced to their own personal exertions: with the crew of the boat they amounted to only fourteen in number; they, however, continued their labour, and at the end of twenty-two days had the satisfaction of entering "the finest and most extensive excavation in Nubia." The interior is thus depicted by our author. We transcribe his account, because it may serve to give our readers some idea of the general form and decoration of Egyptian temples.

We entered at first into a large pronaos, fifty-seven feet long and fifty-two wide, supported by two rows of square pillars, in a line from the front door to the door of the sekos (See Plate 43). Each pillar has a figure, not unlike those at Medinet Aboo, finely executed, and very little injured by time. The tops of their turbans reach the ceiling, which is about thirty feet high: the pillars are five feet and a half square. Both these and the walls are covered with beautiful hieroglyphics, the style of which is somewhat superior, or at least bolder, than that of any others in Egypt, not only in the workmanship, but also in the subjects. They exhibit battles, storming of castles, triumphs over the Ethiopians, sacrifices, &c. In some places is to be seen the same hero as at Medinet Aboo, but in a different posture.

Some of the columns are much injured by the close and heated atmosphere, the temperature of which was so hot, that the thermometer must have risen to above a hundred and thirty degrees. The second hall is about twenty-two feet high, thirty-seven wide, and twenty-five and a half long. It contains four pillars about four feet square; and the walls of this also are covered with fine hieroglyphics in pretty good preservation. Beyond this is a shorter chamber, thirty-seven feet wide, in which is the entrance into the sanctuary. At each end of this chamber is a door, leading into smaller chambers in the same direction with the sanctuary, each eight feet by seven. The sanctuary is twenty-three feet and a half long, and twelve feet wide. It contains a pedestal in the centre, and at the end four colossal sitting figures, the heads of which are in good preservation, not having been injured by violence. On the right side of this great hall, entering into the temple, are two doors, at a short distance from each other, which lead into two long separate rooms, the first thirty-eight feet ten inches in length, and eleven feet five inches wide; the other forty-eight feet seven inches, by thirteen feet three. At the end of the first are several unfinished hieroglyphics, of which some, though merely sketched, give fine ideas of their manner of drawing. At the lateral corners of the entrance into the second chamber from the great hall is a door, each of which leads into a small chamber twenty-two feet six inches long, and ten feet wide. Each of these rooms has two doors leading into two other chambers, forty-three feet in length, and ten feet eleven inches wide. There are two benches in them, apparently to sit on. The most remarkable subjects in this temple are, 1st, a group of captive Ethiopians, in the western corner of the great hall; 2d, the hero killing a man with his spear, another lying slain under his feet, on the same western wall; 3d, the storming of a castle, in the western corner from the front door. The outside of this temple is magnificent. It is a hundred and seventeen feet wide, and eighty-six feet high: the height from the top of the cornice to the top of the door being sixty-six feet six inches, and the height of the door twenty feet. There are four enormous sitting colossi, the largest in Egypt or Nubia, except the great sphinx at the pyramids, to which they approach in the proportion of near two-thirds. From the shoulder to the elbow they measure fifteen feet six inches; the ears three feet six inches; the face seven feet; the beard five feet six inches; across the shoulders twenty-five feet four inches; their height is about fifty-one feet, not including the caps, which are about fourteen feet. There are only two of these colossi in sight; one

is still buried under the sand, and the other, which is near the door, is half fallen down, and buried also. On the top of the door is a colossal figure of Osiris twenty feet high, with two colossal hieroglyphic figures, one on each side, looking towards it. On the top of the temple is a cornice with hieroglyphics, a torus and frieze under it. The cornice is six feet wide, the frieze is four feet. Above the cornice is a row of sitting monkeys eight feet high, and six across the shoulders. They are twenty-one in number. This temple was nearly two-thirds buried under the sand, of which we removed thirty-one feet before we came to the upper part of the door. It must have had a very fine landing-place, which is now totally buried under the sand. It is the last and largest temple excavated in the solid rock in Nubia or Egypt, except the new tomb. It took twenty-two days to open it, beside six days last year. We sometimes had eighty men at work, and sometimes only our own personal exertions, the party consisting of Mr. Beechey, Captain Irby and Mangles, myself, two servants, and the crew, eleven in all, and three boys. It is situated under a rock about a hundred feet above the Nile, facing the south-east by east, and about one day and a half's journey from the second cataract in Nubia or Wady Halfa.

The interval between the commencement and the conclusion of this operation, our author spent chiefly at Thebes, occupied in the examination of its ruined temples, and in researches amongst the tombs of Gournou. Gournou is a tract of rocks, two miles in length, at the foot of the Libyan mountains, on the west of Thebes, which was the burial-place of the city of a hundred gates. It is perforated in every direction by passages cut out of the rock, which were constructed by the ancient inhabitants as sepulchres, but are used by the present generation as dwelling-places. The excavations are various in extent and form, but consist generally of passages descending at a small angle, interrupted by flights of steps, and occasionally by deep shafts or wells, and leading to various halls and chambers, in which the mummies are deposited. The care with which these places were constructed is very remarkable, for the Egyptians not

only used every precaution to keep out the damp, that the body and the paintings might be preserved as long as possible; but they also endeavoured to conceal the interior, by walls built so as to give an intruder reason to suppose that he had reached the termination of the work, and that there was nothing further to be discovered. The whole of the walls are mostly adorned with hieroglyphics and figures, which are generally well preserved, having been executed in relief, and afterwards painted. They represent chiefly funeral processions, or religious ceremonies, the achievements of the deceased when alive, and his favourable reception after death by the Egyptian deities. The hieroglyphics probably relate to the life of the individual deposited in the tomb. They are so numerous, that if we could decipher them, we might hope to become possessed of a tolerable sketch of Egyptian history. We are rejoiced to find that the scheme of interpretation, which Dr. Young has discovered (we believe from the trilingual stone), has been applied with success to several of the hieroglyphics which Mr. Belzoni has brought over to this country. We cannot help hoping, that further researches may enable him so to perfect his system, as to effect this long wished-for object; particularly as a better acquaintance with the country and its antiquities is daily bringing to light hieroglyphical inscriptions, which, like that on the famous stone alluded to, appear to be repeated in alphabetic writing in the Greek language. The great difficulty, after all, consists in our ignorance of Egyptian customs being so extreme, that we frequently do not even know what is the object intended to be represented by the picture. Though the thing represented is perfectly understood, it must always be a matter of difficulty to assign the emblematic meaning, which was conventionally

and often fancifully applied to it. But when the figure drawn is that of some instrument, or part of dress, or other object, which we have never seen, and therefore cannot recognize, the difficulties are so greatly enhanced as almost to amount to an impossibility. Still, however, we do not despair; the success which has already attended the labours of Dr. Young gives us hope: the object is of sufficient magnitude to stimulate to the greatest exertions, and would indeed immortalize any one who should be able to effect it.

The order in which the mummies are placed is not always to be reduced to any regular rule; but it seems to have been the usual custom to place the body of the principal person in the great hall, which commonly terminated the passages and apartments. Other mummies are found in the nearer rooms, which were probably those of his dependants. The mummies are variously prepared, according to the rank of the individual. Those of the higher orders are deposited in cases, being first carefully wrapped in numberless folds of the finest linen dipped in gum. These cases have a human face, and sometimes the form of the human body: they are placed on the ground in horizontal rows, and are covered with hieroglyphical characters, which probably contain the history of the life of the deceased. Over one of them Mr. Belzoni found a painted covering thrown, exactly resembling the pall of the present day. Those of an inferior rank were simply folded in linen of a coarser quality, and piled up in layers; and frequently papyri were hidden in the breast, or above the knees, and covered by the numerous folds of cloth that enveloped the mummy. These papyri are not found in the tombs of a superior class; and our author conjectures, with much appearance of probability, that they, in fact, supplied the place of the

hieroglyphics which were inscribed on the case of the mummy; so that "such people as could afford it would have a case to be buried in, on which the history of their lives was painted, and those who could not afford a case, were contented to have their lives written on papyri, rolled up and placed above their knees." The rank of the occupant was also distinguished by the utensils and ornaments which were scattered through the tomb. These are very various. Vessels are found both of wood and clay, a few vases of alabaster, and ornaments of different kinds, together with a variety of other small articles, which it would be impossible to describe. They are very curious, as presenting specimens of Egyptian manufacture, which may serve to show to what a height of civilization the ancient inhabitants had attained. The linen,* in which many of their bodies are folded, is quite as fine as our own, and of as strong and even a texture. They possessed the art of tanning leather, which they made into shoes; they also were acquainted with the mode of staining it, and even embossing upon it. They fabricated a sort of coarse glass, with which they made beads and other ornaments. They had acquired the art of enamelling, and also of gilding. The perfection of their carving and sculpture is well known. The better sorts of their clay vessels could scarcely be equalled in the present day, for the beauty of the varnish and painting. Copper is found both cast and in sheets; as also brass; and a metallic composition not unlike our lead, but softer, and of greater tenacity. Gold ornaments are very common, but silver is scarcely to be met with. Iron seems to have been unknown, as it is never found in the tombs in any shape: Mr. Belzoni

* It is remarkable that Mr. Belzoni always speaks of the bodies as enveloped in linen, whereas Herodotus describes them as wrapped in cotton.

did indeed discover an iron sickle amongst the ruins of the temple at Carnak, which he conjectures to have remained there since the age of Cambyses; but his arguments appear to us inconclusive, especially as his own discoveries, both in the tombs and in the pyramids, prove that other inquirers in former ages have been not less diligent than himself in examining and uncovering Egyptian monuments. It is not a little singular, that instruments of war were very rarely deposited amongst the mummies. The only weapon Mr. Belzoni met with, was an arrow about two feet long, the point of which was tipped with copper.

Intermixed with the human bodies are frequently found the mummies of various animals, amongst which Mr. Belzoni enumerates cows, sheep, monkeys, foxes, bats, crocodiles, fishes and birds; and one tomb was entirely filled with the mummies of cats. In the smaller animals the body is compressed with bandages, and the head covered with a mask representing the face of the animal; but in the bull, the calf, and the sheep, the head only is commonly found, the body being represented by a wooden box, somewhat resembling it in form. There is some reason to suspect that this plan was adopted for the purpose of avoiding expense; for our author found these animal mummies chiefly in the tombs of the lower ranks; and both in the tomb of Psammis, and the pyramid of Gizeh, where the remains of a bull were seen, it appears that the whole animal was entombed. The reason of this singular intermixture of the bodies of men and of animals is not certainly known: but it must be observed that these animals were deified, and it is probable that they were placed in the tomb as guardians of the deceased, to conduct him after death to a state of happiness and immortality. In the same way, and

probably with the same view, small idols are frequently found scattered in the tombs, and either lying on the ground, or placed on the cases of the mummies.

The form of these sepulchres is not less remarkable than their contents. The rocks of Gournou are excavated into innumerable passages and chambers, which are very close to each other, but rarely communicate. There is generally a portico at the outer door, and from thence a passage leading to the inner part of the excavation. By the side of the inner door the watchful fox is commonly depicted, and within it are various apartments and galleries. The mummies, however, are usually concealed in still deeper recesses. Sometimes there is a deep well with small holes cut in the sides for their reception; at other times long passages branch out, so narrow that they can only be entered in a creeping posture, which conduct to low cells, in which the mummies are deposited. These remote parts are seldom visited by travellers. The exertion, the suffocating air, the offensive objects, above all the quantity of fine dust which chokes the throat and nostrils, and insinuates itself into the lungs, deter most people from the attempt. Mr. Belzoni, however, had sufficient ardour of pursuit to persevere, and by degrees he became accustomed to these annoyances, and regardless of every thing except the suffocating clouds of dust which were raised on the slightest motion. In these pursuits he possessed one great advantage over most men, being destitute of the sense of smell: he however informs us, that he could taste that the mummies were rather unpleasant to swallow. There are few who possess the same perseverance; travellers are generally satisfied with a view of the exterior halls and galleries and more accessible parts, and have no desire to encounter inconveniences, from

which they expect no adequate advantage or gratification. Add to this, that they are deceived by the inhabitants, who subsist chiefly on the sale of antiquities to strangers, and therefore keep as secret as possible the places whence they are obtained. "I could never prevail with them," says our author, "to conduct me to these places till my second voyage, when I succeeded in obtaining admission into any cave where mummies were to be seen."

Our author's account of this singular people is most interesting. Their dwelling is literally among the tombs. They build no houses, but occupy the entrance of such caves as have been opened, and by making partitions with earthen walls, they form habitations for themselves, and their cows, sheep, and domestic animals. It will readily be believed that their situation is almost impregnable, and in consequence they are nearly independent of the Government. "They never would submit to any one, either the Mamelukes or the Bashaw: they boast of being the last that the French had been able to subdue, and when subdued, they compelled them to pay the men whatever was asked for their labour; a fact corroborated by Denon himself." A small tract of land, which extends between the rocks and the Nile, is partially cultivated for their support; but their chief occupation is exploring the tombs and seeking for antiquities, which they sell to strangers at an exorbitant price. They often join in parties, which carry on their researches in common, and divide the profits of their discoveries. Their good faith towards each other, and the deceit they practice towards strangers, are remarkably exemplified in an anecdote which our author relates. Two beautiful brazen vessels were offered him to be purchased by one of his guides: the man pretended to conceal the sale from

his associates, and conducted it with the greatest secrecy; but Mr. Belzoni afterwards discovered that this was only a scheme to enhance the price, and that his companions connived at the apparent concealment, and assisted in the deception.

Yet even with this people, thus jealous of strangers, our author succeeded in establishing an intimacy, and a sort of confidential intercourse. From his frequent visits he formed an acquaintance with every individual among them; so that they became quite unconcerned about the secret of the tombs, and were persuaded at length to work under his directions and receive a stipulated payment. When it was too late to return to his usual lodging on the opposite side of the hill, he often spent the night among them, and witnessed scenes which he thus describes.

When I did not choose to pass the river in the night to our habitation at the temple of Luxor, I took up my lodging in the entrance of some of the tombs along with those troglodytes. Nothing could be more amusing to me. Their dwelling is generally in the passages between the first and second entrance into a tomb. The walls and the roof are as black as any chimney. The inner door is closed up with mud, except a small aperture sufficient for a man to crawl through. Within this place the sheep are kept at night, and occasionally accompany their masters in their vocal concert. Over the doorway there are always some half-broken Egyptian figures, and the two foxes, the usual guardians of burial-places. A small lamp, kept alive by fat from the sheep, or rancid oil, is placed in a niche in the wall, and a mat is spread on the ground; and this formed the grand divan, wherever I was. There the people assembled round me, their conversation turning wholly on antiquities. Such a one had found such a thing, and another had discovered a tomb. Various articles were brought to sell to me, and sometimes I had reason to rejoice at having stayed there. I was sure of a supper of milk and bread served in a wooden bowl; but whenever they supposed I should stay all night, they always killed a couple of fowls for me, which were baked in a small oven heated with pieces of mummy cases, and sometimes with the bones and rags of the mummies themselves. It is no uncommon thing to

sit down near fragments of bones ; hands, feet, or skulls are often in the way ; for these people are so accustomed to be among the mummies, that they think no more of sitting on them, than on the skins of their dead calves. I also became indifferent about them at last, and would have slept in a mummy pit as readily as out of it.

Our author's daily researches in Gournou, gave him much experience as to the spots which the ancients selected for their tombs, and the mode in which they formed them ; and he observed certain marks and appearances, which enabled him to conjecture, with great probability, where they were situated. With these advantages he turned his attention to the *Beban el Mulook*, a valley on the reverse side of the mountains of Gournou, which is mentioned both by Herodotus and Strabo, as containing the sepulchres of the kings of Egypt. Like the famous Abyssinian valley, it is enclosed on all sides by rocks, which encircle it so completely, that the only natural entrance is contracted into the form of a gateway. At the same time it is accessible by craggy paths, which traverse the surrounding mountains. It contains many tombs, which are open and exposed to public view ; but as Herodotus mentions the existence of a larger number than are known at present, it has always been suspected that other sepulchres are yet concealed. Those which have been entered are in a state of better preservation than the tombs in Gournou ; and Mr. Belzoni imagines that they have been formed at a later period. He conceives that in the latter years of the Egyptian empire, the old burial-ground of Gournou was so exhausted by repeated excavation, that no room was left for the formation of the larger sepulchres, and that the ancients consequently had recourse to this valley. In proof of this he says, that he has frequently searched in vain for tombs in the *Beban el Mulook*,

even in places apparently well fitted for their construction ; but that in the rocks of Gournou he could scarcely find a spot adapted for a larger tomb, which was unoccupied. It may also be remarked, in confirmation of the same opinion, that the great tomb which our author has discovered in the *Beban el Mulook*, the only one which antiquaries have been able to assign to a specific individual, has been ascertained to belong to a prince, who lived not more than half a century before the Persian invasion.

This is the tomb of Psammis, the son of Nichao, the Pharaoh-Necho of Scripture. It was discovered by our author, with other tombs of less importance, by following the indications which he describes himself as having observed in Gournou. In extent, in splendour of decoration, in the perfection and excellent preservation of the sculpture and painting, it possesses a decided superiority over every other sepulchre which is known. A particular description of the various apartments, and of the symbolical representations which adorn the walls, would far exceed our limits ; nor, indeed, would such a description be intelligible, without the aid of the beautiful plates which accompany this volume ; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with such a sketch of this most extraordinary tomb, as may give the reader some idea of the general formation of Egyptian places of sepulture. To be more particular would be useless, as we understand it is the intention of Mr. Belzoni to exhibit to the British public an exact representation of the tomb in all its parts. He has not only taken accurate measures of its dimensions, but has even taken models, in wax, of every figure, and every hieroglyphic ; a work of immense labour, as will readily be believed, when it is known, that the figures, as large

as life, are 182 in number; that the smaller figures, of the size of from one to three feet, are not less than 800; and that the hieroglyphics are in all nearly 2000. Mr. Belzoni was occupied in this task more than twelve months, and has thus acquired the means of erecting a perfect plan of the most magnificent specimen of Egyptian sepulchral architecture which is known. We cannot doubt that his project will meet with the encouragement of the public, and that his model will be visited by all who take any interest in investigating the few traces which remain of the customs of a great and ancient people.

The entrance of the tomb is by a staircase cut out of the rock, which leads to a long corridor, descending at an angle of eighteen degrees. To this succeeds another staircase, and another corridor, which terminates in a large pit, thirty feet deep, and fourteen feet wide. Here the work would appear to terminate; for the walls at the upper part of the pit were adorned with figures, and were so formed and painted as to preclude all idea of having any thing beyond them. It appears that the ancients sunk this deep pit or well, with a two-fold object: partly with a view of preserving the interior of the tomb from the injuries of the damp, to which it would have been particularly exposed in severe rains, from the situation of its mouth, which was in the track of a mountain torrent; and partly to arrest the course of any accidental visitant, and to preserve the inner chambers, and the sacred deposit they contained, from the violation of a sacrilegious intruder. It is probable that Mr. Belzoni might have been deceived by this contrivance, but a hole broken through the opposite wall, by some one who had previously entered the place, revealed the secret, and enabled our author to penetrate into the further parts of

the excavation. In various other places similar means had been used to conceal the passages which led to the interior, but they had been forced open; so artful were the contrivances, that our author thinks they could not have been discovered, without the assistance of some spies who were well acquainted with the tomb throughout.

All the walls from the first entrance were covered with figures and hieroglyphics, carved in relief and painted; but beyond the pit the sculpture was better executed, the colours more perfect, and the subjects more interesting. A series of apartments succeeded each other, adorned with figures of various sizes, which were intended to represent scenes connected with the ceremonies of religion, or the heroic actions of the deceased. They terminated in a large saloon decorated with more splendour than any of the preceding chambers, and containing in the centre a sarcophagus, nine feet five inches long, formed of the finest oriental alabaster, and minutely sculptured within and without with figures and hieroglyphics. This beautiful piece of antiquity, which is truly invaluable, Mr. Belzoni has presented to the British Museum, and we understand it is now on its way to England. It is a gift for which he richly merits the thanks of the British nation, and we trust that he will have no reason to complain of its ingratitude.

Of the representations on the walls we will not attempt to give any account; but we cannot omit to mention a singular procession which is portrayed in one of the rooms, in which Persians, Ethiopians, Jews, and rescued Egyptians are depicted as attending the triumph of a mighty conqueror. It is remarkable, as confirming the interpretation which Dr. Young has given to the hieroglyphical symbol which contains the name of the

king for whom the tomb was constructed; inasmuch as we find from history that Psammis, and his father Nichao, whose names are found on various parts of the walls, were actually victorious over the three nations which we have mentioned. But we notice it chiefly on account of the accurate distinction which is made between the different races, not only in dress, but also in the colour of the skin, and the form of the countenance. It shows that the Egyptian painters were well acquainted with these varieties; and proves most satisfactorily, if proof were wanted, that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt were not negroes. It is observable that the Egyptians are always painted red. We cannot suppose with Mr. Belzoni, that this was done from an inability to represent the natural colour of the flesh; for we find both the Jews and Persians portrayed with fair skins, nearly approaching to the European hue, though rather paler; and when the red colour of the Egyptian skin is seen through a white dress, it is frequently so softened down, as scarcely to differ from what we usually designate as flesh colour. We think that this circumstance must be considered as proving that the ancient Egyptians were naturally a red or copper-coloured race, of a hue not very unlike that of the Indian tribes of North America.

One of the rooms was in an unfinished state, the figures being represented in outline, but not having been yet painted. This room gives us an accurate idea of the process of Egyptian sculpture, which our author has thus described:

The wall was previously made as smooth as possible, and where there were flaws in the rocks, the vacuum was filled up with cement, which, when hard, was cut along with the rest of the rock. Where a figure or any thing else was required to be formed, after the wall was prepared, the sculptor appears to have made his first sketches of what was intended to be cut out. When the sketches were finished in red lines by the first artist, another more skilful corrected the

errors, if any, and his lines were made in black, to be distinguished from those which were imperfect. When the figure was thus prepared, the sculptor proceeded to cut out the stone all round the figure, which remained in basso relievo, some to the height of half an inch, and some much less, according to the size of the figure. For instance, if a figure were as large as life, its elevation was generally half an inch; if the figure were not more than six inches in length, its projection would not exceed the thickness of a dollar, or perhaps less. The angles of the figures were all smoothly rounded, which makes them appear less prominent than they really are. The parts of the stone that were to be taken off all round the figure did not extend much farther, as the wall is thickly covered with figures and hieroglyphics, and I believe there is not a space on those walls more than a foot square without some figure or hieroglyphic. The garments, and various parts of the limbs, were marked by a narrow line, not deeper than the thickness of a half-crown, but so exact, that it produced the intended effect.

The success with which Mr. Belzoni had effected the removal of the younger Memnon, showed to every one how well fitted he was for such operations. In consequence, Mr. Banks applied to him to remove an obelisk from the island of Philoe, and convey it to Alexandria. It was of granite, twenty-two feet high, and two feet in breadth at the basis. The chief difficulties attending the work arose from the want of all the necessary implements, and the necessity of passing the cataract, where the water had subsided so low as to render the passage nearly impracticable with a vessel of sufficient size to contain the monument. A misadventure occurred during the embarkation of the obelisk, which is thus described.

Our party prepared for their voyage to the second cataract. The obelisk was now ready to be embarked, when the following accident happened, which was entirely owing to my own neglect, by trusting a single manœuvre to some who speak more than they can execute. I had left the care to others of making a sort of temporary pier of large blocks of stones, while I had to go to examine a certain passage in the cataract where the boat was to be taken up empty, and launched down when loaded. On my return, the pier appeared

quite strong enough to bear at least forty times the weight it had to support; but alas! when the obelisk came gradually on from the sloping bank, and all the weight rested on it, the pier, with the obelisk, and some of the men, took a slow movement, and majestically descended into the river, wishing us better success. I was not three yards off when this happened, and for some minutes, I must confess, I remained as stiff as a post. The first thing that came into my head, was the loss of such a piece of antiquity; the second was, the exultation of our opponents, after so much questioning to what party it belonged; and, lastly, the blame of all the antiquarian republic in the world. It happens very often, that after a vase slips through the hands and breaks on the ground, it is by a natural impulse that one turns himself to look at the pieces; so did I: I fixed my eyes on the place where the pier set off by itself into the Nile, and observed that the stones which were to serve as a foundation on a sloping bank had been only laid on the surface of it, so that naturally the weight of the obelisk must have carried it, or rather pressed it down into the Nile. The obelisk was still peeping a little out of the water: the labourers were of various humours; some were sorry, not for the obelisk, which was no loss to them, but for the loss of what they might have gained in future operations in passing it down the cataract, and others were laughing, I suppose, at seeing the evident disappointment expressed on my countenance; some went one way, some another, and I remained alone, seated on the bank, to contemplate the little part which projected out of the water, and the eddies made by the current on that spot in consequence of the obelisk below.

The effects, however, of the surprise did not last long. Mr. Belzoni determined on raising the obelisk; and, though without a single machine, though his ropes, which were of palm leaves, were broken and half rotten, though he had scarcely any wood at all suited to employ as levers, &c., he succeeded, with the assistance of the natives, who were excellent divers, and in two or three days placed the obelisk uninjured in the boat. The passage of the cataracts was effected in the following manner.

Next morning all was ready for the dangerous operation of passing the cataract with the obelisk. I have mentioned before that this is the greatest fall, or rather descent of water in the cata-

fact. When the inundation is half high in the Nile, it is a column of water of about three hundred yards in length, which falls in an angle of twenty and twenty-five degrees among rocks and stones, which project out in various directions. The boat was brought to the margin of the cascade; a strong rope, or rather a small cable, was attached to a large tree, the end of which was passed through the beams of the boat, so as to be slackened or stopped at pleasure. In the boat there were only five men; and on the rocks, on each side of the cascade, a number of others in various places, with ropes attached to the boat, so as to put it either on one side or the other, as it required, to prevent its running against the stones; for if it should be touched in the smallest degree, with such a weight on board, and in such a rapid stream, the boat could not escape being dashed to pieces. The cable, which I borrowed from a merchant-boat in Assouan, was pretty strong, but not sufficient to stop the boat in its course, in case it should be in danger of running against a rock. It was only sufficient to check its course down; nor could the boat have been stopped in such a situation, for in that case the water would run over the boat, and sink it instantly. Under these circumstances, all depended on the dexterity of the men who were posted in various parts to pull or slacken according as necessity required. I did not fail to use all the persuasion possible, and promises of bakshis, to the wild people, as they are called, but who on this occasion were as steady as so many pilots. The Reis, of whom I had hired the boat, was almost out of his senses, thinking it would be certainly lost. The poor fellow had engaged his vessel merely because it happened that his trade failed; and he was in Assouan for some time without hope of getting a cargo, and had incurred debts, which confined him there, and he would have been glad of any freight to get out; but when he saw the danger his boat was in, he cried like a child, and begged I would relinquish my project, and return his boat safe to him. But when he saw the vessel on the point of being launched, he threw himself with his face to the ground, and did not rise till all was out of danger. Having seen that all was ready, I gave the signal to slacken the cable. It was one of the greatest sights I have seen. The boat took a course which may be reckoned at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Accordingly, the men on land slackened the rope; and at the distance of one hundred yards the boat came in contact with an eddy, which, beating against a rock, returned towards the vessel, and that helped much to stop its course. The men on the side pulled

the boat out of the direction of that rock, and it continued its course, gradually diminishing its rate, till it reached the bottom of the cataract; and I was not a little pleased to see it out of danger. The labourers altogether seemed pleased at the good success of the attempt, even independently, I believe, of the interest they might derive from it; and it is not very often that such feelings enter the bosoms of these people. The Reis of the boat came to me with joy expressed in his countenance, as may easily be imagined.

We are sorry that we cannot follow our author through all his subsequent labours; particularly that we are obliged to pass over the opening of the second pyramid of Gizeh, a work which displays, more perhaps than any of his other operations, his extraordinary resolution and perseverance, and the singular accuracy and justice of his conceptions. We must also omit his visit to the Lesser Oasis, and his journey to the shores of the Red Sea, where he discovered the site of an ancient port, undoubtedly the true Berenice. At the same time he detected the error into which M. Callind had fallen, in describing under that name some remains of miserable huts near the mountain of the emeralds, distant nearly a whole day's journey from the shore of the sea.

During the whole of our author's

operations, he was impeded and opposed by a M. Drouetti, formerly French consul at Alexandria. We have alluded to these impediments, and to the risk of assassination which Mr. Belzoni incurred from the worthless agents of this unprincipled Frenchman. We have not entered at greater length into these obstacles, because they consisted of numberless little vexatious circumstances, which could not be adequately described without devoting to them more room than we could spare from the other very important and interesting contents of the volume. For these we must refer our readers to the book itself, and we assure them that they will find every part of it replete with interest and information. We are so far from having exhausted its contents, that we have omitted all allusion to many of the most striking particulars. To give a more accurate idea of its merits, would require a transcript of the volume. We must therefore take leave of Mr. Belzoni for the present. If he executes his purpose of paying a second visit to the seat of his labours, we shall gladly renew our acquaintance; for we are sure that, wherever he goes, he must make discoveries, and must relate them with perspicuity and interest.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringee on Saturday the 16th of September.

The learned Baron Von Hammer, of Vienna, has transmitted to the Society, through the medium of Captain Lockett, a copy of a work published by him, entitled, *Umblick auf einer rarise von Constantinopel nach Brussa und dem Olympos, und von da zuruck uber Nicna und Nicamedien*. The same indefatigable oriental scholar has also presented the third part vol. 6th of *Mines of the East*: a volume of poems on Eastern subjects in

the German language entitled *Morgenlaendisches Kleeblatt*, and a quarterly review, called *Jahrbucher der Literatur*, for July, August, and September, 1818.

A letter was also read from Mons. Langles, of Paris, acknowledging the resolution of the Society which elected him an hon. member, and transmitting eight numbers of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Mons. Langles also presented the *Voyages of Sinbad*, in Arabic, with a translation in French; *Recherches sur la Decouverte de l'Essence de Rose*, and four numbers of *Monuments Anciens et Modernes des Hindoostans*.

The Baron de Sacy, in a letter to the

President, presented a copy of his prose translation in French of the *Pend-naméh* of Férid-oo-deen Attar, with copious notes, and the original annexed.

In laying before the Society this remarkable work, Capt. Lockett, the officiating secretary, took occasion to notice in terms of high approbation the Persian preface, as written by the learned editor, Baron Silvestre de Sacy himself. Viewed as the composition of a self-taught orientalist, it is unquestionably a wonderful performance. Some of the best scholars of the college of Fort William acknowledge it to be elegant and accurate in point of style, and very little inferior as a composition to the best specimens of the same kind of writing among the Persians. The oriental scholar is aware that these prefatory introductions generally contain the richest stores of language, as Persian authors always exert in them their utmost powers of rhetoric.* Baron de Sacy has imitated their style and manner with surprising accuracy. We shall, on a future occasion, bring to the notice of our readers some excellent specimens of his skill in composition both in prose and verse.

Professor Kieffer, secretary and interpreter to the king of France, presented to the Society, through the medium of Captain Lockett, his translation of the New Testament into Turkish.

The most noble the President presented, in the name of Colonel O'Halloran, four small silver sculptures of Hindoo deities.

Major General T. Hardwicke presented to the Society a book of original drawings of curious remains of Hindoo antiquity, communicated to him by Lieut. W. Bell, of the regiment of artillery. These drawings are descriptive of excavations on the hill of Doomraar, 53 miles nearly due east from Neemutch; and of the temple of Sook deo, situated in the hills about seven miles to the north of Jawud.

Not a particle of the front of the numerous excavations of Doomraar is of artificial masonry, the whole being of solid rock cut into an appearance of buildings. The hill is upwards of two miles in circumference, and is composed of red cellular iron-stone and clay intermixed. The height of the hill varies from 150 to 170 feet, the caves lying round the edge of its summit, which rises in perpendicular masses between 20 and 25 feet high. On the north-east, however, there is none of this precipitous rock, and consequently no excavations; elsewhere the caves with these temples and houses form a complete town round the central mass of stone. These are said to have been formed by

Bheem Sing, and the five Pandoo brothers, under the direction of the Narrains. Bheem Sing is said to have held a court here. After a residence of many years, the inhabitants were dispossessed by the Mussulmans, who occupied for 12 years a position on the north-west summit of the hill, and have left the remains of a mosque. On their quitting Doomraar the Hindoos returned, but appear to have occupied the exterior instead of the interior of the caves. On the south side of the hill there is a magnificent temple, surrounded by seven smaller ones, all hewn out of the solid rock, which is also excavated to form the interior of the temple. The depth of the excavation is said to be 30 feet, which is also the height of the temple and a passage of about 300 feet long, sloping off to 15 feet, the height of the rock at the brow of the hill. The temple is understood to be dedicated to Vishnoo.

On the summit, and in and about the caves are very large trees, chiefly peepul, neem, burgot, dawk, tamarind, shull or chull, &c., said to be peculiar to these parts, and considerably resembling the peepul. All these grow most luxuriantly, although there is scarcely an inch of earth above the rock. The leaves of the shull or chull are exactly like those of the custard-apple.

The caves entered and counted by Lieut. Bell were 168, of which 16 are temples; the rest are houses, some without *viradals*, being 6, 8, 12 and 14 feet square or oblong; without, they have the appearance of iron very much honey-combed. The temple of Bheem is full of sculptured figures from 12 to 15 feet high, representing Bheem, the five Pandoo brothers, Gurruka, the son of Bheem, Gurruka's nurse, with four of his principal servants.

There appear also to have been subterraneous passages into the heart of the hill, and probably through it; but the mouths of them are at present choked up with rubbish and rock, which it would be difficult and dangerous to remove, as the caves are infested with tigers. One descended from the top of the hill close by Lieut. Bell's feet, and entered a cave which the party had just visited.

The caves are said to have had a layer of plaster and brick. The natives are quite agreed that the original work is more ancient than either Oujien or Indore. On the banks of the Chuntul, and in the whole of that neighbourhood, are many old figures and fragments of former greatness, and a numerous population.

The path of the temple of Sook-deo is described as being very rugged up the stony bed of a stream, with many masses of rock in it. At the end is a very precipitous flight of steps, and at the top of

* See Sir Wm. Jones, and Scott's preface to the *Bihar Danich*.

them a porch of small temples. The approach to Sook-deo's sanctuary is through various cave apartments, which are very damp, and emit a most noisome smell.

Sook-deo himself is said to have been a devotee, who was stopped at this spot 300 years ago by a rising of the stone now worshipped, whilst he was in the act of prayer. During the first days of the moon in Bysaak, a religious festival is held in celebration of Sook-deo's arrival at this place. From the right of the portico a devotee annually precipitates himself, and is dashed to pieces. Last year a child was accidentally crushed by the man's fall.

On a ledge of rocks above the temple fakcers reside, and a little on the right are the sacred bath cave, and the cave of the ashes of the dead. In the former, which is a cave 3½ feet high, 13 wide, and 23 long, is a constant spring supplying the sacred purifying bath, with a depth of 18 inches of fine water.

The other cave is 4½ feet high, 8 feet wide, and 20 long, into which people far and near, whose relations die, convey part of their ashes, to be deposited there; afterwards purifying themselves in the bath cave, and paying their devotions to Sook-deo. The natural scenery of the place is said to equal in beauty many of the wild and romantic lions in the highlands of Scotland.

Among the drawings presented by Gen. Hardwicke, are three which exhibit the entrances to these temples, situated close to the village of Mallherce, about two miles north of Neemutch, and one and a half from the military cantonments, in the direction of W.S.W. Tradition gives to these temples a period of 500 or 600 years since their foundation. The sculptures still bear a fine polish.

The last six drawings in the collection were originally taken by Lieut. G. D. Roebuck,* in 1819, and are illustrative of the caves of Barodah.

A letter was read from Mr. John Tytler, communicating a mathematical paper on the knowledge which the Arabians possessed of amicable numbers, adducing an extract from the *Ayoun ul Hisab*, to shew their acquaintance with the subject.

Lieut. J. R. Ouseley, of the 30th regt. of Native Infantry, presented to the So-

ciety the skin of a snake killed near Cuttack, 21 feet long.

Baron J. Von Hammer has transmitted, to be laid before the Society, a learned dissertation *On the Worship of Mithras*, founded on a Roman monument of Mithras, now in the Imperial Cabinet of Antiquities at Vienna, which had remained neglected for centuries in the Tyrolese mountains. The Baron thinks it obvious that the worship of Mithras, transplanted first by Pompey from Cilicia, in the latter period of the Roman empire into Rome, was a mixture of Indian, Persian, Phrygian, Cilician, Greek, and Roman religious tenets, the origin of which, however, must be traced either to Persia or India, and some of which (like the sacraments of baptism and confirmation, penance, and the eucharist) passed over into the Christian religion. We regret that we cannot, in the present report, give an abstract account of this truly curious and valuable article. A beautiful outline of the sculpture is prefixed to the dissertation.

A letter was read from Mr. Moorcroft, dated July 13, in the mountains of Kangar, communicating an alphabet of Tankra used in Cashmeer, compared with the Devanagree letters, as there written by the Brahmans.

Capt. R. Lachlan presented two specimens of barometer tubes made by a common glass-blower at Ghazipore. The workman in question is said to have attained this important object under the direction of Mr. W. Craicraft, at present judge of Jounpore. It is satisfactory to add, that a successful attempt at tube-making has been lately made by a glass-blower in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Captain Lachlan laid before the meeting a copy of a Sanscrit inscription, detailing the genealogy of the king of Gurhmandah, with an English translation by Capt. Price.

Mr. J. Kyd presented specimens of the Kandyan and Siamese coins.

A letter was read from Mon. Hyacinthe Bodello, presenting a volume written by himself, entitled *Petite Promenade Physique*, published at Paris in 1818.

The Lord Bishop proposed to the meeting to present a copy of the Asiatic Researches to the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, which was unanimously approved.

Hugh Pope, and J. Adams, Esqrs. were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The 13th volume of the Researches is out of the press, and the 14th is in progress. Some new regulations will be immediately adopted to secure the regular and speedy appearance of the volumes in future.—*Calcutta Gov. Gaz. Sept. 28.*

* The brother of the late Captain Roebuck, of the College of Fort William. It is but justice to the memory of Captain Roebuck to observe, that he has added largely to the stores of Hindoostanee Literature, having been for many years incessantly occupied in facilitating, to the utmost of his power, the means of obtaining distinction in that popular branch of Oriental study. His zeal and patient perseverance could not be surpassed, and the number and extent of the works he has published are unequivocal proofs of his industry, and of the meritorious character of his attainments and pursuits.

TABLE OF LATITUDES OF PLACES IN
HINDOOSTAN,Determined by Meridian Altitudes of the
Sun and Stars.

Places.	Lat. North.
On the road from Hazareebaugh (in long. 85° 29' 55" east) to Simbhalpoor.	

Hazareebaugh.....	24 0 1
Choreeah.....	23 30 40
Nowatar.....	23 32 23
Teekoo.....	23 33 32
Lohurdeega.....	23 26 4
Corambace.....	23 18 48
Nowaddee*.....	23 5 40
Koolmoonda.....	22 56 56
Joortilla.....	22 52 43
Koondra.....	22 46 4

On the road from Nagpoor, in longitude
79° 11' 15" east to Kyrashir.

Sonegaon, on the Kathan Road*21 10 48	
Mortgaon*.....	21 16 8
Toonsur*.....	21 22 36

On the road from Nagpoor to Oomraotee
and Elichpoor.

Kondalee*.....	21 8 13
Karinjah*.....	21 10 22
Tulligaon*.....	21 6 11
Teusa.....	21 5 2
Sewengaoon.....	21 1 52
Nandgaon.....	21 0 33
Oomraotee†.....	20 55 3
Elichpoor‡.....	21 15 10
Katpoora.....	21 12 48

On the road from Nagpoor to Natchen-
gaon.

Kanooleebaree.....	20 55 15
Shaloo*.....	20 49 38
Teegaon.....	20 46 2
Natchengoon on the Wurda†.....	20 41 16
On the road from Nagpoor to Annair on the Wurda River.	
Kulmaiser.....	21 13 36
Katool.....	21 16 37
Annair‡.....	21 22 47

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ramteak Temple†.....	21 23 58
Udassa Temple.....	21 19 45
Nagpoor, Sectabuldee Hills.....	21 8 26
On the road from Nagpoor to Garurwarra Nursingpoor.	

Udassa.....	21 19 45
Sindewarra†.....	22 2 33
Jingawanuee.....	22 22 50
Dhoola Deo Ghat.....	22 29 2
Hurrye*.....	22 36 5
Garurwarra Nursingpoor§.....	22 26 7

On the road from Garurwarra Nursing-
poor to Hussingabad.

Bora Garurwarra Toekur River22 53 38	
Boukree*.....	22 44 11
Sahazpoor.....	22 40 11
Ralye*.....	22 40 13
Hussingabad, Nurbudda River 22 43 19	

* Two observations. † Three observations.
‡ Four observations. § Five observations.
|| seven observations.

Places.

On the road from Hussingabad to Nagpoor.

Lat. North.

Shawpoor.....	22 9 39
Baitool*.....	21 48 46
Mooltye†.....	21 44 13
Pandorna.....	21 32 27

[Originally communicated to *Asiatic Jour-
nal* by Capt. Wm. Lloyd, and dated
Nagpoor, Sept. 23, 1820.]

SITE OF PALIBOTHTA.

The third part of Col. Franklin's Inquiry concerning the site of ancient Palibothra has been received in Calcutta. It contains the journey from Deo Ghur to the Passes on the Ramghur frontier, and from thence to Soorij Ghurra on the Ganges, through the Kurruckpore hills. "This may, perhaps, be deemed particularly interesting at the present time, as that region has not been surveyed, as far as comes within the author's knowledge, since the time of the first settlement of the jungleterry, by the late Mr. Cleveland and Colonel Brown, during which period the district has received such improvements from the labours of the different gentlemen, their successors, that the once forgotten and neglected jungleterry bids fair, not only to equal the neighbouring states, but hereafter to become one of the most flourishing provinces of British India." The work is illustrated by a Map.—*Cat. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 14.*

NEWLY-INVENTED GLOBE.

A Berlin artist, Mr. C. P. Klummer, has recently published a globe, with the mountains boldly executed in relief. This method impresses the subject more forcibly upon the mind than the mode hitherto adopted, and is consequently admirably calculated for geographical instruction.—*Gent. Mag.*

DIAMOND.

An extraordinary large diamond belonging to the Hon. East India Company, has recently been received from India. It is denominated the Nassuck Diamond, and was taken with the baggage from the Peishwa of the Mahrattas. It weighs 358 grains, or 89½ carats. Its shape is triangular. Mr. Mawe (who visited the diamond district of Brazil) has, through the favour of the Chairman modelled it. He thinks the form, when rough, was an irregular octohedron, and has been cut into its present shape to preserve its size and weight. It is of the finest water, and the largest diamond that has appeared in Europe, except the Pitt Diamond, and one in the possession of the Emperor of Russia.

* Two observations. † Four observations.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER
AT ELLORE.Range of Thermometer for August and
September 1820.—In the Room.

	Morn. At 8.	Noon. At 12.	Aftern. At 3.	Night. At 8.	Remarks.
1	80	85½	84	80	Rain & Thun.
2	79	86	82	81½	Moderate.
3	80	84	80	81	Ditto.
4	79	83	84	82	Ditto.
5	80	85	86	84½	App. Rain.
6	82	80½	77	78	Rain & Thun.
7	77	80	82	81	Showers.
8	78	82	83½	81	App. Rain.
9	79	84	84	82	Rain.
10	76	79	80½	79½	Ditto.
11	79½	83	82	81	Moderate.
12	80	81	82	81½	Ditto.
13	78	83	85	81½	Rain.
14	81	84	86	82	Moderate.
15	77	79	79	79	Ditto.
16	77	77	76½	78	Rain.
17	77	80	79	79	Ditto.
18	78	81	82	81	Moderate.
19	79	81	81	80	Ditto.
20	79	83	80	81	Ditto.
21	80	84	83½	84	Ditto.
22	81	86	86	84	Ditto.
23	80	86½	85	85	Ditto.
24	81	85	85	84	Cl. App. Rain.
25	81	84	84½	83	Moderate.
26	81	83	85	82	Ditto.
27	80	83½	84½	82	Ditto.
28	80	83	82½	81	Ditto.
29	80	84	84	84	App. Rain.
30	81	86	89	86	Showers.
31	84	85½	89	87	Moderate.
Sept.					
1	83	84½	84½	85	Fair.
2	84	86	86	85½	Ditto.
3	84	84½	85	86	Ditto.
4	87	87	84	86	Rain & Thun.
5	85	87	88	86	Cloudy.
6	85	84	84	86	Fair.
7	85	86	83	84	Rain & Thun.
8	84	85	86	84	Ditto.
9	80	83	86	81	Showers.
10	81	85	86	85	Rain & Thun.
11	80	82	84	82	Thunder.
12	81	83½	82	82	Rain.
13	80	79	79½	79	Rain.
14	80	82	82	81	Showers.
15	80	81	81	81	App. Rain.
16	80	81	81	80	Showers.
17	79	81	81	80	App. Rain.
18	79	84	83½	82	Fair.
19	79	82	82	82	App. Rain.
20	79	80	80	81	Showers.
21	79	81½	80	80	Rain.
22	79	80	81	82	Ditto.
23	80	83	82	82	Fair.
24	79	79	79	83	Ditto.
25	79	83	83	83	Ditto.
26	79	79½	80	80½	Rain.
27	80	82	82	82	App. Rain.
28	82	85	85	84	Fair.
29	81	86	85	85	Ditto.
30	84	87	89	87	Ditto.

ANCIENT NAVIGATION.

A discovery was recently made in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope, which is highly interesting to history. While digging a cave, the workmen found the hull of an ancient vessel constructed of cedar, which is believed to be the remains of a Phœnician galley. If this appropriation be just, there is no longer room to doubt that the bold navigators of Tyre had reached the south point of Africa; and if they actually gained that point, we may infer that they navigated also the Eastern Ocean.*—*Mad. Cour.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Van Dieman's Land, its History and General Description. By Lieut. C. Jeffreys. Price 5s.

The Friend of India, No. 1., for Sept. 1820. To be published Quarterly.—Serampore: printed at the Mission Press.

The East-India Register and Directory for 1821; corrected to the 28th February. By A. W. Mason and G. Owen. 8s. 6d.

IN THE PRESS.

An Account of the Interior of Ceylon, and its Inhabitants, with Travels in that Island. By John Davy, M. D. F. R. S. Quarto, with a new and improved Map of Ceylon, wood cuts and engravings.

A Journal of a Residence in the Birman Empire, and more particularly at the Court of Amara-poorah. By Capt. Hiram Cox, of the Hoo. East-India Company's Bengal Nat. Infantry. Octavo, with plates.

Upon the return of Capt. Symes from Ava, it was thought advisable by the Government at Calcutta to establish a person as Resident at the port of Rangoon, to watch over the interests of British merchants who might resort there in consequence of a report of the favorable disposition of the Birman Government, and Capt. Cox was selected for that purpose. On his arrival at Rangoon he was ordered to attend the Court at Amara-poorah, where he was detained a considerable time. During his journey, and his continuance at Amara-poorah, he kept a regular and full account of all occurrences, and made numerous observations upon the country and people, their habits, manners, &c.

This journal, without any addition whatever, except the embellishment of a few engravings from drawings collected in the country, is now presented to the public by his son, Capt. Henry C. M. Cox, whose long residence in India has been hitherto the sole cause of the delay. We are assured that it contains much interesting and valuable information, respecting a nation but little known to Europeans, although situated so near the boundary of our Indian possessions.

* We should have liked to have been told a few additional particulars.—*Ed.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th Sept. 1820.—Instances of gambling in the army having come within the notice of the Commander-in-chief, his lordship earnestly calls upon officers at the head of corps to use their active exertions in discouraging so pernicious a practice. It is hereby enjoined as a duty on each commanding officer to report to the Commander-in-chief any case where a superior officer may game with subalterns. An officer of any standing ought to feel himself called upon by every principle, to warn the inexperienced against the fatal consequences of the practice, instead of endeavouring to strip a young brother soldier of his scanty means, and reduce him to penury if not to irretrievable ruin.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The most noble the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

Staff.—Sept. 9. The demise of Major-gen. Hare having occasioned a vacancy on the staff of his Majesty's forces in India, the most noble the Gov.-gen. in council is pleased to nominate Major-gen. Rob. Sewell, of his Majesty's service, temporarily to the general staff of the army.

14th Foot.—Aug. 28. Ensign R. B. Newenham to be lieut. without purchase, vice Brauman, dec., 9th Aug. 1820.

James Watson, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice Newenham, promoted.

17th Foot.—Aug. 2. J. Alex. Edwards, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bingham, dec., 24th April.

30th Foot.—Sept. 26. Ensign G. L. Buckhouse to be lieut. without purchase, vice A. C. McDougall, dec., 27th Aug.

34th Foot.—Aug. 2. Ensign W. Lax to be lieut. without purchase, vice Bower, removed to 14th foot, 6th July 1820.

46th Foot.—Aug. 2. Ensign D. Stewart to be lieut. without purchase, vice T. K. Smith, dec., 25th Feb.

J. Stewart, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice D. Stewart, promoted, retaining original date of his appointment, viz. 22d Jan. 1820.

28. Brevet Lieut. and Ensign J. Duke to be lieut. without purchase, vice H. J. Wilson, dec., 28th July.

N. R. Brown, gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice Duke, promoted.

53d Foot.—Aug. 3. Ensign G. Carpenter, to be lieut. without purchase, vice R. T. Greene, promoted.

Serj.-major H. Mahon, 67th regt., to be ensign without purchase, vice G. Carpenter, promoted, retaining original date of appointment, viz. 2d Dec. 1818.

Sept. 26. Lieut. R. T. Greene, to be capt. without purchase, vice Giles, promoted, 17th March.

Ensign T. Carroll, from 86th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Wilton, dec., retaining original date of appointment, viz. 20th Jan. 1820.

67th Foot.—Aug. 28. Lieut. G. Keir, from half-pay of 22d dragoons, to be lieut. vice J. Elliot, resigned, 17th July.

N. B. Lieut. Keir, 67th foot, will continue to do duty under the instructions of the British resident at Hyderabad, until further orders.

89th Foot.—Aug. 3. Capt. F. Savage, from half-pay of the regt., to be capt. vice R. Sanderson, who exchanges, receiving regulated difference, 25th July 1820.

Sept. 12. Ensign E. Kenny, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Chambers, dec., retaining original date of appointment, viz. 26th June 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

BRIGANDS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

We have received letters from Hyderabad, which still continue to point out the existence of brigands and brigandage in various parts of that fine portion of central India, to an extent that, if half only of what is stated be true, is, we firmly believe, not generally known, or even conceived by those who reside in the safer, more tranquil, and better governed provinces of this country. As we have the strongest reasons, however, to believe, that public opinion has already done much in directing the attention of the superior authorities towards a reform of these abuses, and indeed as we know that measures for a speedy and effectual amelioration of the most prominent evils have already taken place, we are persuaded that our correspondents, who can have no other object in view than the furtherance of such benevolent ends, will pardon our laying by for the moment the further publication of the communications made to us.—*Cal. Jour.* Aug. 3.

EXPEDITION TO SIND.

The following extract of a letter from Mallicann, dated 14th Sept. 1820, has been kindly sent to us.

"The projected expedition to Sind keeps all our expectations on the *qui vive*. That fine corps, the 8th Madras cavalry, arrived here a few days since. And yesterday Major Martin and their officers dined with H. M.'s 67th regt. Lieut. col. Ewart, C. B., filled the chair with

his kind affability, which, combined as it ever has been with the convivial harmony and mutual good intelligence of his officers, kept the party together till a late hour. It was regretted that our worthy commandant of Candeish was not present, to lend his usual ray to the society. However his health, amongst a number of appropriate toasts, was drank, three times three."—*Bom. Cour. Sept. 23.*

Letters have been received from Bombay, dated Oct. 18, 1820, communicating the satisfactory intelligence that Sind Vackeels arrived at that presidency on the 23d Sept. and that the conferences which ensued at the Government House, led finally to an amicable adjustment of existing differences. The Amciers evinced the strongest desire to avert a war with the British Government. The field force assembled in Cutch has been consequently ordered to be broken up. At no former period, perhaps, did the continent of India present a scene of such general tranquillity.

PLUNDER OF LOHEIA, AND BLOCKADE OF THE RED SEA.

The accounts from Mocha, dated 11th Aug., report that the town of Loheia had been plundered on the 25th June by a party of predatory Arabs, and property carried off to the extent of ten lacs of dollars. The communication between Senna and Mocha is also said to be completely interrupted, in consequence of the refusal of an Arab chief to resign his government when ordered so to do by the Imam. The chief had fortified himself in the town, and meant to defend himself by arms.—*Bombay Courier, Sept. 2.*

A report from the other side of India states that his Majesty's ship *Topaze* is to be added to the blockade of the Red Sea; this we are pretty certain will be a weighty reason for their acceding to our terms, especially as we are informed that all the persons concerned in the vile treatment of Lieutenant Doinicetti have been dismissed and degraded; and we are further informed, that the present Gov. of Mocha has been lately so well inclined towards the English, as to make an offer, to a gentleman lately arrived from thence, of any horse in his stud for his own riding. The commercial reports from this quarter are favourable on the whole; the price of cotton is stated to be 140 German crowns per bhar of 500lb., but the interior trade labours under such disadvantages from the warfare of contending tribes that but little is doing. It is stated that many of the native merchants of Bombay and Surat have suffered severely by the plundering of Loheia.—*Ibid. Sept. 6.*

CALCUTTA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c. COMMERCIAL.

Port William, July 15, 1820.—His Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rules shall be hereafter observed in regard to the passing of all public stores, belonging either to the Hon. Company or to his Majesty's Government.

1. All goods the property of the Hon. Company shall be included in the manifest of the ship or vessel on board of which they may be laden, whether the ship be a Company's regular or chartered ship, or should merely have freight on board belonging to the Hon. Company.

2. On the arrival at the port of Calcutta of any ship or vessel having on board goods the property of the Hon. Company, a separate list or statement of the same shall be rendered to the collector of Government customs, by the commander or other person in charge of the vessel.

3. In case such ships or vessels shall discharge their cargoes at Diamond Harbour at the new anchorage, the agent for unloading the ship shall, at the time of embarking the several articles on board the sloops or lighters for transportation to Calcutta, prepare and forward to the import warehouse-keeper, a statement particularizing the marks, number, and description of the packages which may be laden on each sloop or vessel. A transcript of this, together with a copy of the Europe invoice of the goods, shall on receipt be furnished by the import warehouse-keeper to the collector of customs at Calcutta.

4. On the arrival of the sloops at Calcutta, the import warehouse-keeper, or other public officer to whom they may be consigned, shall report the circumstance to the collector of Government customs, who shall immediately depute a custom-house officer to be present at the landing of the goods. Care shall be taken that no other articles are imported than such as are specified in the statement alluded to in the preceding paragraph, without special permission of the board of customs; and any officer of Government, whether in the customs or commercial department, permitting any article to be passed in contravention of this rule, shall forfeit to Government the sum of Sicca Rupees 500. When the cargo of the sloop shall have been discharged, the goods landed from her shall be written off on the back of the list directed to be furnished to the collector of customs in the second rule, and they shall then be entered in a separate import duty or free-sea register, to be kept at the custom-house for the Hon. Company's trade.

5. The import warehouse keeper, or other officer charged with the landing of the Hon. Company's consignments, shall in no case permit any goods to be landed from the sloops in question unless a custom-house officer shall be in attendance; and any officer of Government landing or permitting others to land goods in contravention of this rule, shall forfeit to Government the sum of Sicca Rupees 500.

6. Should any goods not belonging to the Hon. Company be imported on the sloops in question, along with the goods the property of Government, the import warehouse-keeper, or other public officer to whom the sloop is consigned, shall, immediately after the Government stores have been landed, dispatch the sloop to the custom-house wharf to land the remainder of its cargo. Goods not the property of Government shall on no account be landed along with the Company's stores or imports, under pain of being considered contraband; and any officer of Government permitting private goods to be so landed, shall forfeit to Government the sum of Sicca Rupees 500.

7. In the case of ships or vessels belonging to or freighted by the Hon. Company discharging their cargoes off the town of Calcutta, the rules which are prescribed in regard to sloops shall be held to be in all respects applicable to any boats which may be employed in landing the Hon. Company's goods from such ships or vessels.

8. Previously to the exportation of any goods the property of Government on board the Company's regular or chartered ships, or on board private ships or vessels freighted by the Hon. Company, application shall be made to the collector of customs to pass them in the same form as is observed by individual merchants. The application shall specify the sort, quantity, and value of the goods; the number and description of the packages; the factories or other places from whence they came, and the number and date of the rowannah under which they were imported. On the receipt of such application, the collector of customs shall depute a custom-house officer to be present at the landing of the same on the sloops for shipment, granting to him a special authority to pass the goods as Company's stores or exports. It shall be the duty of such officer to satisfy himself that no more goods are passed for exportation than the quantity specified in the application, and an entry of every such pass shall afterwards be made at the custom-house, in a separate duty or free export register to be kept for the Hon. Company's trade.

9. Goods not belonging to the Hon. Company shall not be permitted to be conveyed on board ship under a pass of the

nature provided for in the preceding rule; and any private goods found on board a sloop protected by such a pass, which may not be covered by the usual documents from the custom-house, shall be held contraband; and any officer of Government permitting such irregular export, shall forfeit to Government the sum of Sicca Rupees 500.

10. In the case of goods provided on the public account by officers in the commercial department having been purchased in the bazar, for which rowannahs may not be forthcoming, the application to pass them shall specify the same, to enable the officers of the customs, in adjusting the accounts between the territorial and commercial departments, to see that no drawback is credited to the latter, on account of such articles in the register of drawbacks to be henceforward kept for the hon. Company's trade.

11. Commercial residents, and others employed in the provision of the hon. Company's investments, are required in all cases to make application for, and to take out rowannahs to accompany the goods. The applications and rowannahs shall specify the sort of goods, the number and description of packages, and the factory from whence they have been brought or imported: all such goods shall be liable to examination at the custom-houses which they have to pass; but it shall, on no account, be competent to any collector, or other custom-house officer, to open any bale, parcel, or package having the Company's mark thereon, nor to detain the goods for a longer period than may be indispensably necessary to satisfy himself, that the number and general appearance of the packages correspond with the rowannahs accompanying them. In the event of their not corresponding, they shall still be permitted to proceed to the place of their destination (with the exception of goods which the collector shall have sufficient reason to believe not to belong to the Company, and which may not be protected by any separate rowannah or pass, as hereinafter provided); but the collector of customs, or other custom-house officers, shall in such case certify, on the back of the rowannah, in what respect they do not correspond therewith, and report the circumstance to the board to which he is subject, transmitting at the same time a copy of his report to the board of trade for their information.

12. Should any boat containing a dispatch of Company's goods be found to contain, besides the Company's goods as specified in the rowannah, the goods of individuals unprotected by any separate rowannah or pass, the custom-house officer shall be at liberty to detain such

goods, and to affix his official seal (if he see cause for so doing) to the box or package, so as to prevent its being opened, until he shall have received instructions as to its disposal from the board under which he may be acting; and any officer of Government causing or knowingly permitting goods the property of individuals, not protected by a regular rowannah, to come within the limits of any custom-house chokey on board a boat having goods the property of the hon. Company, shall forfeit to Government the sum of 500 sicca rupees.

The above rule shall be applicable to all officers of Government concerned in the consignment or conveyance of opium, or any goods or stores belonging to government in the territorial or military department.

13. Rowannahs taken out by commercial residents, and others employed in providing the hon. Company's investments, shall, on the arrival of the goods at Calcutta, be forwarded by the public officer to whom the goods are addressed, or who is charged with the receipt of them, to the collector of customs. The export warehouse-keeper, or other receiving officer, shall further transmit to the collector of customs at Calcutta, on the 15th of every successive month, a statement shewing the Aurung cost of the articles received by him during the preceding month, and distinguishing the particular rowannahs under which the same were imported. The goods shall then be entered in a separate duty or free import land register, to be kept at the custom-house for the hon. Company's trade.

14. All fees established by Government for the benefit of their custom-house officers, shall be paid by the Company's public officers on the inland transit of stores or property belonging to the hon. Company in their commercial department, in like manner as such fees are paid by individuals.

15. Military and medical stores, and generally all articles of every description belonging to Government in its territorial capacity, shall (with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned) be exempted from the payment of duty on import, export, or transit; but applications, officially attested, shall in all instances be made to pass such stores by the public officer in the department from whence they are issued, who shall certify them to be the property of Government, and shall state the purposes for which they may be intended. A pass shall then be issued for the stores, which shall protect them from all scrutiny beyond what may be absolutely necessary to check any illicit practices, which the persons in charge of them might be inclined to attempt under the cover of such a pass.

The above rules, as well as that contained in Article 12, shall be held to include timber and other articles used in the construction of public buildings not belonging to the commercial department, when the same may be built on estimate.

16. Articles purchased by or provided for the commissariat department, not being ordinance, magazine and hospital stores, shall pay duties in the same manner as ordinary articles of merchandize, and the same forms shall be observed as in respect to goods the property of individuals.

Provided, however, that in cases of emergency certified by the commissary-general, deputy commissary-general, or one of the assistant or sub-assistant commissaries-general, the collectors of customs shall pass the goods in the manner directed in the fifteenth rule.

17. In cases of the construction of public buildings by contract, the contractors, unless they shall have entered into an express agreement with the hon. Company, providing for an exemption from duty, shall make application for and pay duty as other individuals do on the import, export, and transit of all goods subject to duty; and it shall be competent to the collector of any custom-house to detain such goods until the established duty shall have been paid.

18. An executive officer employed at the same time in constructing buildings belonging to the territorial and commercial departments, shall be required to pay duty on all the materials provided by him which shall be subject to duty.

19. All goods required by the clothing department, and those provided by the commanding officers of corps for the annual half-mounting, shall also be exempted from duty in transit. All agents for army clothing and commanding officers of corps shall, however, take out a rowannah for them, although no duty shall be paid.

20. Should any goods, purporting to have been provided for military purposes, be found in transit without being covered by a rowannah, the collector shall nevertheless pass the same on its being certified to him by any European officer that the goods are really intended for military purposes. If any such goods shall be found in their transit not to correspond with the particulars of the rowannahs or pass with which they are accompanied, they shall nevertheless be permitted to proceed without detention, unless the collector shall be clearly satisfied that the goods differing from the rowannah are not public stores.

The collector shall, however, certify upon the back of the rowannah in what respect the goods have not corresponded therewith, and shall, with the least prac-

ticable delay, report the circumstance for the information of the two boards above-mentioned.

21. Any goods which may have been brought into Calcutta, or to any principal town where there may be a custom-house for the use of Government in the civil, military, or medical departments, and which may be subsequently rejected as unfit, and be returned to the owners in consequence, as well as all goods, the actual property of Government, which are found unserviceable and are disposed of to individuals, shall be subject to all the duties established by the regulations, unless the same shall have been already paid or accounted for.

22. Drawbacks shall be allowed of the full duties which may have been paid on liquors, tobacco, and provisions, upon their being exported to any of H.M.'s ships of war; but the exporter shall deliver to the officer of the customs a written certificate from the commander of the ship, specifying the different articles and the quantity of each (expressed in words, and not in figures), and that the articles have been received on board, and are *bond fide* for the general consumption of the ship's company, or for the particular use of the officers.

Provided that, in the case of goods exported subsequently to this date, the said certificate shall be furnished within the period of one year from the date of export.

23. Drawbacks shall similarly be allowed on goods exported for the use of H.M.'s naval service, under the consignment of any of H.M.'s naval commissioners, or other officer, duly authorized by the commander-in-chief of H.M.'s squadron in India, or by any one of the said commissioners. A certificate of the receipt of the goods, and of their being designed for H.M.'s service, under the signature of the officer to whom they are consigned, or who may receive them, and drawn up in the form above specified, as far as the same may be applicable, to be in this case furnished to the collector of customs at Calcutta.

24. All stores required for the use and repair of H.M.'s ships of war at the port of Calcutta, and all provisions and other necessities *bond fide* designed for the general consumption of the ship's company, or for the particular use of the officers, whether supplied by contractors or agents of contractors, or purchased by H.M.'s officers for that purpose, shall, on application from the commander of the ship, specifying the same particulars as is above required in the case of drawback certificates, be passed free of duty.

25. Contractors or agents exporting goods (subject to an export duty) for the use of H.M.'s naval service at any of the

other presidencies, or at any of the ports or places belonging to H.M.'s government in India, shall be exempted from the payment of duty on furnishing the collector of customs with a written declaration, stating that the articles exported by them are *bond fide* intended for H.M.'s naval service, and executing an engagement to pay the amount of duty; on failure to produce from the officer to whom they are consigned a certificate of their being received and applied to the purposes aforesaid, such as is required in the case of drawbacks, and subject to the like conditions, and a written authority under the signature of the said officer for the duty being remitted on account of H.M.'s Government.

26. Should it happen that any part of the articles which may have been supplied for the use or repair of H.M.'s ships of war is relanded, the duties will again attach; and it shall not be lawful to tranship articles from the Company's or merchants' ships into ships of war at Calcutta, without the permission of the collector of customs.

27. The amount of drawback allowed will, in regard to existing or future contracts, be carried to the credit of H.M.'s Government, unless the contractor shall furnish, within one year from the export of any articles supplied under his contract, a certificate from one of H.M.'s naval commissioners in India, or the officer to whom the goods may be consigned, authorizing him to receive it; or shall prove by the terms of his contract, to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, that he is entitled to such return of duty, and that the benefit of the remission has been received by H.M.'s Government.

Published by order of his Exc. the most noble the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,

Sec. to the Gov. Terr. Dep.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 1. Mr. J. R. Best, assistant in the office of the register of the sadder dewanny adawlut and nizamat adawlut.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, ditto in ditto.

Mr. S. Lane, ditto to the magistrate of the 24 pergunnahs.

Mr. G. R. Campbell, ditto to ditto of Ghazecpore.

Mr. F. Currie, do. to do. of Gornuckpore.

Mr. W. H. Smith, ditto to ditto of Sarun.

Mr. A. Thellaxson, ditto to ditto of the suburbs of Calcutta.

25. Mr. W. Blackburne, ditto to the magistrates of Allahabad.

Sept. 8. Mr. D. C. Smyth, ditto to the sec. to gov. in the terr. department.

Mr. J. Stainforth, ditto to the collector of Mymensing.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

July 18. Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 1st bat. 4th N.I., to act as major of brigade to troops within Agra and Muttra command, from departure of Brig.maj. Gough, on leave of absence till the arrival of Capt. Frye.

21. Cornet F. B. Roocke, to join and do duty with his Lordship's body guard till further orders.

22. Lieut. T. Warlow, engineers, to be field engineer with Col. Adams' force, from 1st inst., vice Cheape, proceeded to Europe.

Ens. J. Thomson, engineers, is appointed to the corps of sappers and miners, to join head-quarters at Allahabad.

26. Capt. Whish, horse brigade, to act as major of brig. at Meerat, during absence on leave of Brig.maj. Showers.

Sept. 9. Maj. J. Macra, H.M.'s 1st foot, to be military sec. to Governor-gen., vice Lieut.col. C. J. Doyce, who resigns.

Cornet G. S. Crole, H.M.'s 11th reg. H. dragons, to be an aide-de-camp on his Lordship's personal staff, vice Macra.

Maj.gen. Sir W. Grant Keir, K.M.T., having arrived at Fort William, and assumed the command of the presidency division of the Bengal army, is appointed vice president of the military board.

25. Dep. assist. qr. mast.gen. Lieut. F. Palmer is attached to the road survey in the Doab under direction of the dep. qr. master-gen., and will proceed to Cawnpore without delay to receive his instruction from Maj. Barton.

Native Infantry.

2d Reg.—July 27. Capt. W. G. Mackenzie, posted to 2d bat.

3d Reg.—July 27. Capt. R. Rich, posted to 1st bat.

4th Reg.—Aug. 4. Ens. J. D. Douglas, 2d bat. 17th reg. N.I., to join and do duty with 2d bat. 4th reg. N.I. at Allahabad, until 15th Oct., when he will proceed and join his proper corps.

8th Reg.—July 27. Capt. J. Fagan, posted to 1st bat.

10th Reg.—July 17. Lieut. and adj. M'Laren, 1st bat., to officiate as interpreter and quar.mast. during absence on leave of Lieut. and Brev.capt. Bertram.

27. Lieut. R. R. Hull, posted to 1st bat.

13th Reg.—July 11. Lieut. R. W. Foster, to be adj. to 2d bat., vice Gerard, resigned.

18. Capt. A. Trotter, removed from 1st to 2d bat., stationed at Barrackpore.

14th Reg.—July 10. Ens. P. Brown, doing duty with 1st bat. 13th reg., is removed to 2d bat. 14th reg., to join left wing at Cawnpore.

17. Lieut. J. Griffin, 1st bat. 8th reg., to do duty with 2d bat. 14th reg. at Cawnpore, till the termination of the

rains admit of his proceeding to join his own corps at Hussingabad.

24. Lieut. Caldecott, 1st bat. 7th reg., to do duty with right wing 2d bat. 14th reg., at Cawnpore, until the season will admit of his proceeding to join the former corps.

16th Reg.—July 10. Lieut. Pyne, to be acting adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. 16th reg., vice McDonald, appointed interpreter and qr. master to that corps.

19th Reg.—July 10. Lieut.col. Innes (recently promoted), posted to 1st bat. N.I. Maj. Alexander (recently promoted), posted to 1st bat.

23. Ens. D. Thompson, removed from 2d bat. 10th N.I., and to join and do duty with 1st bat. 19th N.I.

20th Reg.—July 17. Ens. G. M. S. Robe, to do duty with 1st bat. at Barrackpore.

27. Lieut. T. R. Fell, posted to the 2d bat.

28. Lieut. Wm. Senior, posted to 1st bat. at Barrackpore.

21st Reg.—July 27. Capt. T. Fiddes, posted to 1st bat.

25th Reg.—July 27. Capt. J. C. B. Parke, posted to 1st bat.

23rd Reg.—July 27. Lieut.col. T. Penson, posted to 1st bat.

Cadets recently promoted to Rank of Cornets and Ensigns, posted.

July 17. Ens. J. Bartleman, with Company's European reg. at Dinapore.

Ensign W. Shortreed, ditto ditto.

Ensign J. R. Talbott, ditto ditto.

Ensign Marm. Richardson, ditto ditto.

Ensign T. Lee Kennedy, ditto ditto.

Ensign Joseph Brandon, ditto ditto.

Ensign James Roxburgh, ditto ditto.

Ensign Edward Squibb, ditto ditto.

Ensign John Pollard, ditto ditto.

Ensign Walter Rutherford, ditto ditto.

Ensign Alex. Corse Scott, ditto ditto.

Aug. 3. Cornet S. Orby Hunter, 8th

lt. cav., at Pertabghorh.

Cornet C. J. Cornish, 8th ditto ditto.

Ensign J. Shell, Company's European

reg., at Dinapore.

Ensign John Evans, ditto ditto.

Ensign Richard Langton, ditto ditto.

Ensign Edward Watt, ditto ditto.

Ensign Colin Campbell, ditto ditto.

Ensign James Saunders, ditto ditto.

Ensign Henry Hudleston, ditto ditto.

Ensign C. Vincent Wylde, ditto ditto.

Ensign J. Wilkinson Rowe, ditto ditto.

Ensign John Finnis, ditto ditto.

Ensign C. Jos. Hathwaite, ditto ditto.

Ensign George Irvine, ditto ditto.

Ensign William Henry Symes, 2d bat.

18th reg. at Lohargong.

Ensign Alex. Hodges, 2d bat. 18th reg., at Berhampore.

4. The undermentioned ensigns, attached to the Company's European regis., are to do duty with the battalions specified opposite their respective names:—

Ens. B. Wood, infantry levy at Saltan-pore (Benares).

Ens. John Hay, 1st bat. 21st N.I., at Banda.

Ens. A. Wilson, 2d bat. 24th N.I., at Bareilly.

Ens. E. Brace, left wing 2d bat. 14th N.I., at Cawnpore.

Ens. W. Murray, 2d bat. 5th N.I., at Kornaal.

Ens. T. Goldney, 2d bat. 23d N.I., at Lucknow.

Ens. A. B. S. Kent, ditto ditto.

Ens. A. T. A. Wilson, right wing 1st bat. 16th N.I., at Benares.

Ens. E. Wintle, left wing 1st bat. 13th N.I., at Mirzapore.

Ens. J. Frederic, 2d bat. 18th N.I., at Berhampore.

Ens. T. E. A. Napleton, 2d bat. 8th N.I., at Agra.

Ens. A. A. L. Corri, 1st bat. 23d N.I., at Lucknow.

Ens. A. A. Williamson, 2d bat. 8th N.I., at Agra.

Artillery.

July 29. Brev. Major and Capt. A. Lindsay, to be major, from 30th June 1820, vice Scaly, dec.

First Lieut. J. E. Debrett, and E. Hall, to be capt., vice Lindsay, promoted, and Cookson, dec.; dates of commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Second Lieuts. R. G. Bedingfield, H. Rutherford, and A. Wilson, to be first Lieuts., vice Debrett and Hall, promoted, and Seance, dec.; dates of commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Aug. 3. The undermentioned officers of artillery are posted to companies and battalions:—

Major Alex. Lindsay, to 2d bat.

Capt. J. E. Debrett, to 5th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. J. McDowell, to 15th comp. 4th bat.

Capt. E. Hall, to 7th or rocket troop, horse artillery.

Capt. J. Ferris, to 2d comp. 3d bat.

1st Lieut. W. R. Maidman, to 7th comp. 2d bat.

1st Lieut. R. G. Bedingfield, to 8th comp. 2d bat.

1st Lieut. H. Rutherford, to 8th comp. 1st bat.

1st Lieut. A. Wilson, to 5th comp. 1st bat.

Ordnance.

Aug. 1. Conductor Lawrence, removed from Delhi to Fettehghur magazine, vice Barclay, dec.

Conduct. Foy, from arsenal to Delhi magazine, vice Lawrence.

Conduct. Housden, from arsenal to Allahabad magazine, vice Bennet, dec.

Sub-conduct. Benson, from arsenal to Allahabad magazine.

Sub-conductors Watson and Kilgour, to

Agra magazine, in room of Gibson and Kymmer, promoted.

Sub-conductors Hanly and Priest, to Delhi magazine, in room of Hughes and O'Brien, promoted.

Medical Establishment.

July 17. Assist.surg. J. Johnstone, attached to 3d bat. artillery, and to join head-quarters at Dum-Dum.

18. Apothecary S. Grose, posted to 3d bat. artillery, and to join head-quarters at Dum-Dum.

28. The appointment by Lieut.col. MacLeod, C. B., commanding the Agra and Muttra frontier, Assist.surg. Macpherson, 3d lt. cav., to join and do duty with the 1st bat. 28th N. I., during absence of Assist.surg. Mercer, who has proceeded on duty to the presidency, is confirmed.

Aug. 1. Assist.surg. J. B. Clapperton, to perform the medical duties of civil station of Tumlook, vice Savage, permitted to return to military branch of service.

Invalid Establishment.

July 24. Lieut.col. Keble, who in G. O. under date the 8th inst., was transferred to invalid establishment, is posted to 1st bat. N. invalids from date of transfer.

FURLOUGHS.

July 15. Lieut. R. B. Pemberton, 2d bat. 22d regt. N. I., and Lieut. H. Fendall, 2d bat. 5th regt. N. I., having passed the examination prescribed by the 3d article of the regulations of the Governor general in council, under date the 7th February 1814, these officers are allowed twelve months' leave of absence from the 1st proximo, for the purpose of prosecuting their studies in the college of Fort William.

17. Capt. Showers, maj. of brig. Meerut, from 10th August to 10th February 1821, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

18. Maj. J. Scott, 3d regt. N. I., to sea for the benefit of his health for eight months.

20. Lieut. T. Sanderson, 8th regt. lt. cav., to sea for the benefit of his health for five months.

29. Lieut. H. Browne, 22d regt. N. I., to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Aug. 1. Assist.surg. W. Ledmon, to Europe on account of his health.

4. 2d Lieut. C. Grant, of artillery, from 4th Aug. to 1st Nov., to visit the presidency on his private affairs.

Lieut. Gouldhawke, 2d bat. 30th regt., from 20th Aug. to 20th Dec., to visit Dinapore on urgent private affairs.

Capt. Grant, 2d bat. 19th regt., from 20th July to 20th Sept., to visit Culpce on his private affairs.

Sept. 25. Brigadier Barrell, from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1821, to visit the presidency on medical certificate, preparatory

to an application for leave to proceed to sea, or to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. and Bret. capt. J. Wyse, 1st bat. 20th regt., from 6th Sept. to 6th Dec. in extension, on medical certificate.

Lieut. Mackay, horse brig. artillery, from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1821, in extension, to remain at the presidency on his private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TRANQUILLITY OF INDIA.

Throughout this side of India every thing is tranquil and quiet, and there is little doubt but that the expected war with the chief of Sind on the western side will be prevented, if the opinions and orders of this Government arrive in sufficient time. It is considered here that the affair is open to negotiation, and ought to be so settled if possible.—*Extract of a Letter, dated Calcutta, Sep. 10, 1820; and communicated to the Asiatic Journ.*

BENGAL FINANCE.

Government securities continue at 3 per cent. premium, and money is so plentiful in the market that good bills on England cost 2s. 4d. per rupee.

The Government having suspended the operation of the sinking fund pending the present high price of its paper, there is the less appearance of its fall; especially as the treasury would at this moment admit of paying off a portion of the funded debt; and it was at one time in contemplation to have done so. The general report is that the plan is in the first instance to be referred to England, and this in some measure as a matter of justice to the holders of government securities of 1811-12, that they may be prepared for such an event, and have time to make their money arrangements in consequence of it.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 14th Sept. a meeting was held at the town hall, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in Calcutta, the attention of the public having been previously called to this object in a paper written by Dr. Carey, on the importance of making inquiries into the present state of Indian agriculture. The Society was accordingly formed, and a second meeting proposed to be held on the 21st Oct. The desiderata in contemplation are, the introduction of new and useful plants, the improvement of implements of husbandry, and the improvement of stock. In the course of time it is reasonably expected that the European plough and the harrow, the scythe and the sickle,

the fork and the rake, with the cart to carry the produce of the soil to the farmer's yard, will be adopted in practice. The objects of the Society are certainly highly useful, and deserving of encouragement. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings have patronized the plan. The funds are to be raised by each member subscribing eight rupees quarterly.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Hussingabad, August 22, 1820.—"The rain has swollen from bank to bank, forming a noble contrast to the green and wooded scenery around. The price of grain has fallen much, particularly the gram, which is selling in all the bazars of this place at the liberal rate of 37 seers per Nagpore rupee; in a word, when our roads are finished this station must be one of the most desirable in India. Since the commencement of the rains the climate has really been delightful."—*Cal. Jour. Sep. 12.*

In a communication from the country, dated 1st Sept., we meet with the following article:—

"The Tirhoot, Benares and Shahabad planters will not realize half their expectations, and I fear that Brugal will not yield much; indigo will, therefore, be dear this year. There has not been so much rain, nor has the river been so high in these provinces these fifteen years past. The Bhudace crops on the banks of the river have been entirely destroyed; but as the damage does not extend to the interior of the country, there is no fear of a dearth."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Oct. 5.*

Doab, Sept. 2, 1820.—"The khurrelf crops appear in the highest state of cultivation, and the rains have been so favourable, that a most plentiful harvest may be expected. Speculators in grain have already bargained for Jowar, at 60 seers per rupee.—The indigo crops have also in most places appeared promising, though a quantity of plant has been destroyed in the low grounds by the overflowing of the Issah and Colli Nuddy.—The cotton crops appear in the greatest abundance, and are in fine blossom. It is general from Allahabad to Delhi; and there can be no doubt but there will be very great quantities. Yet, for all this abundance, the natives continue to keep up the price beyond what the quantity is likely to come into the market warrants."—*Indian Gaz. Sept. 18.*

Agra, Sept. 6, 1820.—"A heavy shower of rain took place here on the 3d instant, accompanied with several severe claps of thunder and lightning. A discharge of the latter took place within the bungalow of Mr. Rawlins, apothecary to the depot at this station, making a report

equal to that of a six-pounder, and filling the whole place with sulphurous smoke, to such an extent as to impede the sight. A window and frame contiguous to where the fluid alighted was shattered into splinters, the wall split and perforated in many places, the stocks of two fowling pieces torn to pieces, several books on a shelf burnt, and considerable damage otherwise done. Mrs. Rawlins, who happened to be about four yards from the spot where the discharge took place, was impelled by the force of the explosion against the door, from which she dropt, apparently dead. Life and sensibility were with difficulty restored, after an interval of nearly two hours from the occurrence taking place, and she is still confined to her bed from the effects of the shock. Singular to relate, several children were playing in the bangalow at the time of the explosion, but escaped without injury, otherwise than from the excessive fright. One of the fowling pieces which suffered had been recently loaded, yet did not discharge. Had it not been for the rains the bangalow must have been burnt to the ground. The hand of Providence was visible here! Not a life was lost, though many persons were within the very vortex of the explosion."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Moorshedabad, Sept. 7.—"The weather upon the whole has been favourable for the grain crops, notwithstanding the natives began to croak when we had a few days of fine weather. The indigo crops in the lower part of Bengal, I fear, have not been so favourable as stated in the other Calcutta papers. The early setting in of the rains and inundation must be prejudicial, as too much rain takes a great portion of the colouring matter from the plant. This is soon perceived from the fine dark bloom becoming lighter, and eventually approaching to a yellowish hue when the earth becomes too moist. A premature inundation must be equally destructive, inundated lands being the most eligible for indigo; for, by the sediment left when the water subsides, they become annually renovated, and together with the churs and slopes on the banks of the river, are consequently eagerly engaged by the planter as being the most productive. The indigo plant impoverishes the land, and after three years, if not renewed as above stated, the plant is of inferior growth; a rapid rise of the river must, therefore, be attended with great disadvantage, by obliging the planters to cut the plant before it has arrived at maturity, or lose it altogether; and the produce will be naturally less, for the earliest sowings are seldom ready for cutting before the latter end of June. The general produce, in good seasons,

from inundated lands is 80 or 90 maunds to the 1000 biggahs, and sometimes 100 maunds; but 80 must be reckoned a fair season. In this part of the country, where the lands are high, 50 maunds is considered a tolerable good produce; but they have the advantage of making the most of the crop, by being able to let it remain longer on the ground. In the event of an early rise of the river, they have, I believe, at least made a saving season, generally speaking.

We have lately had some severe thunder-storms, though of short duration. In one, which occurred a few days since, the north-east corner of the lower-roomed artillery barracks at Berhampore was struck by lightning, but not materially injured; only about six feet of masonry and a window were, I believe, shattered: and on the afternoon of the 5th a native passing the corner of the large tank was struck dead, within about 150 or 200 yards from the spot on which the lightning fell on the former occasion."—*Cal. Jour. Sept. 12.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, MARKETS, &c.

Importation of bullion from the 1st to the 31st of August 1820, with the previous imports of the year:

	SILVER.	GOLD.	TOTAL.
From	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1st to 31st Aug. ..	1,746,911	397,400	2,004,410
Prev. this year..	13,395,360	1,573,673	15,469,033
Total . . .	15,512,461	1,860,173	17,472,633

The exchange is taken at the custom-house rate, viz. 10 rupees to the pound sterling, and two rupees and a half per Spanish dollar.—*Cal. paper of Sept.*

Indigo.—Very little of this has yet found its way to market, and the only sale we have heard of is a small parcel of middling quality, at 155 rupees.

Cotton.—This has been more in demand during the week, and some transactions, both for country consumption and exportation, have taken place: 3,000 bales have been sold for the China market, at 19 rupees, *screened*. We have heard of some particularly clean cotton having been sold for country consumption at 21 rupees, in half-screwed bales. At a public sale at the exchange, on the 19th instant, of 200 half-screwed bales of Cutchoura and 60 bales of Surats, the whole was purchased by the natives: the Cutchoura, which was of inferior quality and dirty, sold for 19 rupees 4 annas; and the Surats, of good staple but leafy, Sa. Rs. 19,2 cash, in ten days.

Opium is dull at present, and may be stated at a reduction of 20 to 25 rupees.

Freight to London.—This continues extremely difficult to be procured, espe-

cially light goods; and we can state no prospect of any improvement on our former rates, viz. £5. for dead weight, and £5. 10s. for light.—*Ibid.*

WILD BEASTS IN THE BAITOOL VALLEY.

Baitool Valley, Aug. 20, 1820.—“A curious as well as extraordinary occurrence took place a few days since at Moultye. A leopard strolled into the town during the night, and took possession of the upper room of one of the houses, where he was found the next morning by one of the inmates, very composedly lying in the corner, apparently perfectly well satisfied with his exalted situation. The novelty of the circumstance soon getting abroad, two sepoys of the 29th N. I., and a man belonging to the police, hastened to the spot for the purpose of destroying the animal, the latter armed with a matchlock, the former with each a sword and a shield. Having reached the place, where the leopard still remained undisturbed, the police-man fired at and wounded him; the sepoys, conceiving the animal had been disabled by the effect of the shot which had struck him, commenced an attack with swords; a conflict ensued, which continued for some minutes, but in the end they succeeded in killing him. On examining the leopard's body afterwards, it appeared that he had only been slightly wounded by the ball, which must undoubtedly have assisted in rendering him more furious. However censurable the rash and inconsiderate conduct of these men, in rushing unnecessarily into the mouth of danger, must appear, still they are deserving of praise, for their motive was good and their gallantry eminently conspicuous. The animal defended himself with an obstinacy and perseverance seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed; the evidence of which is manifest in the wounds received by the combatants, one of whom, a sepoy, is since dead, having been wounded in two places. The police-man also received a severe scratch from the poisonous claw of the animal, which, if it does not deprive him of life, will in all probability be the cause of great suffering to him: for wounds of this nature remain to a very protracted period before they perfectly recover.

It is difficult to account for the leopard's prowling into the town, and much more so at his going into the loft, to which he must have had considerable difficulty to ascend. He may have taken up his quarters there, like the Cato-street conspirators, for some bloody purpose; but it seems far more likely that, having been unexpectedly overtaken by the morning's dawn, he had been induced to seek refuge in the first favourable place that presented itself, until the darkness of the following

night should enable him to effect his retreat.

Leopards and hyænas are so extremely troublesome and daring here, that it requires the greatest precaution to protect sheep, dogs, &c. from them: they even take off children eight years old. A leopard seized an old woman a short time back near the lines of the battalion; but, fortunately for her, either her cries or her weight forced him to relinquish his object: she was, however, so badly wounded that it will take some time to recover her. There is scarcely an officer here that has not met with some disaster among his dogs or sheep, by the depredations of these nocturnal visitors. Some short time since a young gentleman had one of his greyhounds carried off, and found it next morning concealed among the branches of a tree near his bungalow. A colt was also taken up a tree a short time before, and was (as was the case with the dog) taken away again the next night, and most likely eaten.

It is a pretty general belief with almost every one, that neither the leopard, panther, nor tiger ever climb trees. These facts, which were witnessed by every one at Baitool, fully prove how fallacious such opinions are; as nothing can be more evident than that the whole of the tiger species, on occasion, go up trees, either for their safety, or to secure flesh or carcases they cannot eat from wolves, jackals, or other carnivorous animals.”—*Cal. Jour.*

ROBBERIES AND MURDERS.

Jessore.—We hear of several robberies having been lately committed at different indigo factories in the districts of Jessore and Commercolly.—A few nights since, we are informed, the drying-house of the Padampore factory was broken open, and seven or 800 cakes of indigo stolen, with which the robbers got clear off.—*Hurk. as quoted by Mad. Cour. Oct. 17.*

Calcutta.—While it appears to be generally admitted, that the native servants at present employed in Calcutta far exceed their predecessors in disobedience, insolence and roguery, if not in more amiable and useful qualifications, it is a subject of great regret to find that the rapid march of crime is no less distinguishable in this thickly peopled metropolis. Instances of villainy of various descriptions, which were formerly rare or altogether unknown, occur now rather frequently; but the most atrocious, certainly, which we have yet heard of, took place on Saturday last, when an elderly native christian lady residing in the Durrumtollah had her throat cut from ear to ear, in her own house, in broad day-light, some time between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon.—

Before the first mentioned hour she had been seen in good health, and before the last she was found a shocking spectacle, stretched upon the floor and perfectly dead. Nothing transpired during the examination before the inquest, which was held immediately after, that could lead to the discovery of the inhuman murderer, whose only inducement to perpetrate so horrible a crime appeared to have arisen from the desire to plunder her house with less chance of detection.—*Cal. Paper of Aug. 19.*

FESTIVITIES.

Mhow, August 20, 1820.—"We are to have most splendid races here in December next. We have a confederacy, against which there are some most excellent cattle belonging to individuals, and I fear much that the skill of the combination will prove abortive. The Mhow course is probably one of the finest in all India. Any recreation of this kind, under the patronage of our enlightened Commandant, is always sure to go off well."—*Cal. Jour. Sept. 12.*

Hussingabad, Aug. 22, 1820.—"We had our own share of festivity in commemorating King George the Fourth's birthday, on the 12th of August, on which occasion Col. Adams, C. B., gave a superb dinner to all the officers at the station. The gallant Colonel himself sung several songs with much feeling and spirit, and contributed in no small degree to the reigning hilarity. A bumper, with solemn and respectful silence, was not forgotten to the memory of our late revered sovereign."—*Ibid.*

Barrackpore.—On Saturday last Major Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T., gave an elegant ball and supper at his house at Barrackpore to the ladies and gentlemen of the station. The dancing was kept up with great spirit; the supper was excellent. Several toasts were given, and the health of the Marquis of Hastings was drunk, as usual, with enthusiasm.—The evening passed with great hilarity and satisfaction. The company consisted of about seventy persons.

The officers of the cantonments have issued invitations for a ball and supper, to be given on Friday the 29th instant, to Sir William Keir.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 28.*

MORTALITY ON BOARD THE SHIP
DAVID CLARK.

We regret to find that a considerable mortality took place among the native crew of the David Clark, on her return voyage, similar to what occurred on board the Mangles, about six years and a half ago, on her passage from London to this port.—*Cal. Paper, Sept. 29.*

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE SHIP
MAITLAND.

We have been favoured by a friend with an account of a fire which broke out on Sunday morning, on board the ship Maitland, Capt. Kinsey, lying below Kedgerree, outward-bound to China, but which was happily extinguished before any material damage was sustained. It will be seen from the details which follow, that there can be no doubt that the fire did not originate in accident, but in the wicked design of some of the crew. We hope, and firmly believe, that the laudable anxiety our correspondent evinces, that the meritorious exertions of Capt. Kinsey and his officers should be rewarded by some mark of approbation from the insurance and marine registry offices, will not be disappointed; and we feel a more peculiar pleasure in giving the earliest insertion to his eulogiums on their exemplary conduct, because our doing so may assist in bringing it to the notice of those who are ever ready to reward merit:—

"At about daylight on Monday morning, I was aroused from my sleep by an alarm that the ship was on fire; I consequently hastened on a few clothes, and ran from my cabin, when it proved too true, for I found all hands employed in the fore hatchway, endeavouring to discover the source from whence the smoke issued, removing bales of cotton, and throwing down buckets of water with the utmost rapidity. I rejoiced to observe, that in the course of a quarter of an hour the smoke considerably diminished, and at the end of half an hour the fire was entirely got under. On examination, it was found that about five or six bales of cotton had been partly burnt, that the lashings of some of them had been previously cut, to admit of the fire taking effect, and in other parts of one bale I observed that pieces of the cotton had been mixed up with pitch, and applied to the outer part of the bale, with the view, no doubt, that the fire might be more rapid in the work of destruction. I also observed that one bale of hay had been partially burnt, and I feel convinced, that had it not been for the activity of Capt. Kinsey and his officers, in suppressing the fire at the commencement, all would have been irrecoverably lost in a very short time! The scrag appears to have been the first who made the discovery, from his station being on the spot; and his instantly running towards the poop to inform the officer on watch of the circumstance is highly praiseworthy, and a proof of his having no connexion with the horrid plot: his subsequent conduct was most exemplary.

"Nothing could exceed the zealous efforts and continued exertions of Capt. Kinsey, Mr. Gibson, the chief, Mr. Glidon, the second, Mr. Tush, the third, and Mr.

Sharp, the fourth officer; and as they were actuated by the best motives, so have they already earned, as good men, their best reward, one that must be most pleasing and satisfactory to themselves—the merit of saving many lives and a valuable ship and cargo from utter destruction, by the villainous acts of some wicked men. I am of opinion, that whenever instances of such meritorious conduct take place, that the marine office, or other public offices in Calcutta connected with the welfare of the port, cannot better consult their own interests than by presenting pecuniary rewards towards those on whom they are so well bestowed. We were also fortunate in having Mr. Sinclair, the senior branch pilot, on board, who contributed very considerably towards extinguishing the flames, and whose spirit, animation, and personal labour on the occasion, deserve the utmost applause to be added to the catalogue of his long, useful, and valuable services.”—*Mad. Cour. Sept. 29.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 7. Arrived in the river the H. C. ship lady Melville, Steuart, from Bombay 24th ult.

Ship David Scott, Warrington, from London 22d April, Madras 31st ult.

10. Ship Comet, Boag, from Liverpool 3d May.

14. The Charlotte, and David Scott were at Diamond Harbour; and the H. C. ships Marquis of Huntly, Dunira, and Lady Melville, and the Fort William, at the new anchorage.

15. Brig Dolphin, Cowcher, from Bourbon 13th August.

American brig New Leader, Young, from Batavia 17th August.

19. Ship J. Taylor, Atkinson, from Liverpool 18th May.

Ship Coldstream, Dormer, from London 20th May, and Madras 11th Sept.

Ship Hope, Flint, from London 20th May, and Madras 10th September.

23. Ship Calcutta, Stroyan, from Liverpool 3d May.

Portuguese ship Sao Francisco Xavier, Martins, from Lisbon 30th April.

Departures.

Sept. 11. Brig la Clelie, Rosse, to the Isle of France.

12. Brig la Zellie, Legallais, for Bourbon.

14. American bark Patriot, Page, for Salem.

Ship Samarang, McCarthy, for Madras.

Ship Felicitas, Hay, for the Persian Gulph.

16. Ship Clydesdale, McKellan, to complete her cargo, for Greenock.

Ship Argyle, Cathie, to the Isle of France.

Ship Nerbudda, Patrick, for Bombay.

Ship Norfolk, Luty, for London.

Ship Pascoa, Taylor, for the Isle of France.

17. Brig Brothers, T, Woodsworth, for Madras.

18. Ship Liverpool, Green, for China.

BIRTHS.

July 26. At Meerut, the lady of Maj. L. Bird, 2d regt. N. I., of a daughter.

Aug. 14. At Meerut, the lady of J. H. Mathews, Esq., paymaster of H. M. 14th regt., of a daughter.

16. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Jenkins, of H. M. 11th drags., of a son and heir.

18. Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a daughter.

21. The lady of T. Donahoo, Esq., regimental q. mast. of H. M. 8th or royal Irish lt. drags., of two sons and a daughter.

— At Buriwan, the lady of E. Malony, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

22. At Gya, the wife of Mr. Joseph D'Rozario, of a son.

24. At Garden Reach, the lady of G. Collier, Esq., attorney at law, of a son.

27. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. W. B. C. Coatly, barrack-master, of a son.

28. Mrs. C. Lefever, of a son.

— Mrs. Seymour, of a son.

30. The lady of Capt. Skardon, of the 20th regt. N. I., of a son.

Sept. 2. At Dacca, the lady of Wm. Patton, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. Frist, 5th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

10. At Loharpore, the lady of Lieut. John Hales, of a son.

— Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.

11. At Chanleah factory, zillah Jessore, at her father's house, M. Hazet, Esq., Madame W. Roquet, of a still-born male child.

13. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Nott, of the 20th regt., of a daughter.

15. The lady of Capt. Wm. Harris, late part-owner and commander of the ship Alexander, of this port, of a daughter.

— The lady of Hugh Fergusson, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At the house of H. Martindell, Esq., Mrs. D. Beanland, of a son.

19. At Cuttack, the lady of Capt. Alexander MacLeod, of the Cuttack Legion, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. Roxburgh, of a son.

21. Mrs. T. Gregory, of a son.

— Mrs. H. A. Elliott, of a son.

24. At Chowringhee, Mrs. J. S. Nyss, of a son.

— At Allipore, Mrs. J. Price, of a son.

26. Mrs. C. Moore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. At the cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, J. Blechynden, Esq., to Miss Radfield.

Aug. 21. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. G. Clements, to Mrs. Rose Loftus.

— At Barrackpore, Maj. J. L. Stuart, to Miss Gertrude Weston.

22. At Serampore, Mr. J. Francis Kairongoin, to Miss Charlotta Bie, daughter of the late Hon. Col. Bie, governor of Serampore.

26. At St. John's cathedral, Capt. Wm. Harmworth, to Miss Eliza Henrietta Padwick.

30. Lieut. William Senior, 1st bat. 20th regt. N. I., to Miss Elizabeth Beardsmore, only daughter of Isaac Beardsmore, Esq., of Bhowanneepore.

Sept. 1. At the cathedral, Mr. John Betts, to Miss Sophia Draper.

8. At Dum-Dum, Mr. Bombardier Barry, of artillery, to Miss Harriest Billings.

9. At Bandel, by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, Jas. Howard, Esq., to Miss Martha Mickels.

— At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. Wm. Swanhill, to Miss Emelia Seton.

12. At the cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Peter Lindeman, to Miss Mary Ann Bryant.

15. At the cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Jas. Drew, to Miss Ann Smith.

— At Lucknow, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, at the house of Capt. Raper, Jas. Stewart, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment, to Miss Charlotte Uday Fraser, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. Chas. Fraser, late of the Bengal cav.

18. At the cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. T. Jones, to Miss Elizabeth Sibthorp.

19. Mr. D. Nuthall, to Miss Mary Anne Sophia Beaumont.

20. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. R. Croll, to Mrs. Ann Mosley.

DEATHS.

May 19. At Sydney, New South Wales, whither he proceeded for the restoration of his health, Chas. Twining Blaney, Esq., aged 20 years and four months, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Blaney, Darby, and Co., merchants, of this presidency.

June 11. At Monghyr, Mr. D. Duhan, aged 57.

24. At Nasirabad, Jane, daughter of G. Reddie, Esq., superintending surgeon of the Rajpootana force, aged four years, two months and nine days.

July 15. At Bycollah, aged 56, Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut. col. Jer. Hawkes.

23. At Chinsurah, aged 49, Mr. John Timmer, formerly of Rangoon, and long resident at Chinsurah, much regretted by

his friends and acquaintance. He has left a wife and four children to lament his loss.

27. Mr. S. F. McLean, third officer of the H. C.'s ship Asia, aged 19.

29. At Allipore, Mrs. C. Johnson, wife of Quartermaster Sergeant Johnstone, Calcutta native militia.

Aug. 8. At Nasirabad, Margaret, daughter of G. Reddie, Esq., super-surgeon of the Rajpootana force, aged one year, three months and 24 days.

11. At Allahabad, H. Jecca, youngest daughter of Serj. James Joyce, of artil., aged 11 months and 17 days.

13. At Dinapore, Alfred, the infant son of Mr. W. P. Wattel.

— At Benares, Charles, the infant son of Maj. Bowen, commanding 1st bat. 10th reg. N.I.

19. At Patna, of fever from teething, Arthur Inglis, aged six months and 19 days, son of Wigram Money, Esq., collector of Behar.

20. At Agra, the infant son of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, of the civil service.

21. Maj. C. H. Powell, of the 15th reg. Madras N.I., aged 29.

— At Benares, Sam. Howe, aged 10 months and 23 days, son of Capt. H. D. Showers, major of brigade, Meerut.

22. At Monghyr, Ens. W. Fletcher, attached to the H.C. European regt.

23. At Bandah, Ens. Hay Macdowall, attached to the 1st bat. 21st reg. N.I.

24. At Purneah, Capt. Benj. Blake, aged 65; leaving his afflicted family to lament the loss of a good father, an indulgent husband, and a warm friend.

25. At Maldah, Lieut. Evam McLeod, 18th N.I., and district barrack-master 16th div.; an officer highly esteemed, and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

26. At Allahabad, Conductor Luke Manning Hunter, of the ordnance commissariat.

27. At Delhee, Lieut. Chas. G. Constable, adj. to 1st bat. 26th reg. N.I.

29. John Fulton Meade, Esq., aged 17.

30. At Chunar, Maj. W. Horatio Green, commanding artillery invalids at that station.

— Mr. M. Caitano, aged 20.

Sept. 2. At Nomillah, near Agra, Lieut. E. R. Turner, 1st bat. 28th N.I.

3. Robert Campbell, Esq., aged 52.

7. Mr. T. W. Coombs Sherling.

10. The infant daughter of Mr. Geo. Aviet, aged three months and 26 days.

11. Jean Ricketts Macwhirter, aged one year and 11 months; and on the 12th, Frances Mercer Macwhirter, aged two years and 11 months, each after two days' illness.

— At Ranghaut, Lieut. J. B. Mercler, 2d N.I., and adj. of the 2d bat. pioneers.

12. Walter Davidson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Hogue, Davidson, Robertson, and Co., aged 40.

14. Dr. Pietre Guitard, aged 32.
— At Mhow, in the prime of life, Capt. H. Mordaunt (son of G. Mordaunt, Esq.), of the 7th reg. N.I., an officer highly esteemed and universally regretted by all who knew him.

15. At the house of Capt. Falconer, Mr. James Macintosh, aged 33.

— At the presidency, of the cholera morbus, Mr. J. Fergusson, aged 20 years and nine months, leaving behind him an infant of a year old, and a circle of friends to whom he had rendered himself dear, and by whom his untimely loss is deeply deplored: he died a true Christian.

16. At Berhampore, after a severe illness, Ens. Chas. Wedgewood, attached to the 2d bat. 18th reg. N.I.

17. Between 12 and one o'clock in the morning, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Corrie, John Ellerton, Esq., late of Goa-malty, aged 52 years and seven months, a true Christian of real piety, a devout observer of the sabbath according to the commandment of his God, and all under his authority were allowed the same privilege. He was a worthy member of the church of England, from education and principle, but of a most liberal and benevolent spirit, contributing to the utmost of his ability to the missionary societies of the other denominations in this country. His translation of the New Testament is considered excellent, especially for that part of the province where he resided for many years. His "Dialogues between a master and his pupil concerning the creation of the world, and other particulars," will be read with profit by the natives, especially in their schools, no doubt for many years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them;" not as having a merit, but as proofs of their true heartfelt faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as their all in all for salvation. This was Ellerton's faith.

— Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, the lady of Capt. Taylor, of the ship Pascoa, aged 24.

19. John Simson, Esq., of the H. C. civil service, aged 21.

20. The infant son of Mr. Arch. Brown.

21. The Rev. Rt. Hampson, missionary.

24. The infant daughter of Mr. B. Barber, jun.

25. Of the cholera morbus, Mr. Lionel Thompson, late an assistant in Mr. Farrell's academy, Park-street, Chowringee, aged 22.

30. At Chunar, Maj. Wm. Hor. Green, commanding European Artillery Invalids.

Lately, the infant son of Mr. Hen. Alex. Elliott.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs. E. M. D. Emmeur, aged 35 years, who left behind a husband and seven children to bewail her loss, including a large circle of friends.

30. At Cape Town, in the prime of his life, after a long and painful series of ill health, which he bore with a manly fortitude and resignation, Lieut. David Fras. Chambers, of H.M.'s 89th regt.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 13. Mr. P. Bruce, 3d Judge of provincial court for centre division.

Mr. G. Paske, 3d Judge of provincial court for southern division.

Mr. W. Sheffield, Judge of zillah of Mangalore.

The Rev. J. Hough, Chaplain at Masulipatam.

19. Mr. H. Byrne, 1st commissioner for recovery of small debts.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Aug. 25. Capt. C. F. Peile, 2d reg. N. I., will relieve Maj. Wilson, of the same corps, as a member of the general court martial, of which Col. Dunkin, C.B., is president.

Sept. 14. Lieut. col. Hazlewood is appointed a member of the committee assembled at the Presidency for the examination of claims to pensions.

15. Ens. W. T. Drewry, of engineers, is appointed to the field force serving in the Dooah under the command of Col. Pritzer, C. B.

25. Col. Hall, 19th regt., will relieve Lieut. col. Dalrymple, C.B., as president of the general invaliding, &c. committee, assembled at the Presidency on the 4th inst.

Oct. 3. Maj. gen. R. Sewell, of H. M.'s service, having been nominated temporarily to the general staff of the army, is appointed to command the troops in Mysore.

Cavalry.

4th Regt.—Sept. 7. Cornet H. Taylor is removed from doing duty with the 7th to the 4th regt.

12. Cornet Raymond is removed from doing duty with the 7th to the 4th regt.

6th Regt.—Oct. 3. Lieut. G. Sandys, 6th regt., to be adj. to that corps, vice Logan.

Lieut. J. Logan, to be interpreter and qr. master to the corps, vice Johnston.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt.—Sept. 14. Lieut. Thullier is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. Hannington from 2d to 1st bat.

2d Regt.—Sept. 14. Capt. C. F. Peile is removed from the 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. J. Moncrieffe from the 1st to 2d bat.

21. Lieut. Chauvel, 2d bat. 4th regt., is appointed to do duty with the 2d bat. 2d regt. until it arrives at Darwar.

4th Regt.—Oct. 3. Lieut. G. B. Wardell, to be interpreter and quartermaster to the 2d bat. of corps, vice Webbe.

5th Regt.—Sept. 25. Lieut. E. Woodhouse is removed from the 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. C. Poulton from the 1st to 2d bat.

8th Regt.—Sept. 14. Ens. C. Clemons is removed from doing duty with the 2d bat. 10th regt. to the 2d bat. 8th regt.

9th Regt.—Sept. 22. Senior Lieut. Geo. Norman, to be capt., vice Rose, dec.; date of commission, 6th Sept. 1820.

10th Regt.—Sept. 25. Lieut.col. A. Limmond is removed from the 15th to the 10th regt., and posted to the 2d bat.

15th Regt.—Sept. 25. Lieut.col. H. Bowen, C.B., is removed from the 10th to the 15th regt., and posted to the 1st bat.

18th Regt.—Sept. 15. Lieut. W. G. White, to be adj. to the 2d bat. of the corps, vice Wiggins.

25. Lieut. H. Power, 9th regt., is removed from doing duty with the Wallajahabad lt. inf., to do duty with the 1st bat. 18th regt.

20th Regt.—Sept. 7. Lieut. J. B. Forster, 1st bat., and doing duty with the Wallajahabad lt. inf., has permission to join his own corps.

3d Extra Bat.—Sept. 19. Capt. C. Cracroft, 22d N. I., to command the 3d extra bat., vice Rose, dec.

2d N. Vet. Bat.—Sept. 14. Maj. Simpson is removed from the 1st to the 2d N. V. bat.

3d N. Vet. Bat.—Sept. 25. Capt. Warburton, 17th regt., is appointed to command the detachment of the 3d N. Vet. bat. at Condapilly.

C. E. Vet. Bat.—Sept. 14. Lieut. col. Hazlewood, removed from the 2d N.V. B. to the Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

Cadets recently promoted to Ensigns, posted to do duty.

Aug. 31. Ensign C. Wilford, with 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ens. F. W. Coker, E. Jardane, and W. Campbell Scott, with 1st bat. 13th regt.

Ens. W. B. Gilby, W. Gray, G. Leacock, A. Pitcairn, W. Gompert, and J. H. Seddon, with 1st bat. 14th regt.

Ens. R. F. Otter, J. Ure, and T. A. J. J. Langworth, with 1st bat. 16th regt.

Ens. T. Wallace, with 1st bat. 23d regt.

Ens. M. Joseph, with 2d bat. 24th regt.

Sept. 13. Ens. J. Anlieu, with 2d bat. 4th regt.

Ens. H. Baker, and E. Armstrong, with 1st bat. 5th regt.

Ens. J. S. Sherman, with 2d bat. 8th regt.

Ens. N. Johnson, with 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ens. F. Darby, with 2d bat. 17th regt.

Ens. J. Lawson, J. E. Symons, W. Nicholson, G. R. Johnston, M. Stephenson, W. Craigie, and J. Power, with 1st bat. 22d regt.

Ens. J. B. Howard, with 1st bat. 5th regt.

Ens. J. Grubb, E. Massey, J. Milnes, H. Currie, H. A. Hornaby, C. MacEvers Palmer, C. J. Powell, and C. Bond, with 1st bat. 24th regt.

Ens. F. Eades, with 2d bat. 24th regt.

Ens. R. B. Ewing, with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Ordnance.

Sept. 15th Serj. G. Clarke, 2d bat. of artill., to be conductor of ordnance, vice Green, dec.

Pioneers.

Sept. 1. Lieuts. W. Binny, 7th regt., and R. Dormer, 9th regt., are appointed to the corps of pioneers, and posted to the 2d bat.

19. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Calogian, 17th regt., is appointed to the corps of pioneers, and posted to the 1st bat.

Medical Establishment.

Sept. 2. Assist.Surg. Stewart, to proceed to Poonamallee, and afford medical aid to details of H.M.'s regts. under orders of march from that station.

15. Surg. W. Haines and Assist.Surg. R. Filson have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank.

Mr. W. Ker Hay is admitted on the estab. as an assist.surgeon.

12. Assist.Surg. W. Hay appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 89th regt., will join the detachment of H. M.'s Royal Scots proceeding to the southward.

22. Mr. Assist.Surg. J. J. Duncan is appointed to the zillah of Calicut.

Mr. Assist.Surg. J. Richmond, to the zillah of Salem, and the garrison of Sauekerrydroog.

25. Surg. W. S. Anderson (late prom.) is posted to the 11th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. S. Parrock (late prom.) is posted to the 14th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. C. Currie (late prom.) is posted to the 15th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. R. Hunter is removed from 15th to 20th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. W. Haines is removed from 12th to 13th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist.Surg. T. Edwards is removed from the corps of pioneers to 3d regt. and 2d bat.

Assist.Surg. G. A. Herklots, M.D., is posted to 7th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist.Surg. R. Filson is posted to 14th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist.Surg. W. Geddes is removed from the 11th to 22d regt. and 1st bat.

26. Mr. T. W. Thomas is admitted on the estab. as an assist.surg.

Oct. 3. Mr. S. Stokes is admitted on the estab. as an assist.surg.

3. Mr. Surg. T. Sutton, 2d regt. lt. cav., is appointed to attend the Rajah of Tanjore on a pilgrimage to Benares.

FURLOUGHS.

Sept. 15th. Capt. C. Laurens, 1st regt. lt. cav., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. J. Webb, 4th regt. N. I., to ditto on ditto.

Lieut. St. John B. French, 23d regt. N. I., to ditto on ditto.

Lieut. H. Wiggins, 18th regt. N. I., to ditto on ditto for three years.

Lieut. C. O. Aveline, 8th regt. lt. cav., to Bombay on ditto for three months.

22. Lieut. D. Watson, 4th regt. N. I., to return to Europe on ditto.

Lieut. T. Bell, 24th regt. N. I., to ditto on ditto.

26. Capt. H. Walpole, 20th regt. N. I., to ditto on ditto.

28. Lieut. W. Thompson, 1st regt. N. I., to ditto on ditto.

Lieut. H. B. Blenkinsop, 13th regt. N. I., to Bombay on ditto for seven months.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

DECKAN.—BELLARY.

Deckan.—Letters from the camp at Hipurjee, near Bajapoor, dated Aug. 21, and from Bellary of the 26th, contain the following information:—

"This camp continues as healthy as when I last wrote, not a single case of fever or bowel complaint.

The 1st batt. of the 10th N. I. marched from Kuludjee for Satarah, to relieve a Bombay batt. destined for the expedition to the gulph of Kutch. Very considerable requisitions for troops have been made by the Bombay Government to the Madras Presidency, in order that the former may have as many of its own troops disposable for the expedition before named."

Bellary, Aug. 26.—"It has been frequently reported, and generally believed, that the murderer of the Vunghans, at Tolligaum, in 1817, has suffered for his crimes; the man upon whom the deed has been fathered is, if I mistake not, Durmuje, who justly suffered some time since at Aurungabad for manifold wickedness, though of a different nature.—When upon his trial, the murder of the Vunghans was not even laid to his charge. The sirdar, who really commanded, and who mainly promoted the murder of the Vunghans, is now alive, and at present is believed to be in the service of Bajee Row.

Chintomnee Row, the Rajah of Merritch, has lately shewn symptoms of disaffection to the British Government. All the country in his possession, lying south of the Kistna, is as thought, will

shortly be occupied by the British, and either added to their territories or put under their protection; it is not supposed that the Rajah can make serious resistance.

The district under the government of the Rajah of Merritch, it is but justice to observe, is well administered; the people are protected, and the country is fertile and flourishing.

The police of this district (Bellary), if a fair judgment of the whole may be formed from observations made in a short journey from the Toomboodra to that place, is either totally inefficient or culpably neglected. The Government establishment of police peons is said to be generally liberal; but those peons were surely not intended merely to add to the personal dignity of the magistrate, but to secure the general efficiency of the police. Certain it is, that they cannot at the same time afford protection from injustice generally throughout the district, and yet assist to swell the ostentatious train of one individual; at least, they cannot simultaneously attend to their police duties, and form a conspicuous part in the ill-judged state of a magistrate."—*Cal. Jour. Sept. 22.*

BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY AT TRICHINOPOLY.

On Thursday the 20th July, in pursuance of a notice circulated through the cantonment, a meeting was held at Trichinopoly, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a branch Bible Society at that station. The meeting was most respectably attended; and, on the motion of C. H. Higginson, Esq., R. Andrews, Esq. was unanimously invited to take the chair. Mr. Andrews then requested the Rev. H. C. Bankes to state the object for which the meeting had been called, and to read the following resolutions, which had been prepared for their approbation:—

1. "That the object and constitution of the British and Foreign Bible Society have the cordial approbation of this meeting.

2. "That this meeting do now form themselves into a society, to be called the Trichinopoly Branch Bible Society, for the purpose of co-operating with the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, in promoting the distribution of the holy scriptures without note or comment, especially among the native christians.

3. "That the business of this society be conducted by a committee, a treasurer, and a secretary, to be elected annually; and that they be likewise empowered to fill up from among the members of the society any vacancy that may occur in its own number, in the period between the

annual meetings; the committee, &c. to be re-elected, if deemed convenient or necessary.

4. "That in order to give effect to its designs, benefactions and subscriptions be solicited, and that a paper be circulated for the reception of names, and the money paid into the hands of the treasurer.

5. "That the whole of the subscriptions and donations received by this society shall be remitted annually, after deducting incidental expenses, to the auxiliary society of Madras, on condition of such society granting to this the same privileges which the parent institution grants in such case to its auxiliary societies.

6. "That each person contributing his aid to the society by an annual donation be considered a member of the society, and be eligible to the committee.

7. "That the committee shall make it their business to inquire what individuals are in want of bibles and testaments, and unable to procure them; and that it shall be the duty of the committee to furnish them therewith, as circumstances may appear to require.

8. "That the committee shall meet on the first Tuesday of every month, if found necessary, and that any four, including the secretary, constitute a quorum.

9. "That there be an annual general meeting of benefactors and subscribers, on the first Tuesday in June, to settle the accounts of the preceding year, to agree upon a report of the society's operations, and to choose a committee for conducting the business of the ensuing year.

10. "That Colonel M'Kellar, C. B., R. Andrews, G. W. Saunders, E. H. Crutenden, Esq., Lieut. Col. Stewart, Geo. Phillips, Esq., Maj. Francke, T. Boileau, Esq., Capt. Weherall, and Rev. D. Rosen be members of the committee, and Capt. Elderton, treasurer for the year ensuing.

11. "That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman, be transmitted to the secretary of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society."

The above resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and a book immediately opened for the reception of donations and subscriptions.—*Mad. Cour.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MR. SUTTON.

We learn from the *Courier* of Tuesday, that previously to the departure of Mr. Surgeon Sutton from Nellore, in consequence of his recent promotion, that the bead inhabitants had waited upon him by deputation, and presented a superb silver vase, in testimony of their gratitude for his professional services, always promptly and gratuitously afforded, during a residence of ten years in the zillah.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 5.*

NATIVE FESTIVALS.

We are sorry to learn that another case of a British soldier discharging a loaded musket at a comrade has occurred at the Mount. It affords another instance of the waywardness and depravity of human nature, and there is in the circumstances attending the transaction somewhat of an interesting and extraordinary nature. We hear also that two men were killed on Saturday night in a *fracas* at Triplicane. Madras has been in a state of confusion for these some days past, in consequence of the celebration of the two festivals of Moolhurram and Dassarrah falling together.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 17.*

BANGALORE RACES.

The races at Bangalore are stated to have afforded high gratification to the amateurs of the turf, and to have been conducted with infinite satisfaction to every one. The weather during the races was remarkably fine, even for that favored climate, and the number of spectators had seldom been equalled. The crowd of visitors who had assembled was so great, that though the departures had been numerous, a considerable degree of bustle prevailed for several days after the close of the meeting, and would most probably have continued longer, had not Mr. Cole been obliged to return to Mysore, "to which seat of hospitality he had taken a very numerous party."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 12.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The fourth and last law term for the current year terminated yesterday. There was less business than usual to occupy the attention of the Court, and no trials of any public interest took place. A few causes stand over for sittings which are appointed to be held after the sessions.

The quarterly sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general delivery will be opened on Monday next before his lordship the chief justice. It is with great regret we mention, that notwithstanding the severe but necessary public examples recently made by the Court, the criminal calendar again exhibits a disgusting catalogue of crimes. There have been no less than seven commitals for wilful murder, and two for maliciously shooting with intent to kill, since the last sessions, and we lament to add that by far the greater number of prisoners are Europeans. There are also several cases of burglary, and some of offences of an inferior description.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 3.*

COBRA CAPELLA.

Extract of a letter from Adoni, dated Aug. 18.—"A circumstance this day oc-

curred a few miles from hence, which seems sufficiently extraordinary for communication. A cobra capella was discovered in the centre of the troop to which I am attached, during its halt upon a march. A sepoy who had been bred up to the capture of snakes, in the presence of the whole of the troops seized it, and after teasing and playing with it for some time, for the amusement of his comrades, put it into a small bag, and carried it by his side to the ground of encampment. In the presence of myself and two other officers, he then took it out, and let the animal loose upon the ground, re-seizing it at his pleasure; whilst many of the by-standers irritated the snake, so that it raised its hood, and denoted strong symptoms of anger, he held its tail firmly, declaring that it never could bite him or those for whom he charmed it. The poisonous fangs of the cobra capella were undoubtedly not extracted, for there was no opportunity for the sepoy to do so."—*Cal. Jour.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP PO BY FIRE.

We record with considerable regret the destruction of another ship by fire. This dreadful calamity befel the ship Po, Capt. Arbutnot, whilst lying at anchor in Masulipatam roads on the 25th ult. The cause of this misfortune we hear has not yet been discovered, but it appears that the flames were first observed issuing from the store-room a little before day-break on the morning of the 25th. The fire burned with great fury, and was exceedingly rapid in its progress; so much so, that before any assistance could be afforded from the shore, the whole ship was enveloped in flames, and in a few hours she was reduced to a complete wreck. The fire reached the hold about noon, and quickly communicated with the saltpetre, which exploded with a loud report, and the remaining part of the hull went down immediately afterwards about two miles distance from the shore. The crew were all saved by the great exertions of the commander and the master-attendant, but the cargo shared the fate of the vessel. It is singularly unfortunate that the owner of the Po was also owner of the ship Commerce, which was burnt, under nearly similar circumstances, to the northward, about a year and a half ago.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 10.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 30. Ship Susan, Collingwood, from Bombay 18th Sept.

Ship Duke of Lancaster, Morrison, from Liverpool 4th May.

Oct. 1. Brig Lutchmy, Canot, from Port Louis 20th Aug.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 64.

4. Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, from Port Louis 20th Aug.

9. Ship Nancy, Thompson, from London 12th April, Cape of Good Hope 20th Aug.

10. Ship Norfolk, Lutey, from Calcutta, Ship Georgiana, Rogers, from ditto.

12. Brig Prime, Morris, from Penang and Acheen.

15. Ship Triumph, Street, from London 16th May, Madeira 8th June, and Port Louis 17th Sept.

Departures.

Oct. 1. Ship Lady Kennaway, Mee, for Calcutta.

4. Ship Susan, Collingwood, for ditto.

7. H.C. Ship Lady Carrington, for ditto.

8. Ship Essex, Mahon, for London.

10. Brig Sweepstakes, Frisbie, for Batavia.

Brig Lutchmy, Canot, for Isle of France.

12. Ship Duke of Lancaster, Morrison, for Calcutta.

13. Ship Georgiana, Rogers, for the Red Sea.

Brig Catherine, Gibson, for ditto.

14. Ship Nancy, Thompson, for Calcutta.

Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, for Calcutta.

17. Ship Triumph, Street, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 19. At Palamcottah, the lady of the Rev. J. Hough, chaplain, of a daughter.

21. At Hyderabad, the lady of H. Russell, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. W. Valentine, of a son and heir.

25. At Pondicherry, the lady of Lieut. G. Biss, 3d lt. col., of a son.

30. At Trichinopoly, the lady of T. Boileau, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Oct. 1. The wife of Mr. Conductor E. Bishop, of a daughter.

2. At Pondicherry, the lady of Faure Fondclair, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Chittoor, the lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

6. At the Mount, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

7. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wilson, barrack-master of that station, of a daughter.

8. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. W. Pickering, 25th reg. N.I., of a son.

10. At Madras, the lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq., of a son.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of the Rev. H. Harper, chaplain of Hyderabad, of a son.

11. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. B. Kerfoot, of a son.

12. At Nellore, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

13. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Maj. Limond, of artil., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. At St. George's church, Lieut. T. Festing, 2d bat. 16th reg. B.N.I., to Miss Mary Mascariar.

Sept. 27. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. T. S. Rice to Miss Antonia Stevenage, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Sterenage.

30. At St. George's, Choultry plain, Mrs. C. Bradshaw, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor D. Hooker, of Vizagapatam, to Mr. Conductor Seymour.

Oct. 4. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. W. Barlow, deputy commissary of the rocket troop horse artil., to Miss Sarah Lomas, daughter of the late Conductor Roby Lomas of this establishment.

7. Lieut. J. S. Kinsey, son of Lieut. gen. Kinsey, of this establishment, to Miss C. H. E. Welles, daughter of the late Capt. Welles, of the Dutch service.

DEATHS.

May 17. At sea, on board the Lady Carrington, John Fenwick, infant son of John Sawry Impey, Esq.

Sept. 26. At Pondicherry, Wm. Henry, infant son of Lieut. G. Biss.

27. Elizabeth Georgiana, infant daughter of Geo. Arbuthnot, Esq., aged four months.

Oct. 5. R. Hunter Stuart, Esq., assist. surgeon.

8. B. Yeldham, Esq., sec. and treasurer to the government bank, sincerely regretted. His remains were on the following morning attended to the grave by a very numerous assemblage of gentlemen, as well as native inhabitants.

BOMBAY.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

AMULNAIR PRIZE PROPERTY.

Bombay Castle, July 7, 1820.—The following list of abstracts passed for the Amulnair prize property is published for general information, the amount of which will be discharged by the several paymasters within whose range of payment those entitled to share may be serving.

List of Abstracts passed for the Amulnair Prize Property, by the Secretary of the Seringapatam Prize Committee, for the Bombay army.

No. of Abstracts.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Col. W. Wallace, commanding detachment of the Bombay troops	2,143	2	1½
2. Capt. John Mayne, act. dep. q. m. gen.	432	0	0

No. of Abstracts.

Rs. A. P.

3. Capt. Lieut. E. F. Kemp, superintendent of Bazzars..	216	0	0
4. Lieut. C. B. James, paymaster and act. commis.	216	0	0
5. Lieut. Vans Kennedy, Persian interpreter	126	0	0
6. Assist. surg. R. Eckford, medical store-keeper ..	126	0	0
7. Bombay artil.	765	4	2½
8. 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I.	1,026	15	3½
9. 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I.	3,505	8	9½
10. 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I.	3,446	4	1
11. 2d bat. 6th regt. N.I.	2,725	9	10
12. Bombay pioneer corps ..	449	9	0½
13. Store department....	258	6	7
14. Provost martial	28	6	6½

Total Rs. 15,465 2 6

Seringapatam, Prize Office, Fort St. Geo., May 23, 1820.

(Signed) R. S. WILSON.

Sec. Prize Committee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 30. Dep. Mr. B. Doretton, to be dep. account. gen., civil, aud., and military and commercial accountant.

Mr. W. Cunningham Bruce, to be sub. account. gen., dep. military and commercial accountant, and dep. revenue and judicial accountant.

Mr. R. Mills, to be assist. account. gen. and civil auditor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Aug. 28. Sub. assist. Commissary Ellis, placed at the head of the commissariat department with the field force, in Cutch, to be designated assist. com. and draw the regulated salary of that rank.

Ensign Slight, assist. to the executive engineer in the Deckan, to return to his former duties in the survey department under Major Sutherland.

Sept. 1. Cap. R. Stamper, 7th reg., N.I. is appointed Brig. maj. in the northern division of Guzerat, vice Capt. Whitehill, to Europe on furlough.

9. The hon. the governor in council is pleased to appoint Maj. Butter of the invalid establishment to succeed Lieut. Col. Kempe as commandant of Tanuab.

21. Capt. Alex. Manson, of artil. to succeed to office of commis. of stores at Baroda, vacated by Maj. Strover's promotion.

Lieut. Col. W. Fraser, 1st bat., 10th reg. N. I., to command at Sattarah until the return of Lieut. Col. Cleiland.

Oct. 9. Cap. J. Elder, Company's Europ. reg., to act as barrack master at the presidency.

Cavalry.

Sept. 1. Cap. Sam. Wells, to act as ad-

jutant to the volunteers for the cavalry ordered to march from Seroor to Kairah.

Native Infantry.

1st Reg.—Aug. 31. Lieut. T. Clebhorn, 1st bat., to officiate as quart.mast. to that bat. from the 1st inst.

3d Reg.—Sept. 20. Lieut. H. Spencer, 2d bat., to officiate as quart.mast. to that bat. from the 7th ult.

Oct. 9. Lieut. Farrel, to officiate as quart.mast. to the 11th bat. with the field force in Cutch.

4th Reg.—Aug. 28. Lieut. T. E. Baynes, 1st bat., to act as quart.mast. to that bat. from the 1st inst.

8th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut. W. Wilkie, 1st bat., to perform the duties of quart.mast. to that bat. from the first ultimo.

9th Reg.—Sept. 12. Lieut. E. Willoughby, 2d bat., to officiate as quart.mast. to that bat. from the 1st inst.

B. Europ. Reg.—Sept. 21. Lieut. R. Seiby Hele has resigned his commission in the Company's service.

Cadets admitted and promoted to Ensigns.—Sept. 12. T. Milner Crompton, S. Horsbough Clements, J. Edwin Lang, H. Stephenson, G. Inglis Jameson, Edw. Wil. Kennet, G. Joseph Mant.

Artillery.

Sept. 21. Sen.Maj. Rich. Whish, to be lieut.col., vice Bond, deceased; date of rank, 11th Sept. 1820.

Capt. Sam. R. Strover to be maj. and Lieut. W. H. Foy to be capt., in succession to Whish, promoted, ditto.

Pioneers.

Sept. 27. Lieut. Noton, to be adjutant to the bat. of pioneers; date of appoint. 11th Sept. 1820.

Medical Establishment.

Aug. 28. Surg. Octon is relieved from the situation of surg. to the zillah of Kaira, and Assist.Surg. Cumine appointed to succeed him.

Sept. 5. Assist.Surg. Arden is relieved from the medical duties of the hon. C.'s cruiser Thetia.

12. Messrs. W. F. M. Cockerill, R. Wight, H. Michie, and A. Young, M.D., are admitted as assist.surgs.

15. Mr. Alex. Duncan, admitted ditto.

29. M. T. Kind, admitted ditto.

Oct. 9. Assist.Surg. J. McNeil, to proceed to Persia to succeed Mr. Sharpe as surgeon with his Majesty's mission at Tuhra.

12. Mr. C. Jameson has resigned the situation of acting assist.surg. on the Med. Estab. of the presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 28. Super.surg. Jukes, to the presidency, for a short time, to superintend, in his capacity of translator, the printing of regulations.

Sept. 5. Lieut. Col. A. Hogg, 2d. reg. N. I., to England for three years.

27. Mr. Conductor McGinniss, to sea, for recovery of his health, for six months.

Maj. F. F. Staunton, comm. of Ahmednuggur, and aide-de camp to the governor-gen., to Calcutta, on his private affairs.

Oct. 2. Lieut. M. Law, of artillery, to England, for his health, for three years.

To the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England, Lieut. J. Hawkes, 3d regt. N.I., for recovery of health.

Oct. 9. Capt. J. Smith, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to England, for recovery of his health, for a period of three years.

Capt. J. Livingston, barrack-master at the presidency, to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England, for recovery of health.

Oct. 10. To England, on private affairs, Capt. N. C. Maw, Company's regt. of European inf., for three years.

11. Capt. J. S. R. Drummond, exec. engin. in the southern division of Guzerat, to Bombay, to select materials for the building of the church at Surat.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday the fourth sessions of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for this town and island, commenced before the hon. the court of the Recorder of Bombay. The following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the grand jury:—W. Page Ashburner, Esq. foreman; Wm. G. Bird, Esq., Capt. J. Mack, Comm. Wm. Mainwaring, Capt. G. Barnes, M. T. D. De Vitre, Esq., Bazett Doreton, Esq., Evan Lloyd, Esq., Arch. Inglis, Esq., Thos. G. Gardiner, Esq., J. Henderson, Esq., Wm. Howell, Esq., C. McLeod, Esq., Fr. Bouchier, Esq., Capt. W. T. Graham, J. Best, Esq., Wm. Peell, Esq., Wm. Jardine, Esq., B. Noton, Esq., R. Mills, Esq., E. E. Elliott, Esq., Thos. Riddoch, Esq.

The hon. the Recorder then addressed the grand jury as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the grand jury:—I have the pleasure to meet you once more in this place, where we are again assembled to enter upon and dispose of the business of the sessions; and it falls of course to my province to prepare you, by such observations as seem to me proper or necessary, for the cases which I have reason to believe will be brought before you.

"I am sorry to inform you that the calendar is as heavy, or nearly so, as that of the last sessions, comprehending offences of various denominations, in number and dye above the limitation to be expected from the population subject to this jurisdiction.

"1st. The first case (claiming precedence as directly injurious to the interests of the King himself) is of four seamen be-

longing to the hon. Company's cruiser *Thetis*, for unlawfully having in their custody and possession naval stores of the King, viz., sundry copper bolt-staves, of considerable value, marked respectively with the broad arrow, being the mark with which naval stores belonging to the King, of that description, are usually marked. By two old statutes of Elizabeth and Charles II., the embezzling or destroying the King's arms or stores is made a capital offence. The prisoners in the present case might have been indicted upon those statutes capitally, but they have been charged upon a subsequent statute of William III., for unlawfully having in their custody or possession naval stores with the broad arrow upon them, being the mark of the King, which is thereby made a misdemeanor. It will appear in evidence, that the King's master shipwright being disturbed in the night with a noise like filing and breaking up copper bolt-staves, went, accompanied by the superintendent of the marine and a pilot, to a building in the yard whence the noise proceeded, and where these sailors had been permitted to sleep; where they found the copper in question, filed and broke in pieces, and hid in different places, with an apparatus for breaking it. Upon being questioned, two Portuguese girls, who had been sleeping there, gave full evidence of the guilt of the prisoners, one of whom, thereupon, confessed.

"2d. The next case is against a sergeant of the Bombay European regiment, for murder. He is accused of having formed an adulterous intercourse with the wife of the deceased, and to have been induced to make away with him in order to marry the woman. The crime is stated to have been committed on the 4th Feb. 1815, about 11 at night. The prisoner is sworn to have come to a man confined in the congee house, and climbing up to the bars, to have said, 'I will do his business.' The deceased at this time was standing about six paces from the window, and a sentry also near. The prisoner went away and returned again, and said, 'I have done his job; he is lying on the road just at the big tree.' The sentry neither heard nor saw any thing of what passed. It was certain that a pistol had been heard about the time, and the deceased was found dead at the spot mentioned, and there was evidence, somewhat varying, of the prisoner and the deceased having been seen together just before. But a private named Thoroughgood had deposed that he was sitting with the prisoner when the report of the pistol had been heard by both. Upon that the prosecution had dropped; but Thoroughgood now came forward to state that what he had before sworn was false, he having been induced to do so by the prisoner;

and that he was now ready to give evidence to bring the guilt home. As to the first confession to the person in the congee house, it was to be observed that Sir Michael Forster, a great authority in criminal law, had said that 'hasty confessions made to persons having no authority to examine, are the weakest and most questionable.' They cannot, however, be rejected altogether; but, though strictly admissible evidence, are to be received with caution and sifted with particular care. It is also hardly necessary to remark, that Thoroughgood having, according to his own admission, committed perjury, is not very worthy of credit; however, the probability of his story must be watched, with the confirmation it receives from others, the chain of circumstances carefully examined, the credit of all the witnesses duly weighed, and the conclusion drawn accordingly.

"3d. There is a case of a misdemeanor connected with a homicide, committed by a Parsee, in riding a horse furiously and carelessly through the populous streets of Bombay. On the 23d Sept., about five o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner with another Parsee were both galloping their horses together in this manner, when a woman who was walking on the side of the road by the gutter was knocked down, and died soon after in consequence of it. It was not the prisoner's horse which ran over the woman, but the other Parsee's, who is not yet in custody; but the offence requires correction, if proved to your satisfaction and that of the court to have been committed in the manner deposed.

"4th. Another serious case is that of a burglary by two natives. A number of persons came to the prosecutor's house at nine at night, and forced him to the Patell's house upon a pretence of his being sent for. During his absence the prisoners return to the prosecutor's house, break open his door, enter the house, and taking a lamp, go up stairs and take out of a chest considerable property in gold and silver, amounting to upwards of 200 rupees. It is hardly necessary to observe, that to constitute the crime of burglary it must be so dark as that a countenance cannot be well distinguished; yet this applies only to natural light and not to artificial, as a lamp or candle; otherwise a burglary could hardly ever be committed in this country.

"5th. Among the felonies upon property, one is of so novel a nature, at least in this country, as I believe, that it requires particular notice. It is a charge of what is commonly called swindling, made against a Bramin; and three distinct indictments are preferred for as many different offences of which he stands accused. In one case he is charged with ob-

taining from a jeweller pearls of different quality, in value altogether to rupees 606, upon a representation that he 'would shew the goods to a purchaser;' in another case that he got other goods, worth 408 rupees from a shopkeeper, by stating that 'Purbhoo, a great man, wanted coral.' The articles so obtained in one or both these cases were immediately pawned for a small sum, and the owner of course never paid. The rule of law upon these cases is, that if there is a sale and delivery, constituting a complete transfer of the property, it is not a larceny: as if a horse is bought and delivered but never paid for, or goods purchased and a bad bill given or no payment made; but if a horse is hired, and immediately sold, or a chaise hired, as in Major Semple's case, and never returned, the law leaves it to the jury to determine whether the original intent was not to steal, to be inferred from the immediately selling or pawning the article. It has been so determined where a servant went for goods stating they were to shew his master, but who never saw them, and they were found pawned by the servant; so a pretended agent or broker, as in the present case, would come under the same principle, the property being only entrusted to and not transferred to him.

"6th. There are a good many other cases of felony upon property, but having nothing special in them, it is unnecessary to observe upon them to gentlemen of the experience which all or many of you have had in business of this sort.

"I have now gone through the calendar; you will now have to enter upon your province. The bills and witnesses will attend you to your room, and I entertain not the least doubt of your acquitting yourselves with the same credit to yourselves and satisfaction to the public which I have always observed to be due to the grand juries of Bombay."

The grand jury then retired with the bills of indictment, 19 in number: in about an hour they returned with a true bill against the four seamen, Wm. Barton, Hy. Fortescue, Jas. Thompson and Wm. Brown, for having King's naval stores in their possession; and no bill against the same parties for larceny. The court afterwards adjourned till Friday morning.

On Friday the grand jury returned true bills against Bhewa Ambajee for a larceny, against Dhurmajee Lingoo for stealing in a dwelling house, and against Julloo Nursoo for receiving the goods so stolen; three bills against Wirtull Wassoodew Punt for cheating; no bills against Wirtull Wassoodew Punt for larcenies; and a true bill against Dawood Dossa, Aja Poongia and Bhawoo Babajee for burglary, and against Lalla Manick, Pandoo Ooda and

Lalljee Petamber for receiving the goods so burglariously stolen.

The only cases tried were the indictments against Wm. Barton, Hy. Fortescue, Jas. Thompson and Wm. Brown, for having the King's naval stores in their possession; and against Bhewa Ambajee for larceny. They were all acquitted and discharged by proclamation.

On Saturday, the court proceeded with the trials of Dhurmajee Lingoo for stealing in a dwelling house, and Julloo Nursoo for receiving the same; Dhurma pleaded guilty, and Julloo was acquitted by the jury.

The grand jury having finished their business, were discharged.

The court then proceeded with the trials of Dawood Dossa, Aja Poongia and Bhaw Babajee for a burglary, and against Lalla Manick, Pandoo Ooda and Lalla Pitamber, for receiving the goods from the said burglar; when after a long trial and patient investigation they were found guilty of the crime laid to their charge, with the exception of Aja Poongia, Bhaw Babajee and Pandoo Ooda, who were acquitted and discharged.

A Battia of the name of Valjee Monjee was then put to the bar, and was found guilty of stealing piece goods to a considerable amount.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

On Monday Heong, a Chinaman, was tried and found guilty of stealing a sum of money from the office of Mr. Cachatoo.

A Bora, Babajee Hubbeljee, was then put to the bar, and found guilty of having goods in his possession knowing them to have been stolen.

A Hindoo, Vagur Kuddum, was also found guilty of robbing his master of some valuable gold ornaments, which ornaments he concealed in his master's premises, whether with a view of taking them away at a future opportunity, or from any other motive, it would be hard to say. We have, however, in recollection, a circumstance that in some manner explains that thoughtlessness and ignorance form a very prominent feature in the character of the lower orders in this country, as well as in our own.

A servant took occasion to conceal some silver spoons belonging to his master, which he had no sooner done, than he informs his master that his spoons are lost, but at the same time tells him that he will find a cunning man who shall point out where they are concealed; he did so, the spoons were dug up near a well in the compound, but from some unfortunate contradiction he himself was identified as the thief; on further inquiry, his motive, he said, was to recom-

mend himself to his master by his zeal in discovering the lost property.

The trial of Sergeant Owen Williams, for a murder stated to have been committed in 1815, was put off until next sessions.

On an application from Mr. Morley, the prisoner was admitted to bail on finding good securities, himself in 5000 rupees, and two others in 2,500 rupees each.

On Tuesday the court commenced with the trial of Ragoo Madoosett, for receiving stolen goods, who was found guilty.

Wittul Balgovind and Harie Luckmon Ghurutt were then put to the bar, and found guilty of the crime laid to their charge, viz. for having committed a burglary in the house of Fakier Shaw Govind.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.—*Bombay Gaz.*

Oct. 18.

ENGLISH INVOICES.

August 1.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 adr.
Books, well selected	15 do.
Boots and Shoes	30 do.
Carpeting	10 do.
Chintzes, for furniture	20 do.
Confectionary, Hoffman's	30 do.
Cordage and Cables	10 do.
Cutlery, fine Savigny's	20 do.
Earthenware	10 do.
Glassware	P. C.
Gloves	30 adr.
Grocery	25 do.
Gunpowder	no demand
Hams and Cheese	100 adr.
Hats	15 do.
Hardware	15 do.
Hosiery, silk	P. C.
—, cotton	30 adr.
—, fleece	10 do.
Ironmongery	35 do.
Jewellery	no demand
Linens and Muslins	15 adr.
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's	
— and Horaburgh's	20 do.
Mathematical Instruments	10 do.
Marine Stores	10 do.
Millinery	20 do.
Musie, new	20 do.
Oilman's Stores	30 do.
Perfumery from Smyth and neph.	20 do.
Plate and Plated Ware	10 do.
Saddlery, Gibson	20 do.
Shot, Patent	no demand
Snuffs	10 adr.
Stationery	10 do.
Tin-plates	P. C.
Toys	P. C.
Watches	P. C.

[*Bom. Gaz.* Oct. 18.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The new ship *Caroline*, built at Damann some months ago, and heretofore under Portuguese colours, has been ad-

mitted to British registry, and may be now considered as belonging to this port.

Arrivals.

Sept. 20. H.C. cruiser *Antelope*, Lieut. T. Tanner, from Daristan 6th Sept.

26. H. C. chartered ship *Asia*, Patterson, from London June 1st.

27. H. C. cruiser *Nautilus*, Lieut. F. Faithfull, from Mocha.

29. H. C. cruiser *Benares*, Lieut. J. Arther, from Bussorah Aug. 19, Bushire, Daristan, and Muscat.

Oct. 13. H. M. ship *Eden*, Loch, from Muscat 1st Oct.

Departures.

Sept. 18. Ship *Susan*, Collingwood, to Madras and Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Hon. J. Elphinstone, J. Richie, Esq., Thomas Ross, Esq.,—Hadow, Esq.

24. Ship *Samdany*, Lindsay, to Tellicherry.

27. Ship *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, Lamb, to Batavia.—*Passengers*: Messrs. R. W. Baird, Graham Mackenzie, Wm. Molison, Stephen Timewell.

Oct. 16. Ship *Udney*, Woodley, to Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Capt. Gordon, Mr. Wm. Smith, Sir Roger de Faria, Bishop Prendergast, to Goa.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. At Surat, the lady of R. Boyd, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Broach, the lady of Capt. A. Campbell, commissary of stores in Guzerat, of a son.

6. The lady of Capt. Conyers, H. C. marine, of a son.

10. At Mazagon, the lady of Chris. Kane, Esq., of a son.

12. The wife of Mr. R. Bennett, chief clerk to the hon. the Gov., of a son.

— The lady of Lieut. E. A. Robinson, assis. super. of bazars P. D. A., of a daughter.

13. At Broach, the lady of E. Grant, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

14. At Fort Victoria, the lady of Capt. Morse, of a daughter.

23. The lady of Wm. Ashburner, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of John Grenfell Doyle, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

28. At Tanuah, the lady of Capt. T. B. Stoker, of a daughter.

30. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Whitehill, 5th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

Oct. 2. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. F. Hickey, commanding 2d extra bat., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29. In the Scotch church, by the Rev. Mr. Clow, Mr. Wm. D. McLeod, (youngest brother of the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Dundee), to Miss Ellen C. Lyons.

31. At Surat, Lieut. T. Leighton, 7th regt., fort adjutant at that station, to Miss F. M. A. Goter, second daughter of H. Goter, Esq., of London.

Sept. 9. At St. Thomas's church, Capt. H. Portinger, collector at Ahmednugger, to Susannah Maria, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Cooke, H. M. 82d regt.

19. At St. Thomas's church, H. Harrington Glass, Esq., of the H. C. C. S. on the Bombay establishment, to Miss Eliza Emma Robinson.

Oct. 5. Wm. C. Bruce, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Jane Cath. Clark.

16. At St. Thomas's church, Wm. Chaplin, Esq., commissioner in the Deccan, to Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Frankland, canon residentiary of Wells, and niece to his excellency the Hon. Sir Charles Colville.

DEATHS.

Aug. 13. At Surat, Charlotte, the second daughter of Lieut. Col. Inlach, C.B., aged one year and nine months.

Sept. 5. At Surat, Mrs. Goolnabath Stephens, aged 43 years.

10. At Surat, Lieut. col. C. J. Bond, of the H. C. artillery, at this presidency. The loss of this experienced and excellent officer will be felt by the service at large, as well as deeply regretted by all those who, either by ties of relationship or friendship, were best able to appreciate the kindness of his heart, and the many other good qualities he possessed.

11. At Broach, the lady of Capt. A. Campbell, commissary of stores in Guzerat, in her 25th year, on the 7th day after her confinement. This amiable young woman has left an affectionate husband and an infant son, with numerous fondly attached relations at home, to mourn her loss.

13. At Aurungabad, Emma Sophia, the infant daughter of Capt. John Canning, political agent in Berar.

14. At the house of Mr. Webster (near the gaol), Mrs. Thereza Carr, the relict of the late Andrew Carr, aged about 70 years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude.

18. At Mahim, Allen Lee Graves, infant son of the Rev. Allen Graves, aged 19 months.

29. John Kelly, serjeant-major H. M. 47th regt., aged 34 years.

Oct. 4. Mrs. S. Cantrill, wife of Mr. Cantrill, conductor.

8. At Tankville, G. M. Ballie, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

— G. Ridsdale, Esq. surgeon, H. M. 47th regt., aged 40 years.

9. Mr. John Christopher, boatswain H. C. chartered ship Asia, aged 42.

10. Infant son of J. A. Pereira, Esq., aged 39 days.

17. Laurence Connor, sub-conductor of stores, aged 36 years.

Lately on board H. C. Mercury, Lieut. Deacon, 2d-3d N. In., of an inflammatory Muscat fever. The service has lost by this excellent young man a promising officer, and his acquaintance a pleasant companion.

— At Mallygaum, the infant daughter of Mr. Conductor Cantrill.

CEYLON.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

It is extremely gratifying to find, that at the date of the last accounts, Trincomalee was free from the epidemic, "and in other respects quite healthy." According to an article in the Madras Gaz. the cholera appeared on board the flag ship while in Pondicherry Roads, increased its ravages during the passage to Trincomalee; and the article states, there cannot be a doubt that the disease was carried there by the Leander. Mr. Wellington, one of those who fell a victim to it, was at Pondicherry, it appears, at the time the Leander was there, but on board the Curlew.

It does not appear that Dr. Rogers had quitted the station.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Aug. 3.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

FROM THE ORISSAS.

Ranjeet Singh has just returned from Moultan, where he had been to settle the district, and to be nearer the two corps d'armée, enforcing tributes from the petty Nuwaubs of Bulahwulpoor and Pungurah. The Koor Kurk Singh was at the head of an army, which is apparently destined to take advantage of the intestine divisions of the Afghans; he is under the tutorage of Gen. Dewan Chund, promoted to that rank for the conquest of Kashmeer.

In May last, the commanding officer of the corps d'armée marching on Derah Ghazee Khan, reported to the Maha Rajah, as Ranjeet now styles himself, that King Shooja-ool-Moolk, at the head of 5,000 horse and foot, was also marching upon Derah Ghazee Khan, with a similar intent, and that the governor was at his wit's end, not knowing which to resist. Ranjeet Singh wrote to him in a manner which shews his shrewdness and tact to great advantage. He wrote thus: "Lay you by, until King Shooja and the governor have encountered each other, then rout the conqueror and besiege Derah Ghazee Khan, and, if you can, take Shooja-ool-Moolk dead or alive."

King Shooja appears to have considered himself too weak for either of these adversaries, and to have retired westward.

Ranjee took Derah Ghazee Khan, and delivered it up to the Nuwaub of Bahawalpoor on receiving two lacs of rupees.

When Mr. Moorcroft arrived at Lahore he was received with distinguished respect, and honoured with salutes and reviews. The cholera appears to rage at Lahore, and the last akhbars left Ranjeet Singh dangerously ill. This seems to have detained Mr. Moorcroft; for the Maha Rajah declared, that if the Indian faculty and medicines failed to cure him, he would then have recourse to the advice of Mr. Moorcroft.

Ranjeet has lately, in open durbar, talked of the collision of his interests with those of the British Government, and seems to deprecate their slightest interference with the affairs of the Punjab. One of his councillors remarked, that their entrance into the Punjab boded him no good: Ranjeet answered pithily, "It must be prevented."

Ranjeet Singh is indisputably an able and active man, but his system of rule is radically bad, as it operates entirely on the fears of the people. It may indeed be said, that he has no country but that covered by his numerous army; and the landholders, especially at and near the mountains, never fail to attack any weak or straggling detachments. One large detachment was cut to pieces in the early part of this year, and one or two of his best sirdars perished with it.

When he dies, it may be safely said, that the power, which he has with so much difficulty upreared, will crumble to pieces from its own weight and extent. Like all semi-barbarians, he is inclined to be superstitious, and now that he is very ill, he endeavours to bribe Heaven into a cure of his disease, by ordering large sums to be daily distributed in charity, and all jaghirs that have been attached to be delivered up to their old possessors.

Sindhia, good easy man, is surrounded with his usual pleasures. One part of his army under Jozee Sekundur, is in open mutiny, and the post at Gualior keeping the starving powers of the Maha Rajah in good exercise by a frequent sitting of Dhurna. The Bace and Gokul Parak are still performing the different pilgrimages near Muttra; the Maha Rajah writes daily to hasten their return. The old Sahoo evidently fights shy, and will not return if he can help it.

Some of Sindhia's letters to the Bace are characterized by a spirit of the most touching sentiment, such as we see breathed forth in the productions of the Minerva Press in Leadenhall Street! What will this camelion world come to? a Mahratta writing sentiment! Sindhia inflicting romance!!

The disputes between the Rajah and

Regent of the principality of Kotah have been adjusted without an actual appeal to the sword, and the Maha Rao has been forced to dismiss from his councils and fellowship the young and ambitious son of Zalim Singh; old Zalim may now sink in peace to his grave, covered with years and money. On the stone of his suttie may justly be written: "here was burnt the body of a man who never saw or heard of the works of Machiaveli, but whose life, in thought, word and deed, exemplified the doctrines and principles of the treatise of 'The Prince.'—*Cal. Jour. Aug. 19.*

THIBET:

TITALYA,

In the northern part of Rungpoor, on the borders towards Nepal.

Intelligence of the death of Fred. Christian Gotthelf Schroeter, on the 15th of July, has just reached the committee of the Church Missionary Society. It is with the deepest concern that they have received this Intelligence. He has been taken away in the vigour of his age, and while engaged in an arduous work, on which no one had entered before him: the preparation of the Scriptures for the immense regions of Thibet.

Mr. Schroeter was indefatigable in his labour, and received every assistance therein from his kind friend and patron, Major Latter, who bears an honourable and affectionate testimony to his memory. He was preparing a grammar and a dictionary, specimens of which had been received by the corresponding committee. He was, moreover, rapidly acquiring the ability to speak in the Thibet language; and, for the benefit of the natives more immediately around him, he had divine worship twice on Sundays in Hindoostanee. In reference to this, he wrote almost with his dying hand:—

"As the study of a language totally unknown, and the formation of a vocabulary of it, require unwearied exertion, you may easily conclude that the greater part of my time must be taken up therewith, since any other employment would occasion a delay in the accomplishment of it; but I have, notwithstanding, endeavoured, so far as my abilities went and opportunities offered, to spread the knowledge of the name of our Lord Jesus around me, and to converse with many Mahomedans and Hindoos on his love to our sinful race, and on his willingness and ability to save all that come unto God through him."—*Miss. Reg.*

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

By the arrival of the Friendship we have accounts from Rangoon down to the

date of her departure. The East Indian had reached that port, and was preparing to come to Calcutta with a cargo of timber. Arretoon Avestick, the well-known Armenian merchant of that place, intended to take his passage for Calcutta on the East Indian. The William Petrie also arrived at Rangoon about the 26th of last month, after experiencing severe weather from the time that she left the pilot.

Teak timber was scarce in the Rangoon market, and shiubin was not procurable under 15 ticals per pair. A brig belonging to Sheikh Abdullah was about to be launched, and was to sail for Calcutta under the command of Capt. Daniels, late of the Four Sisters.

The minister who had proceeded, as stated some time ago, to pay his respects to the reigning monarch, had not returned, but his place had been filled again by Meday, the functionary, whom he had superseded, and who had been extremely unpopular during his former period of government. He had not, however, during his first few days after his return, made any alteration in the existing order of things.—*Cal. Paper, Sep. 29.*

Rangoon.—The mission here was gaining ground, and three Burmans had been baptized; but, in consequence of the severity against the Christian religion, the missionaries were obliged to go to Ava to petition the emperor for Christian toleration, which was refused, as well as a present of books by which it was accompanied. No regular intelligence has since been received; but it has been stated in the public journals that Mr. Judson and family, probably including the whole mission, had arrived in Calcutta, having been obliged to leave Rangoon on account of the impending war between the king of Pegu and the Siamese.—*Mis. Reg.*

PENANG.

The diocesan committee give the following view of the importance of Palo Penang as a missionary station:

“Bordering close on the shores of the Malay peninsula, and maintaining a close and frequent intercourse with the vast country of Sumatra, with the numerous isles of the great Indian Archipelago, and with China, it affords an important and valuable opening to an immense field for the labours of Christian philanthropy. Its population consists of natives of almost every country of the Indian world—of countries, in many of which the name of Christ is not unknown, although the true nature of his gospel is not understood, nor its influence on the heart developed. Into the school at Penang children of all denominations are admitted; and it may not be uninteresting to remark, that among them are to be found two from the

untutored tribes of the island of Celebes, in one of whom a very superior intelligence discovered itself. A body of natives of countries so various, early trained in the same discipline and habits, affords a most pleasing source of contemplation to the Christian mind. Nothing is too hard for the hand of the Almighty to perform; and we may be allowed to hope that the time is not very far distant when, perhaps by means of many of these children, the gospel may find in lands, now dark, many sincere and faithful believers.”—*Mis. Reg.*

BIRTH.

July 11. At Suffolk, the lady of the hon. W. E. Phillips, Governor, &c. &c., of a daughter.

SUMATRA.

Letters from Penang mention that the brig Norfolk, Capt. Maingy, of this port, had been engaged by that government to convey a mission to the king of Achcen, the nature of which is said to be the confirmation, by the supreme government, of Sir Thomas Raffles's measures, by which the old king had regained possession of his throne. At the time, however, of the St. Antonio's leaving Achcen, the king was in hourly expectation of an attack from a very formidable chief from the interior (a relation, we understand, of his first wife's), whose forces were in actual possession of the Achcen bazar, while the St. Antonio and Borephalus brigs were lying in the roads, and who were in consequence deprived of obtaining supplies of stock, or any thing but water. It had, however, been communicated to his Majesty that the Norfolk with the commissioners might be daily expected, which rendered him doubly active in preparing for the expected attack; nor did he seem in the least apprehensive for the result of the engagement. We believe the Norfolk will proceed to some other part of the coast from Achcen for purposes of a political nature, having been engaged for five months.—*Cal. Paper, Sep. 25.*

JAVA.

EXPEDITION TO PALEMBANG.

Batavia, May 5.—We have to announce the arrival, on the 1st inst., of his Majesty's ships Tromp, Ajax, and De Een dragt. Rear Admiral Wolterbeek has returned by this opportunity.

We have received some further accounts concerning the expedition, commanded by Col. Keer, and also of another, led by Col. Riesz, which will be highly interesting to our readers. They are as follow:

Having left Muntok on the 14th of March, and driven the Palembangers, on

the 17th, out of an old stone fortress near Tamplang, we advanced, on the 19th, as far as the mouth of the river of Kotta Waringin, from whence, after sailing three days, we came in sight of their fortifications, and found the river blocked up with stockades. Col. Keer did not consequently think it advisable to make an opening for the boats, on account of the fire from the batteries, but chose another passage, in order to attack the enemy from a quarter where they did not expect us. Having proceeded by this way, we encountered great obstructions from trees, which we had to cut down at every step we moved, and fell in with a body of the natives, armed with pikes and blunderbusses, with which they instantly fired at our advanced party, commanded by Lieut. Gennett; he attacked them, however, with great alacrity and force, and compelled them to retreat to the woods, leaving several dead, three houses, which were fortified by them, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores behind them.

On the 28th, we arrived close to the great Benting of Kotta Waringin, which was stormed by Col. Keer, and taken by him after an obstinate resistance of about a quarter of an hour. Great praise is due to Lieut. Mours and his men, who conducted the advanced party, for their gallant behaviour, assisted by Lieut. Hastingsky, whose examples were followed by all that were engaged. The wounded refused to quit the field, and desired to share in the engagement as long as their strength would permit. We have found in the Benting nine pieces of ordnance of different calibres, several blunderbusses, and other warlike stores.

Whilst the above operations were carried on by Col. Keer, another detachment, consisting of 170 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Riesz, had left Pankal Pinang, to tranquillize the disturbed districts, and finally to form a junction with Col. Keer, but which was found to be impracticable, on account of the bad state of the roads. Col. Riesz proceeded with great speed towards those points which had made preparations to resist; and on his route, successfully destroyed their fortifications. He arrived on the 20th of March at Nihou, where he was stopped in his progress by five Bentings; Col. R., however, took them all, after some resistance, drove the enemy to the woods, and returned to Pankal Pinang. He speaks highly of the conduct of the officers and men who served under him, but especially of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Greveslou and Hartman.

Our loss is very trifling in comparison with the advantages which we have obtained, and of the number of rebels who have perished. Col. Keer has lost only 15

men, and Col. Riesz not more than five killed and wounded.

As soon as we receive the official reports, we hope to be able to give a more detailed account of the above, also the names of the officers who have signalized themselves on the occasion.

The troops at Muntok were in good health.—*Hark.*, as quoted by *Bom. Gaz.* Aug. 30.

CHINA.

Letters, dated the 12th of Oct. have been received from Canton, announcing the death of the Emperor of China, and that the event had been succeeded by a contest between two of his sons for the imperial diadem. Several of the provinces are said to be in a state of revolt in consequence of the dispute for the succession.—*Lon. Paper*, March 19.

The great work of the translation of the scriptures into Chinese was completed on the 25th of Nov. 1819.—*Mis. Rep.*

NEW HOLLAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INFLUENZA.

A cough has prevailed for the last month, which would require men of the first science to dip into its etymology. From the state of the atmosphere we may be allowed considerably to judge; and yet so universal has been the disorder, that it has visited us more in the shape of influenza than in the ordinary visitation of colds and coughs. From the medical gentlemen of the colony we should have expected something upon this head. We should have happily recorded any thing from them upon the subject; but, having received nothing of the kind, we are necessarily compelled to notice that which receives notice from no other quarter. For the last month a cold has been gradually growing, and in the last fortnight it has been terribly confirmed. Scarcely a family in Sydney has escaped; men, women, and children have fallen under the same disaster; coughs and colds run through every family; and it is only to be accounted for from the state of the atmosphere.—Now we have watched the atmosphere; and find westerly winds, inclining to the southward, have been extremely prevalent. Whether the sudden changes of the wind from west to south may be the cause we know not. We know that our blights come from the north-west; and how to account for this blighting cold, which seems to have almost affected every body, and many dangerously, it is impossible to make out.—It has all the appearance of a specific contagion, not proceeding from a weak and

relaxed habit of body, but from a humid state of the atmosphere. We do not hear that it has been attended by any considerable degree of inflammation. The pulsation has been considerably altered, but without circumstances indicating gangrene; the breath has been altered; hoarseness has been ensued; the loss of voice has in many places almost taken place; and in regard to children, who have not the means of complaining, their parents and nurses ought indeed to be particularly attentive to them. Doctor Hooper recommends gentle acids, termed subacids. The cough is met with a phlegm, and the patient, however young, should be incited to expectorate, that is to persons who do not understand the word, to throw off the phlegm as fast as they conceive it, and a free expectoration, that is, a total throwing off the phlegm from the stomach, will relieve it; and children ought to be particularly instructed in this habit. It is difficult, and little children are not capable of attending to the advice of their parents and guardians, but considerable care should be used. The fever of Batavia, that sweeps so many off every year, cannot be compared to any thing worse than the distemper now predominating here, whether called influenza or febris maligna. Water-gruel is its chiefest cure; a dark room, total tenderness of deportment, and gentle acids, such as weak lemonade, which will cool, heal, and prevent the painful cough.—*Syd. Gaz. Aug. 19.*

The epidemic catarrh that prevails has affected Parramatta and Hawkesbury, but has not extended to the southern settlements. Many families up the country have suffered, and still suffer severely under it. Its symptoms are strangely varied; in some instances it attacks in hectic cough, accompanied by acute spasms. In other cases it has produced, as well as cough, a severe affection in the ear, with a pus occasioned by internal inflammation; and, in other cases, external eruptions, accompanied with much inflammation, extreme debility, and pain. The medical practitioners have had their hands full; and, by their judicious treatment, we have strongly to hope, that, with the coming in of the salubrious month of September, it will disappear. The natives are no less affected by it than ourselves; and one, a well known man, in describing its effects and presumed causes, pointed to the N.W., confidently affirming, that all distemper proceeded from that quarter; and, with equal confidence affirming that whenever the wind should settle southerly, it would be all blown away, and health restored.—*Ibid. Aug. 26.*

WHALES.

Much amusement has been created dur-

ing the last week to the crews of the whalers, the Janus now lying in the stream, and the Saracen at anchor within the heads, in the pursuit of the numerous whales that have made their appearance off the heads and within the harbour. So many as nine were observable on Saturday last. The boats of the Janus had the good fortune to succeed in taking two, which were towed alongside of the vessel on Thursday afternoon amidst loud cheering; and it is reported that the Saracen has procured another.—*Syd. Gaz. July 22.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 19. Mrs. Lawry, wife of the Rev. Mr. Lawry, of a daughter.

23. Mrs. Samuel Hassall, of Macquarie Grove, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 3. At the church of St. Philip, Sydney, Lieut. Blomfield, R.M. 48th regt., to Christiana Jane, eldest daughter of R. Brooks, Esq.

23. At same place, Dr. Owen, assist. surg., to Miss C. Underwood, daughter of Mr. J. Underwood, of George-street.

DEATHS.

July 29. At Parramatta, Mr. R. Cable, many years an inhabitant of that town, and much respected.

Aug. 28. At same place, after a few days illness, Mr. Rowland Hassall, in the 52d year of his age.

— After a long and painful illness, Mr. Joel Joseph, of Pitt street, Sydney.

31. Mr. Edward Quin, of Gloucester-street, Rocks.

Sept. 1. The infant daughter of Mr. Lawry, and grandchild of Mr. R. Hassall, of the prevailing epidemic.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

DESPERADOES.

By the Hobart Town Gazette, received by the brig Woodlark, we are happy to be able to report the final destruction of another gang of bush-rangers that had again begun to form itself in that Colony. About four or five months since, five determined and most abandoned characters betook themselves to the woods, with the avowed determination of following, in their career of guilt, the footsteps of Michael Howe and his lawless associates; but fortunately and very providentially for the welfare and protection of the lonely and unprotected settler of Van Dieman's Land, the whole of the five miscreants have been secured. One of them (Ayres) was shot near Launceston in June last; three were apprehended, each receiving 200 lashes, and were transported to Newcastle for the terms of their original sen-

tences; and the last, who styled himself their leader (Hector McDonald), was killed on the 21st of June last, being shot by a government sawyer in his own defence. Thus has this gang of desperadoes been exterminated, and the settlers, who before were never free from apprehensions of the most dreadful kind, restored to their former quiet and security.—*Syd. Gaz. Aug. 19.*

PERSIA.

BUSSORA.

Bussozo, Aug. 11.—"This place is in a dreadful state of confusion, and has been so for more than three weeks. The Arabs of Zabier entered the town and attacked the Serai, but were not successful. They then killed many of the unfortunate individuals found in the streets, and plundered a part of the bazar. Among the killed was the commandant of a regular Beloochee corps on the Turkish service.

Every body goes about armed; the governor scarcely stirs out of his residence; and we are all ready for a start in case of future hostilities, to leave the combatants to fight on the battle by themselves.

We are in a state of continual hurry, excitement, and anxiety; the bazars all shut, and all anxiously looking out for succour from Bagdad. It is most probable that the Musellim must privately leave his government, which will at once consign the town to the Arabs, who even now are loud in their threats against the supposed friends of the Turkish government.

The Arabs have long really possessed Bussoza. These events will, in all probability, lead to an open assumption of authority."—*Bom. Cour.*

PERSIAN GULF.

Extract of a Letter from "A Camp Follower," dated Deristan, on the island of Kishma.—"The English forces in the Gulf have at length crossed the water, and are now at Deristan, a place on the island of Kishma, situated just within that excellent anchorage called "Angar Sound." As a naval position, it is undoubtedly a good one; and as overlooking the entrance of the gulf, with the advantage of two opposite entrances to the port (accessible at all times), it may be considered as the key to it. At present we labour under some difficulties incident to the formation of a new military station; yet we have great and manifest advantages here over that execrable spot, Ras-el-Khyma, and we may consider this a paradise in comparison with that most wretched and miserable place, where our bodily and mental sufferings were very great, and aggravated in an alarming degree by the effects of brackish water, and the fatigue incident to exposure and con-

tinued laborious duties. Indeed, before these operations were brought to a close by the final embarkation on the 17th instant, the energies of the native soldiers were completely exhausted; for they were falling sick with fevers in great numbers, and many officers of the garrison were in a like condition. The officers and seamen of the squadron began also to feel the effect of the same causes in a proportional degree; and perhaps it may not be over-rated when I express my belief that full one-third of the force, both marine and military, were laid up with fevers.

Under these afflictive circumstances, it was some consolation to leave that place an undistinguishable and confused mass of ruins. Houses, walls, and towers have all been levelled with the dust; and the scattered fragments of buildings lie in all directions, exhibiting a most perfect scene of destruction; and the ruins are left these people as a lesson of retributive justice, as a memorial of our expedition, and a lasting testimony against them for their misdeeds!

In the evening we embarked under the illumination of a magnificent conflagration, produced by the last seven remaining vessels of the pirate fleet, and numerous square piles of beams, rafters, and caljans, which had composed the roofs of the houses.

Our camp is at present situated something less than two miles from the beach, near the date groves, amidst wells of excellent fresh water; and, setting aside the oppressive effect of the heat under a vertical sun, the climate is thought to be salubrious; besides which we have the advantage of a refreshing sea-breeze and cool nights.

Our prospects in the way of supplies are fair, for about forty miles to the west Linga and Bassida are situated, and we have the town of Josim (Keshem), and Bunder Abbassee (Gambaroon) somewhat about the same distance towards the east: so with Luff, and the villages in the Kishma channel, about 12 or 15 miles to the northward, we do look forward with a reasonable expectation of a constant supply of all things necessary to constitute an excellent bazar from these fertile sources; and I do not doubt but the competition in the market will be such as to bring things to a reasonable price, when the advantages of our neighbourhood begins to be felt by the natives in a tangible shape; for, by the bye, there has been some little difficulty experienced in raising the wind, but this will be quickly remedied by a communication with Muscat, where our credit is not doubted and dollars are in plenty.

Thus far the position at Deristan seems to have been wisely chosen by the officers

who examined that part of Kishma, and as a further survey of the place and resources of this extensive island is proposed, any information I can obtain, which I think will be interesting, shall be duly communicated for the amusement of your readers."—*Bomb. Cour. Aug. 20.*

We are happy to find that the accounts from this quarter speak favourably of the conduct of the late pirate chiefs, particularly of that of the Sheikh of Sharga, who is represented as being resolved to preserve the treaty inviolate; some property and a number of camels that were left behind when the evacuation of Ras-el-Khyma took place, were preserved and restored in the most honourable manner. The site of Ras-el-Khyma he calls English ground, and is resolved that no one shall again build on it without our permission.—*Bom. Gaz. Sept. 27.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

HURRICANE.

The Ganges, Chapman, from Calcutta, has arrived at Liverpool; sailed the 23d of October. On the 8th of January, off the Cape, she spoke the Wakefield of Liverpool, from Algoa Bay for Table Bay; she had suffered much in a hurricane on the 4th of January, was short of provisions, and had five feet water in her

hold; supplied her with provisions, and arrived with her in Table Bay the 9th of January. The Emma, Baumgardt, from London for Bengal,—Indian Packet, bound to Batavia,—and Dorah, of Bengal, were totally lost during the hurricane in Table Bay the 4th of January. The Zoroaster and George, Home, from Bengal, arrived at Table Bay the 13th of January, with trifling damage. The Forbes, for Calcutta, put into Table Bay, having suffered much in the gale. The Bombay Merchant, British Colony, Aquatic, and Ben Jouson, were in Table Bay. The Ganges sailed from the Cape the 14th of January, with the Forbes and Bombay Merchant.—*Lon. Paper, March 17.*

MARRIAGE.

June 7. At Cape Town, in the English church, Wm. Fenwick, Esq. of Bombay, to Miss Myra Forbes, youngest daughter of John Forbes, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, and Watertown, North Britain.

DEATH.

In Dec. last, at the Cape of Good Hope, Wm. Edw. Rees, Esq., of the Bengal establishment, and second Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanuee and Nizamut Adawlut.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF CONTROUL.

Papers relative to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, of which the following are the titles, have been laid before the House of Commons:—

1. Copy of letters patent, dated 17th June 1818, appointing the Right Hon. George Canning, and others, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

2. Copy of letters patent, dated 16th Jan. 1821, appointing the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, and others, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

3. Copy of warrant, under his Majesty's sign manual, dated 18th June 1818, assigning salaries to certain of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

4. Copy of warrant, under his Majesty's sign manual, dated 17th Jan. 1821, assigning salaries to certain of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The last-mentioned document appoints Charles Bathurst, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, John Baron Teignmouth, John Sullivan, Lord Binning, William Sturges Bourne, Viscount

Craunbourne, Lord Walpole, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and adds, "Now our will and pleasure is, that one yearly salary, after the rate of £1,500; shall be paid to our said right trusty and well-beloved councillor Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning), and one other yearly salary, after the rate of £1,500, shall be paid to our said right trusty and well-beloved councillor William Sturges Bourne; such salaries to commence from the date of our said letters patent, and to continue during our pleasure; and our further will and pleasure is, that no other of our said Commissioners shall receive any salary whatever."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

SHIPS TIMED, &c.

March 7. A Court of Directors was held, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.—Albion, Capt. C. Weller, for Madras and Bengal, to be absent 17th April, and to sail on her voyage 17th May; Kingston, Capt. W. A. Bowen; Barrosa, Capt. H. Hutchinson; and

Florentia, Capt. S. Remington, for Bengal, to be aloft 17th May, and to sail on their voyage 16th June.

9. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. W. Manning was sworn into the command of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

14. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. J. Blanshard was sworn into the command of the ship *Marquis of Wellington*, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

28. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. McTaggart was sworn into the command of the ship *Rose*, consigned to Bengal direct.

GENERAL COURT.

A Special General Court of Proprietors will be held on the 4th of April, at eleven in the forenoon, in consequence of notice having been given by a proprietor of his intention to submit to the General Court a motion, founded on a letter addressed by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors to the Right Hon. George Canning, dated the 22d Dec. last.

The said Court is further made Special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of the 21st of March, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 17th of Jan. last, granting to Capt. Daniel Ross, of the Bombay Marine, the sum of £1,500, under the circumstances therein stated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF CLARENCE.

We record with regret the unexpected death of the infant daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, which took place on the morning of the 4th of March.

RIGHT HON. HUGH ELLIOT.

The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot has been introduced to his Majesty at the Court at Carlton Palace, on his return from the government of Madras.

EAST-INDIA DIRECTOR.

The following gentlemen are out by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election at the approaching ballot:—

John Bebb, Esq.
James Daniel, Esq.
Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
John Inglis, Esq.
James Pattison, Esq.

Candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. J. B. Taylor:—

Charles Mills, Jun. Esq.
William Curtis, Jun. Esq.
Abraham Welland, Esq.
J. Loch, Esq.

The undermentioned gentlemen intend to offer themselves on a future occasion:—
Col. J. Baillie.

Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.
W. H. Trant, Esq.
John Petty Muspratt, Esq.

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

Rewards offered by Government:—

" 1. To the first ship belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, or to his Majesty, that shall reach the longitude of 130 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing within the Arctic Circle.....£5,000

" To the first ship as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 150 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing within the Arctic Circle, a further sum of.....5,000

" To the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the Pacific Ocean by a north west passage, the further sum of.....10,000

" 2. To the first ship as aforesaid, that shall reach to 83 deg. of north latitude.....1,000

" To 85 deg. a further sum of.....1,000

" To 87 deg. a further sum of.....1,000

" To 89 deg. a further sum of.....1,000

" To 89 deg. or beyond, a further sum of.....1,000"

[Gaz. Feb. 27.]

BELZONI:—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

We are happy to learn that our curiosity will soon be gratified with a sight of the most perfect representation of an ancient monument that has ever been submitted to the inspection of the public. It is well known that the celebrated Egyptian traveller, Belzoni, employed nearly 12 months in taking wax impressions of the various hieroglyphical figures, and in making an exact model of the magnificent tomb which he discovered at Thebes. From these several artists have been for some time occupied in forming casts, which are coloured with the greatest correctness, in imitation of some original fragments brought by this traveller to Europe. The progress of Egyptian art will be exhibited, which the spectator will be enabled to trace from the first outline on the wall to the sculptured figure in relief, and ultimately to the coloured picture. The large room in Bullock's Egyptian-hall, in Piccadilly, will be divided into two compartments, one of which will be managed so as to represent the chamber, called by the traveller in his work on Egypt, page 245, "the Hall of Beauties," from the highly-finished state of the figures which decorate its walls, and which will be, as they are in the original tomb, nearly of

the size of life. The other compartment will contain some of the most striking groups taken from the various galleries and chambers of the sepulchre. The extremely interesting procession of captives will be one of the most conspicuous, as it is from a happy conjecture founded on this group, that the tomb has been considered to have been the sepulchre of Psamathe. Above these two compartments will be placed the model, more than 50 feet long, constructed on a scale of one-sixth of the dimensions of the sepulchre itself. The interior of it will be covered with the original drawings taken on the spot. The different apartments will be illuminated with lamps, which will give the sombre effect observed by those who were fortunate enough to enter the tomb by torch light, soon after its discovery. It is expected that the exhibition will be open early in April next.—*New Times*, March 9.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 27. Gravesend, ship *Claudine*, Welch, from Batavia.

March 4. Dingle Bay, 26 Deal, ship *Essex*, Mahon, from Bengal 7th Sept. and Madras 8th Oct.—*Passengers*: Major Barlow; Mrs. Barlow; Capt. Webb, Madras estab.; Lieut. Jones, H.M.'s 89th regt.; Lieut. Shaw, H.M.'s 34th regt.; Lieut. Wallis, H.M.'s 13th drags.; Lieut. Bailey, H.M.'s 69th regt.; Lieut. French, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Bradfield, ditto; J. L. Wardell, Esq., from Madras, late of the Tanjore; Mr. Hall, from the Cape; two Masters Medwinters, from Bengal; and two Masters Stephensons, from Madras.

5 Deal, 6 Gravesend, ship *Coromandel*, Hunter, from Madras 15th Oct., and Cape 15th Dec.—*Passengers*: Robt. Fullerton, Esq., late member of council; Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Isabella Fullerton, Miss Agnes Fullerton, Master Fullerton; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., civil service; Dr. Sterling, Madras estab.; Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Lane, Miss A. Lane; Lieut. D. Montgomerie, 7th N. C.; and Ens. Dean, 30th regt.

— Clyde, ship *Clydesdale*, McKillar, from Bengal about 28th Oct.

6 Portsmouth, 13 Gravesend, *Borodino* transport, Lieut. Stewart, from Madras.—*Passengers*: Capt. Forreux and the surviving officers, and part of the crew of H.M.'s late sloop *Carron*, wrecked in the month of July last.

8 Off Portsmouth, 13 Gravesend, ship *Pilot*, Owen, from Bengal and Madras.

— Deal, 12 Gravesend, ship *Norfolk*, Lutey, from Bengal 23d Sept., and Madras 23d Oct.—*Passengers*: John Stubbs, Esq. free merchant; Mrs. Stubbs, and two children; Lieut. Hoyle, 25th Madras

N. I.; and Lieut. Boyton, 30th ditto;—Miss Smith, and Dr. Norris, Madras establishment, were left at St. Helena.

— Deal, 13 Gravesend, ship *Palmyra*, Young, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

13 Liverpool, ship *Ganges*, Chapman, from Bengal 28th Oct.

19 Off Dover, 22 Gravesend, ship *Brothers*, Gramstone (late Stamp), from Bombay 21st Oct., and Cape 30th Dec.

Departures.

March 5. Deal, ship *General Harris*, Wlestead, for China.

7 Gravesend, ship *Arab*, Brigham, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

9 Gravesend, 21 Falmouth, ship *Lonach*, Pearson, for Madras and Bengal.

16 Gravesend, ship *Clay*, Hitchings, for Batavia.

21 Gravesend, ship *Orient*, Wallace, for Madras and Bengal.

23 Gravesend, ship *Grace*, Lethbridge, for New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. At Pangbourne, Berks, the lady of Capt. E. P. King, 4th Bengal Lt. cav., of a still-born son.

March 1. Mrs. Hy. Rouse, of Montague Place, of a daughter.

22. At Huntingdon, the lady of Capt. Biden, Hon. East-India Company's ship *Princess of Wales*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 6. At St. Dunstan's in the West, by the Rev. J. Arch. Argles, John Wm. Hayes, Esq., grandson of Gen. Fawcett, of Wealdstone House, Harrow Weald, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Wm. Halfpenny, of Warwickshire.

March 19. At St. Mary-le-bone, Edward, eldest son of Hy. Singleton, Esq. of the county of Cavan, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Wade, of the Bengal establishment.

20. At Lambeth church, the Rev. Jos. Wright, M.A., chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company, to Arabella Amber White, daughter-in-law to Joseph Brownell, Esq., Denmark-hill.

24. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Jno. Owen Parr, on the Madras establishment, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Wright, Esq., Grenville-street.

Latelly, at St. Alban's, Herts, Capt. Andrew King, R.N., to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Lewin, Esq., of the same place.

DEATHS.

March 2. After a long illness, in the 76th year of her age, Joanna, widow of the late John Forbes, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square.

13. John Hunter, Esq., vice-admiral of the red, in the 83d year of his age. He

entered the naval service at an early period of life, and served under three successive sovereigns. In 1786 he was appointed captain of H.M.'s ship *Sirius*, and formed, in conjunction with the late Gov. Phillip, the first settlement in New South Wales.

In October last, on her passage from Madras, *Amelia*, third daughter of the late Rev. John Lane, rector of High Roodings, Essex, and vicar of Sawbridge-worth, Herts.

STATE OF EUROPE.

ASIATIC though we are, it is impossible to omit noticing, in this department of our Journal, the scenes which are now acting on the theatre of Europe.—Austria has unjustly and mudily interfered in the internal affairs of Naples, and has consequently excited around her a revolutionary spirit, which no human power may be able to control. The latest accounts affirm that she is actually in possession of the capital. The king of Sardinia has been compelled to abdicate his authority over his dominions in Piedmont in favour of the Prince of Carignano, who has already taken the field in support of the Neapolitan cause.—Russia is threatening an invasion to assist the Austrians.—France and Germany seem ripe for revolution; and Prussia may not be able to sit still.—However we may disapprove the principle of general interference enforced by Austria and Russia, we certainly dread infinitely more the demon of revolutionary fury.—The signs of the times are awful: we fancy that a cloud is overspreading Europe, and that we hear the rumblings of a political volcano whose eruption may shake the world. Perhaps it may be the will of Providence that England should escape

the general wreck, and even be extricated, by means of it, from her present difficulties. If such indeed should prove the result, let us gratefully acknowledge the protecting power of Jehovah, and exclaim with deep contrition: "We have verily been guilty, like others, and it is of thy mercy we are not consumed."

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 27, 1821.

Cotton.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue most favourable; the labourers are in full employment, and in several places higher wages have been given; the briskness in manufactured goods has also given life to the demand for raw cottons; at Liverpool, last week, the purchases exceeded 12,000 bags; the request in this market has also been general and extensive, and much business would have been done, if the holders would accept former prices; but they will not sell except at an advance.

Coffee.—The public sales last week went off steadily, fully supporting the previous prices, with the exception of Demerara and Berbice, which sold at a lower price. Good ordinary sold 11s. a ctn. The market has been inadequately supplied with good ordinary coffee for several months.

Sugar.—There was a considerable improvement in the demand for muscovades last week; the refiners were the principal purchasers.

East-India Sale.—The good and fine sugars sold 1s. 2s. higher than the previous prices, the inferior without alteration; the rice sold at an advance of 1s. a lb. 6d.; the Mocha coffee sold 47 17s. 6d. a ctn. 5s.

Cochineal.—By public sale last week, 46 bags, 90s. a ctn. 9d.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Since our last report, a further depression has taken place in the rate of exchange from Bengal. Bills at six months' sight have recently arrived from that presidency at 4s. 4d. and even as low as 4s. 3d. per sicca rupee, though the former may be stated as the current rate.

In London, bills on Calcutta are not much in demand, and negotiations have taken place as low as 4s. per sicca rupee.

An improvement had taken place in the value of the Company's six per cent. paper, sales having been made in October last, at from 5 and a half to 4 per cent. premium.

In regard to the exchange on and from Madras and Bombay, so little has been done that it is difficult to quote the rate.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 21.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, pursuant to charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last court having been read,—

The *Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) said: "I have to acquaint the court, that agreeable to the 4th section of the 1st chap. of the by-laws, certain papers that have been presented to parliament since

the last court are now laid before the proprietors."

The titles of the papers were read, viz.—An account of allowances, superannuations and compensations, granted to the Company's officers in England; resolutions of the court of directors, being warrants for grants of money; an account of the quantity of tonnage employed by the Company in the last year; an account of the quantity of tea exported from Canton—an account of the quantity of wool-

leas imported from Great Britain into China, in the years 1819 and 1820.

The *Chairman*.—"I have also to acquaint the court, that the pension of £1,000 per ann. granted to Mr. R. M. Barnard, late assistant coast and Surat warehouse-keeper, and the pension of £500 per ann. granted to Mr. G. Mor-daunt, jun., late second clerk in the coast and Surat warehouse department, have received the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it has been made *special*, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the general court of the 20th December, approving the resolution of the court of directors of the 8th of November last, proposing the establishment of a new office, with a salary of £300 per annum, at the Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, for the instruction of the cadets at that institution in the science of military surveying."

The resolution having been read, *viz.*

"At a general court, held on Wednesday, the 21st March 1821:—

"Resolved unanimously, that this court confirm their resolution of the 20th December last, approving the resolution of the court of directors of the 8th November preceding, for the appointment of an officer at the Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, with a salary of £300 per annum, for the purpose of instructing the cadets at that institution in the science of military surveying."

The *Chairman* moved, that it be confirmed, which being seconded by the deputy-chairman (T. Reid, Esq.), was carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*.—"I have farther to acquaint the court, that it is also made *special* for the purpose of laying before the proprietors for their approbation (agreeable to the by-law, chap. 6, sec. 20), a resolution of the court of directors of the 17th January last, granting to Captain Daniel Ross, of the Bombay marine, the sum of £1,500, under the circumstances therein stated. The report will now be read.

The clerk accordingly read the report:—

"To the general court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies:—

"The court of directors of the said united Company in pursuance of the by-law of the said Company, chap. 6, sec. 20, do hereby report that they have passed a resolution in the words or to the effect following, that is to say:—

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 17th of January last, 1821.

"Resolved, that as a mark of the court's favorable consideration of the highly

"important services rendered by Capt. Daniel Ross, of the Bombay marine, during the period of fourteen years, in which he conducted the survey of the China seas, and furnished many valuable charts, he be presented with the sum of fifteen hundred pounds (£1500), subject to the approbation of the general court and confirmation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.

"That the grounds upon which the said grant is recommended are, the highly important services rendered by Capt. Ross during the period that he conducted the survey of the China seas.

"The documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed are herein annexed.

"All which is submitted to the general court."

The *Chairman*.—"I move that the court approve the resolution of the court of directors of the 17th of January last, for granting the sum of £1500 to Capt. D. Ross, of the Bombay marine, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson wished, previously to any motion of adjournment, that certain correspondence, which was said to have passed (and which, indeed, out of doors, was known to have passed) between the court of directors and Mr. Canning, should be read, for the information of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* intimated that, when the present question was disposed of, the learned gent. would be at liberty to proceed.

Mr. Hume said, he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion. He had made some inquiries concerning the merits of this officer, and, from every thing he had heard, he was induced to believe that the services he had rendered to the marine establishment were deserving of high credit. However disposed he might be, and indeed was, on all occasions, to economize, he did not think that they were called on to grant a larger sum to this officer than he deserved.—(hear, hear!) He was the more inclined to make this observation, because he had learned that, had the discoveries of capt. Ross been attended to, had his chart been properly consulted when the *Alceste* was returning from China, the loss of that ship might have been avoided. There might, however, on this point, be a difference of opinion. But, independent of this, he believed that Capt. Ross, having spent so large a portion of his life (no less than fourteen years) in that remote and imperfectly known part of the world the China Seas, his experience would be ex-

tremely serviceable to the Company, since it would be the means of saving their shipping from casualties in those seas. He could scarcely consider £1500 as an adequate remuneration for 14 years service of the description performed by Capt. Ross, especially when officers employed in other and less dangerous departments had received remuneration to double that amount; he therefore thought, notwithstanding that was now proposed, that Capt. Ross was worthy of the further patronage of that court.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Lowndes said, the gentleman to whom they were about to vote £1500 was, he believed, a captain in the marine service, and he took the present opportunity to express a hope that the subject which he had so frequently mentioned, namely, the situation of the mates of Indiamen, would speedily come under the consideration of the court. It was an extraordinary circumstance that they were in the habit of giving large sums of money to the captains and commanders of East-India ships, who had an opportunity of making their fortunes, while nothing was granted to the poor mates. True it was, that the chance of the captain might happen not to prove successful, but still it could not be denied that he had a ticket in the lottery; if it came up a blank, he was sorry for it: but the mate had no chance whatsoever, he was sure of nothing but blanks. The present, he thought, was a very proper time to bring forward some motion for the relief of mates in the Company's service. He trusted that gentlemen would be found in the court of proprietors ready to second and support a proposition for conferring some bounty on the mates of Indiamen, who were as useful to the Company as any other class of officers. The fate of their navy, indeed, depended in a considerable degree on the skill and ability of their mates, since it was notorious that the chief-mate had the control of the vessel when the captain happened to be ill: surely then, the men on whom such serious responsibility constantly devolved ought not to be neglected. The captain was taken care of, but the mate was like St. John crying out in the wilderness, no one attended to him. Still, however, though he might not happen to be the relation of a director, his merits ought not to be overlooked on that account. He should therefore move, "that the situation of the mates of Indiamen be taken into consideration, and that a special court be appointed for that purpose."—(Order! order!)

The Chairman.—"There is already a motion before the court to approve of the resolution relative to Captain Ross, and therefore it is not possible that my hon. friend's motion can be now entertained. I am very much afraid, if my hon. friend

persists, he will in one respect be like St. John crying in the wilderness, for no one will listen to him."

Mr. Lowndes complained that his representations were always met in this way: in time of war, he was told the court of directors could not attend to his suggestion; and now, in time of peace, he was informed that this was not the proper period. In general, the East-India Company acted like the most liberal body of men that was ever heard of; and, possessing that character when they rewarded the higher orders of their servants, they surely could not think of overlooking the lower classes. He would not give up the point; and he trusted he would be supported by many gentlemen in that court, who, like himself, wished to rescue the mates of Indiamen from their present starving situation. A part of his salary might be appropriated for his maintenance in sickness or old age; in short, that or some other plan should be adopted for the relief of persons of this class. There was one other point on which he wished to say a word: he had pledged himself, at a former court, to move an address to his Majesty, and before the court adjourned he would bring it forward. Having pledged himself to the motion, he felt it necessary (though perhaps an earlier period would have been more proper than the present) to introduce it, whether he was supported or not.

The motion proposed by the hon. chairman was then carried unanimously.

PRIZE-MONEY BILL.

The Chairman.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that, since their last meeting, a bill has been introduced into the house of commons to regulate the appropriation of unclaimed prize money belonging to soldiers and sailors in the East-India Company's service."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Chairman.—"I have also to lay before the court, in conformity with the resolution passed at the general court twelve months since, an account of the expense incurred by the regiment of volunteers raised by the Company in the last year, compared with the estimate laid before the court on the 22d of March 1820."

COMPENSATION TO MARINE OFFICERS.

Mr. Hume said, just before he came into court he understood that a paper was stated to have been laid before the house of commons, since the meeting of the last court, containing a list of grants of money made by the court of directors during the last year. In that paper he saw three several sums of £500, £325,

and £500, granted to three of the Company's officers, namely, to Capt. Weldon of the *Lady Castlereagh*, Capt. Ward of the *Fairlie*, and Capt. Campbell of the *General Hewitt*. Now he asked from what sources these several sums were payable? Did they arise from the funds of the Company? If so, were those grants agreeable to the provisions of the act of parliament, by which all sums above £200 were directed to be laid before the proprietors for their approbation?

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to the first part of the hon. proprietor's question, I have to state that those sums are paid out of the Company's cash. In explanation of what the hon. proprietor has further alluded to, with respect to those grants being made without any reference to the general court, I have to observe that he has, I fancy, either mistaken or forgotten both the act of parliament and the by-law, otherwise the hon. proprietor must have recollected that the power of the court of directors extended to gratuities not exceeding £600, and was not confined, as he seemed to suppose, to the sum of £200: therefore there is nothing irregular in the proceeding of the court of directors."

Mr. *Hume* was induced to make the observation which he had done, because those three separate grants amounted to much more than £600. He knew that £600 was the limit beyond which the court of directors could not go, without submitting the grant to the court of proprietors for their consideration. He would now beg leave to ask under what circumstances those particular sums were granted? whether there were any peculiar circumstances in the case of those officers which required such gratuities?

The *Chairman*.—"The question which the hon. proprietor now puts is of a distinct nature from that which he asked before. In answer, I have to state that the sums in question were granted under special circumstances, arising out of the claims which those gentlemen were considered to have on the Company all which are detailed in the proceedings of the different committees with whom the recommendation to the court of directors originated; and I conceive that, if the hon. proprietor wishes to call for those papers, he has a perfect right to move for their being produced.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I do not know any course so regular, or indeed any course that is regular, for bringing the business under the consideration of the general court, except that which I have pointed out. If any thing improper appears in those grants, it is extremely right that the court of proprietors should have an opportunity of judging of the grounds on which the executive body proceeded; but, at the

same time, I am of opinion that, unless good grounds exist for leading individuals to suppose that the executive body did not strictly conform themselves to the power which they possess under the act of parliament and the by-laws, it would be an extremely inconvenient course if all the proceedings of the court of directors, acting within the authority delegated to them by the legislature, were to be made the subject of discussion in the general court (*Hear, hear!*);—it would be doing the business twice over; and, in the second instance, it would be performing it by those who could not, in the ordinary course of things, have the same opportunities of judging which the court of directors must necessarily possess. But if, as I said before, there is any reason to suppose that these grants were improperly or unnecessarily made, there is no information connected with them which the court of directors, if regularly called on, are not ready to impart in the most public manner."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said, he wished the court to understand the object he had in view when he asked the question; and he begged leave particularly to call the attention of his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) to the conclusion which he (Mr. Hume) drew from the information he had received. He would perceive, that here were three officers in the Company's marine service, whose cases the court of directors had taken into consideration, the result of which was that each of them had been rewarded with £500. Now he wished to ask, if there were mates of East-Indiamen, or any other persons who had claims on the Company, whether it would not be better to recommend those individuals to apply to the court of directors, in the manner in which these gentlemen appeared to have done, instead of bringing the subject formally before the general court? One reason why he had asked the question was, to shew that there was a mode by which the claims of individuals might be effectually urged, if those claims were well-founded. His hon. friend would see, perhaps, that his purpose would be better answered if the persons to whom he had alluded would make their claims in this manner, instead of bringing the question before the court by a substantive motion.

Mr. *Lowndes* was always pleased with the recommendation of his hon. friend in that court: there he had not a warmer advocate or admirer than he was. As there was a power in the court of directors to examine the claims of individuals, and to recommend the claimants, if their statements were substantiated, to the favourable notice of the court of proprietors, it would, perhaps, be proper to adopt the suggestion of his hon.

friend. But when the court of directors proceeded to examine those claims, he hoped they would not be guided by partiality, but that every person, whose claim was fair and just, would be treated with due attention. After the last court, he had received an anonymous letter from the mate of an Indiaman, pointing out the lamentable situation of that class of men, and thanking him (Mr. Lowndes) for his exertions in their behalf in that court. He was sorry he had not brought the letter, which was evidently written by a sensible man, and one who well knew the situation of his brother mates. In this new era, he was happy to perceive that a new light had broken in on the directors, who were now willing to give something to the mates of Indiamen. But he hoped, when the directors took the subject into consideration, that they would look to the long arrears which were due: they could not contemplate this as a new claim, but as an old debt, the principal and interest of which were to be paid. The hon. proprietor was proceeding to state that he had brought down to the court a written address to his Majesty, when he was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who informed him that Mr. Jackson was in possession of the court.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND MR. CANNING.

Mr. R. Jackson. "I need scarcely ask the question, whether a correspondence has not taken place between the court of directors and Mr. Canning. The fact, I believe, is pretty generally known, and permit me to say that I think the manner in which you treated the services of that rt. hon. gent. in your letter does you very great credit and honour. That letter led to an answer, which, speaking from what I have heard of it, is not less honourable to the character and feelings of the late president of the board of control. If you, Sir, and the court, feel no objection, I, for one, should like that correspondence to be read—(Hear, hear!)"

The *Chairman* admitted that such a correspondence had taken place, and directed the clerk to read it, which he did, as follows:—

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

"East-India House, 22d Dec. 1820.

"Sir:—The court of directors of the East-India Company have unanimously requested us to convey to you the ex-

pression of their deep regret at your retirement from the high public station of president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and at the same time to testify to you the sincere respect with which they have been impressed, by the able, upright, and conciliatory manner in which you have discharged the duties of that station. The functions of the rt. hon. board, over which you have presided for a period of nearly five years, have been exercised with so much candour and courtesy, as well as with such invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company, that they have been almost entirely divested of the invidious character which must ever, in some degree, attach to a controlling board. We reflect with peculiar gratification, that, under your auspices, Company's servants have been selected by the court of directors for the distinguished appointments of governors of two of the principal settlements in India, and have been cheerfully recommended by you to his Majesty for his gracious approbation. Whilst we assure you, in the name of the court, that you carry with you their sincerest wishes for every possible happiness, we desire individually to offer you our best acknowledgments for the attention and urbanity which we have uniformly experienced in the course of the communications which we have had the honour to hold with you, and which have been equally felt and acknowledged by our predecessors in the chairs.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

"GEORGE ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON,

"THOMAS REID."

"The Right Honorable George Canning, &c. &c. &c."

Letter from the Right Honorable George Canning, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors.

"Tuddenham, Norfolk, Dec. 25, 1820.

"Gentlemen:—I have received, with a satisfaction which I cannot adequately express, the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 22d instant. I beg you to say for me to the court of directors how sensible I am of their kindness, and how proud I am of their testimony. The office which has placed me in relation with that body is one of which, as you justly observe, the functions are necessarily of a somewhat invidious character. It would be presumptuous to arraign the wisdom of an institution, in the formation of which (with some slight changes and modifications) so many of the greatest politicians of our country in the present age have substan-

tially concurred; but the fact is not the less true, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India exhibits, perhaps, the single instance of an authority, the power belonging to which is simply corrective, coercive, and repressive, partaking in no degree of any of those attributes by which the exercise of harsh duties is in other instances softened and compensated; a power which may reduce or abolish establishments, but cannot create or extend them; may negative appointments, but cannot nominate to them; may check or stint the flow of beneficence, but cannot originate or suggest a single act of grace or favor. To have administered for near five years such a power, not sacrificing (I hope) any of its duties, however disagreeable, to a fear of collision, and yet without incurring odium, would have been no small cause of self-congratulation. The letter which I have had the gratification to receive from you carries that feeling much higher; and makes me reflect upon the years which I have passed in the administration of your affairs, as upon the period of my public life by which I shall be most anxious to be remembered. My concurrence in the appointments of two of your most distinguished servants to the governments of Bombay and of Madras, is among the acts of that administration upon which I look back with the greatest complacency. I do not think, indeed, that the example of these appointments ought to pass into a rule; they are justifiable exceptions to a rule generally salutary. I can hardly conceive the case in which it would be expedient that the highest office of your government in India should be filled otherwise than from England; that one main link, at least, between the systems of the Indian and British governments, ought, for the advantage of both (in my judgment) to be invariably maintained. But under the peculiar circumstances of British India at the time when Mr. Elphinstone first, and afterwards general Munro, were selected for their respective destinations, I am satisfied that every consideration of British as well as of Indian policy, was best consulted by those selections. It is at least a presumption of my sincerity in this conviction, that I had no acquaintance with either of those gentlemen except through the medium of their services. It is a further satisfaction to me, that, with the exception of these two appointments, to which the law made my concurrence necessary, I can truly say, that with respect to any nominations in your service, of whatever description, abroad or at home, I have never exercised any sort of interference; much less have urged any personal wish, or asked any

personal favour. This declaration I might not have thought necessary, had I not been informed that the contrary has been most unaccountably as well as unwarrantably imputed to me, in some late discussion in your court of proprietors. I am happy in an opportunity of addressing my denial of such an imputation to those who have the best means of estimating the truth of that denial. I take leave of you, gentlemen, and of the court of directors, with the sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the great empire committed to their charge, in the welfare of which I shall never cease, even in a private station, to take the deepest interest; and with a lasting sense of the candour and cordiality which have uniformly prevailed in my intercourse with all those members of your body with whom I have been brought immediately in contact. To you, gentlemen, who are the organs of the court upon the present occasion, I am very desirous of repeating my farewell in person; and (if the new commission should not be issued before I return to town next week) I shall be very glad to see you for that purpose at the India board, on Tuesday or Thursday morning (the 2d or 4th of January), as may best suit your convenience.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING."

"*The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.*"

The correspondence having been read: Mr. R. Jackson rose.—Whatever, observed the learned gent., his impression, or the impression of the court might be, on hearing those letters read, he did not mean, on the present occasion, to call the attention of the proprietors to it; on the contrary, it was his design, at a future and a special court, when it could be done with that respect which was consistent with the high character of this hon. person, to direct the attention of the court to this subject. Feeling, as he did, that perhaps few men had ever conducted so arduous a situation as Mr. Canning had to conduct for the last five years, with a heart more pure, or hands more clean, it would be wise, as well as obligatory, perhaps, on them, in another point of view, to record the sentiments contained in the letter of the court of directors.—(Hear, hear!) But he wished it to be most clearly understood that he had not the remotest idea, in bringing forward that proposition, of following it up by recommending any pecuniary recompense.—(Hear, hear!) Whatever Mr. Canning was entitled to, on account of the office which he had held under the state, he ought to receive amply and honourably from the state. Consi-

during the nature of the office, and the purpose for which it was established, they perhaps were not the persons (though an instance could be quoted where a contrary doctrine prevailed), who ought to hold out the boon of pecuniary reward, to a power expressly constituted to control the Company. But he would say, that, if the zeal of approbation, if the warm feeling of esteem and satisfaction which the conduct of the *rt. hon. gent.* must necessarily produce, led to any intimation of that kind, the proprietors would, in all probability, receive the first intimation that they should pursue a contrary course from his own high and disinterested mind. (*Hear, hear!*) Some degree of inconsistency would undoubtedly appear in their thus taking on themselves to remunerate an authority which was meant for their control, and that which was said by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, under similar circumstances, would apply here. He (*Mr. Jackson*) desired also that it might be strictly understood, that, in making the few remarks which he intended to offer on the conduct of this gentleman as president of the board of control, of which he had not been a cold observer, he would avoid any thing like the most distant political allusion of any kind whatsoever; he would consider, that the court of directors, containing, as it did, adverse political sentiment on some points, had been unanimous in expressing its approbation of Mr. Canning's services, and to those services alone did he mean to apply his observations. He recollected, on a former occasion, when Mr. Dundas was the object of their approbation (and certainly his political opinions were disliked by many), that the feelings of men of all ranks and of various political opinions, some of whom were attached to the opposition and some to the ministerial side, were enlisted in his favour; all were unanimous in the propriety of thanking Mr. Dundas for his upright conduct as the minister for India:—and with Mr. Canning, in that capacity alone, the proprietors now had to do. He would think it quite unworthy of the occasion if he threw out that sort of observation which could induce any person to consider this or to treat it as a political question. (*Hear, hear!*) However anxious, as undoubtedly they all must be, to uphold their own political sentiments in other and in fitter places, he was always of opinion that they should not be obtruded on that court; indeed he never knew any advantage to be obtained from introducing political subjects in this place, unless when they were clearly identified with the question immediately under discussion. (*Hear, hear!*)—With these assurances, he would request permission to move, on a future occasion, something, in substance, of this

description:—"That this court do cordially concur in the sentiments of the court of directors as expressed in their letter to Mr. Canning, and beg leave to assure him of their approbation of those services, so honourably noticed by the executive body. Impressed with feelings of respect and esteem for his character, they wish him health and happiness, whether acting as a servant of the public or enjoying the calmer pleasures of private life." The learned *gent.* concluded by observing, that he would move a resolution of this nature at the next general court, provided it was a special court.

Mr. Mills said, the proprietors in general must feel obliged to the learned *gent.* for procuring them a knowledge of what had passed between the direction and the late president of the board of control. He hoped no objection would be offered to the printing of the directors' letter and the answer of Mr. Canning, in order that they might be placed in the hands of the proprietors before the subject was brought under the consideration of the court.

The *Chairman*.—"I feel myself particularly called upon, in reference to what has fallen from the learned proprietor who has recently addressed the court on the subject of Mr. Canning's letter, to enlarge a little on one part of the very creditable and honourable testimony he has borne to the conduct which Mr. Canning has uniformly pursued: I allude to that part of the learned proprietor's speech in which he points out the disinterested and hon. principles by which Mr. Canning has been guided, and which he expresses a well-founded conviction will ever continue to influence him with respect to pecuniary matters. It is perhaps not known generally to the court of proprietors, or to the court of directors, that, some years since, when a finance committee was instituted by the house of commons for the purpose of inquiring into the state of sinecure offices, places, and pensions, that that committee, after proceeding to recommend to the house the reduction of a considerable portion of offices of that description, accompanied their report with a further recommendation, namely, that as the crown would be deprived by the proposed alteration of the power of rewarding its servants as it had heretofore done for long and meritorious services, it would be fit and proper that some new regulation should take place, or some bill be passed, that should place within the power of the crown the means of rewarding those servants from some more legitimate and select source than the offices proposed to be abolished. This formed a part of the first finance report, in which, after recommending to the house of commons that a bill should be brought in to make provision with respect

to the principal officers of the crown, and also for some of a subordinate description, the report referred to certain regulations with reference to the situation of president of the board of control. The committee then proceeded to a distinct recommendation to the house, that the president as well as the secretary of that board should be included in an act of parliament, entitling them, after certain periods of service, to specific pensions, or enabling his Majesty, after certain periods of service had expired, to provide for them by retiring pensions. The report of the finance committee went on to state, that though the committee considered this a proper measure to be adopted, yet, as the board of control was paid from another source, it was fit that those retiring pensions should be provided for from the same source, namely, the East India Company. The bills which related to his Majesty's principal servants were brought in; and it was proposed, on this occasion, that the president of the board of control should bring forward a bill with reference to the retiring pension of the president of that board. But I am proud to say that Mr. Canning, when applied to for that purpose, absolutely declined to bring in the bill, inasmuch as he was aware that he himself might chance to be the first person who might be entitled to claim under the new measure (*hear, hear!*). And I am sure that conduct so honorable to Mr. Canning's sense of delicacy and propriety will have its weight with the court, in adding highly to the estimation in which that gentleman's public and private character is already held, by those who have had an opportunity of duly appreciating it; and I can assure the court, that it is with this view, and with no other, that I have been induced to state these few circumstances."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Mills, not having received an answer, again expressed a hope that there would be no objection to having the correspondence printed for the use of the proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—"It will be competent to the hon. proprietor to move that the letter be printed, when the present conversation is ended."

Mr. Mills—I beg leave to move, that the letter of the Court of Directors to Mr. Canning, and that gentleman's answer, be printed for the use of the proprietors.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lowndes, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hume wished, before the court separated, to address himself to an observation contained in Mr. Canning's answer, because there appeared to be some misunderstanding in Mr. Canning's mind, (as he collected from a paragraph in that gentleman's letter) with respect to what

had taken place in that court on a former day. He thought it but justice to an hon. proprietor, who was not now present, but whose observations, on the occasion to which he had alluded, seemed to have been considered as casting some reflection on the president of the board of control, to set the matter right, by stating what had actually taken place. The hon. proprietor, Mr. Rigby, did undoubtedly make an observation to the court with respect to the power of the board of control. He cast no reflection on any person; but, as his explanation afterwards shewed, what he said was intended rather as a recommendation to the court of directors with reference to their future conduct. He expressed an earnest hope that the executive body would protect the rights and privileges which they possessed, and not suffer the board of control to interfere with those rights and privileges, as they had done on former occasions. It would be recollected, that the same misunderstanding prevailed, at the time, in the minds of certain members of the court. They expressed their sentiments warmly; and, in consequence, Mr. Rigby rose and offered the explanation to which he (Mr. Hume) had drawn the attention of the court. It was proper, therefore, if Mr. Canning had imbibed any idea or impression that the observations of the hon. proprietor applied to him, that such idea or impression should be removed, since the gentleman by whom the remarks were made had disavowed any intention of alluding to an individual. (*Hear, hear!*)

With respect to the object of the motion, notice of which had just been given by his learned friend, he certainly had no objection to it. But it might become a question, how far that court, with the scanty information they possessed as to the conduct of Mr. Canning in the various occurrences between the court of directors and the board of control, were enabled to form such a judgment on the subject as would authorize them to agree to a specific resolution. This consideration would render it necessary that his learned friend should be exceedingly careful in wording any resolution which he might think proper to lay before the court.

He made this observation, because it was evident that the two establishments, the court of directors and the board of control, proceeded on the principle of keeping the court of proprietors in ignorance of what passed between them. If he had been in the court of directors, he would most heartily, readily, and sincerely have coincided with them in the testimony of approbation which they had borne to the conduct of Mr. Canning. (*Hear, hear!*) Having

had more intercourse with that gentleman on subjects connected with the affairs of India than many individuals, and having held various conversations with him on those subjects, he thought it but just to the character of Mr. Canning to say, that he had met no person, whose connection with the affairs of India was of so short a standing, whose ideas, with respect to the policy which ought to be pursued in that country, were so correct and comprehensive as his appeared to be. (*Hear, hear!*) He well knew the reason which induced Mr. Canning to patronize, or rather to recommend to his Majesty's approval, those two governors who had been selected from amongst the Company's servants, and the appointment of whom did so much credit to the court of directors and the board of control. (*Hear, hear!*) The principal reason which induced Mr. Canning to act as he had done on that occasion, was, a most anxious desire to have certain plans which he conceived to be necessary to the interests of India entrusted to the superintendence of those individuals, whose local experience and practical service pointed them out as the most proper persons to be employed. He meant therefore to say, that, contemplating the knowledge displayed by Mr. Canning in this instance, and in various others connected with the policy of the Company abroad, as well as his intimate acquaintance with their circumstances at home, he was free to confess, that that right hon. gentleman stood in a situation to command the respect of the court of directors, much more, perhaps, than any individual who preceded him in the office, whether he (Mr. Hume) referred to his own immediate knowledge or to the pages of history for the conduct of Mr. Canning's predecessors; so far, therefore as his observation went, there was no need of approbation which he was not willing to bestow on that right hon. gent. Still, however, he would ask, whether a resolution of that court, relative to the conduct of Mr. Canning while at the head of the board of control, might not be looked upon as an interference in the transactions which took place between the court of directors and that board; transactions which, he conceived, ought to be kept separate from the proceedings of the general court. He (Mr. Hume) regretted exceedingly that there was any necessity for a board of control; and however much the rt. hon. gent. might approve of the constitution of that board, although, in defence of it, he might observe that the ablest statesmen of the time sanctioned its formation, still there was one circumstance connected with that board which, in his mind, was monstrously erroneous, and which shewed

that the institution was not exactly what the rt. hon. gent. pointed it out to be. The defect he complained of was this—that when an hon. gent. by severe and laborious application, had made himself acquainted with the affairs of the Company, he was liable to be obliged to vacate his situation on account of some difference of political opinion. At the very moment, perhaps, when his knowledge might be employed to forward the interests of the Company, he was compelled to retire. He deprecated such an officer's being obliged to resign, because, on some particular question, he held an opinion different from the other ministers of the crown. He thought it was one of the greatest blots in the system, that the president of the board must retire if a change in the ministry took place, or if a dissimilarity of opinion were manifested. This was the case with Mr. Canning. When he withdrew from office, he possessed that experience which could only be derived from two or three years' practice; and it was quite clear that the Company's interests, at home and abroad must suffer, when suddenly entrusted to the care of a stranger unacquainted with their affairs, and consequently not calculated to fulfil the duties of the office in the manner which Mr. Canning's experience enabled him to do. He thought it necessary to make these observations, to obviate, in the first place, the charge alleged against Mr. Rigby; and, in the next place, to correct the statement made in that part of Mr. Canning's letter, where he spoke of the board of control being so constituted as to have met with, and to have deserved, the approbation of the ablest statesmen of the age. He thought, if there were no other objection to the formation of the board, that he had pointed out one of very great importance; that defect in the system, by which they were subjected to the inconvenience of losing an individual's services at the time when his experience was likely to be of use. If that defect were rectified it would be of very great benefit to the Company. In consequence of such alterations, great delay must take place in the examination of every paper and dispatch intended to be sent out to India; or else they must be returned without receiving that attentive consideration which it was the duty of the president of the board of control to bestow on them. Those changes were, therefore, the cause of very great delays, and were also productive of much additional trouble to those gentlemen who filled the chairs. For these reasons, he thought that every opportunity should be taken by this court, and by the court of directors, to obtain a president of the board of control who would not be variable and moveable on every change of political opinion, but who, having studied

the interests of the Company, would be suffered to exert his practical experience for their benefit. He wished to see an individual placed in the situation who would devote the whole of his time to the acquirement of that knowledge which was necessary to the proper performance of its duties, and who would not be compelled, when he had obtained much useful information, to vacate his place, as Mr. Canning had been obliged to do. He meant to say nothing invidious of the gentleman who now held that situation; but he would assert that if that individual were even more than human, if he possessed more ability than he (Mr. Hume) had ever witnessed in man, still, unpractised as he was, it was impossible that he could perform the duties of the office, particularly when the financial concerns of India required so much practical knowledge as they now demanded. If, therefore, any opportunity occurred, the utmost pains ought to be taken to prevent the inconvenience arising from this part of the present system: an efficient officer ought not to be sent away on account of a difference of political opinion. For his own part, he wished to separate political opinions and feelings from the consideration of subjects relating to the interests of the Company; and therefore he approved of the observation of his learned friend, when he said that it would be always better if, in discussing questions in that court, they divested themselves of political feelings, and looked only to the interests of the Company. He conceived that, if the same principle governed the board of control, it would produce very beneficial effects: no person, he thought, within or without the bar, could deny the propriety of that sentiment.

Mr. Lowndes could not remain silent, after having heard that part of Mr. Canning's letter read in which that gentleman stated that, during the period he was at the head of the board of control, he never solicited a personal favour from the court of directors. He (Mr. Lowndes) had been a member of the court of proprietors for twenty years, and he had not, during all that time, solicited any personal favour. Last year he had received a letter from an individual by whom he had been personally obliged, requesting him to exert his influence to procure what the writer called a trifle. What was that trifle? It was a cadetship. He had, however, refused the request, although it was made by a person to whom he owed an obligation. If it were in his power he would, on a principle of gratitude, serve that individual out of his own private purse; but he never would consent to pay his debt of gratitude out of the purse of a public company. This being the line of proceeding he had marked out for

business, he hoped the court would give him credit for sincerity in highly commending the purity and delicacy displayed in that part of Mr. Canning's letter to which he had particularly alluded: such delicacy and purity must raise that gentleman to a very high point in the estimation of the people of this country. Though he did not mean to introduce any political topic on this occasion, still he could not help saying that he came *con amore* to the consideration of Mr. Canning's character; he could not forget the great services that gentlemen had performed when this country was threatened with the most fearful danger by which it had ever been menaced. With regard to pensioning off gentlemen, who had while in office £4,000 or £5,000 a year, he would always set his face decidedly against it. There were situations in this country which ought to be considered in an *honorary* and not a *pecuniary* point of view. By high-minded men, the dignity and honour attached to a situation would always be considered more worthy of attention than the mere emoluments of office. But the situation of president of the board of control was not merely one of honour and dignity, but had attached to it a salary of £5,000 a year. Now it followed, *a priori*, if no pension was granted when the salary was only £2,000 a year, that still less should a pension be paid when the salary was raised to £5,000 per annum. In the case of Lord Melville, no remuneration was granted for his services in the shape of pension; but, as he died in debt, the sum of £20,000 was voted to his successor. But if the president of the board of control were to be pensioned, surely the most corrupt method of proceeding was for the Company to grant that pension. What! were they, the court of directors, to buy off that president who was appointed as a check on their conduct? Good God! what would the public say if the president of that controlling board were so bought off? if the person who was intended to scrutinize all the acts of the directors were purchased? The pension should be paid by the government of the country, because the president was set up by that government in order to prevent any evil effects that might arise from the ambition or selfish passions of those who were at the head of the Company's affairs; and they well knew that all men placed in high authority were liable to be influenced by ambition. He hoped, therefore, that the board would always control effectually the acts of those who were exposed to temptations, which, to ambitious minds, were almost irresistible. That the control should be really effectual it was necessary that the board should be preserved pure and uncontaminated, and there-

fore the Company ought not to give a shilling to the president. To a man of so much delicacy and purity as Mr. Canning, it would be an insult to offer any pecuniary reward; it would look as if they suspected the hon. gentleman of coquetry; it would be almost saying, "It is true you pretend you do not want any personal favour, but we offer you a pension because we know you will not refuse it." If no other benefit were derived from the right hon. gentleman's letter, it would certainly serve as an example of disinterestedness, which would, he hoped, be followed up by some other persons connected with the Company's service. But Mr. Canning's merits were not confined to his conduct as president of the board of control; if he (Mr. Lowndes) lived to the age of Methusalem, he should never forget the service of that administration of which he was so distinguished a member. The hon. gentleman was then proceeding to make some allusion to the conduct which had been pursued towards the Queen, when he was interrupted by

An *hon. Proprietor*, who rose to order. He had not, he observed, attended the court for the purpose of hearing a long political discussion, which had no relevancy to the matter before them.

The *Chairman*. "There can be no doubt but that the hon. proprietor is very much out of order."

Mr. Lowndes observed that he never, by any chance, trespassed in the slightest degree beyond the strict bounds of order, without being immediately called to account for it. He admitted that, on this occasion, he was very properly interrupted; but he hoped the court would excuse him, since, in making the observation he had done, he was only pursuing the bent of his ruling passion.

"One master passion reigning in his breast,

"Like Aaron's serpent, swallowed all the rest."

Mr. R. Jackson requested leave to say a few words with reference to what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who seemed to apprehend that he (Mr. Jackson) would bring forward a motion not properly worded; and if so, that something like a precedent would be established for the interference of that court in matters that occurred between the board of control and the court of directors. He would, however, briefly state, that the document on which he meant to proceed was the letter of the chairman and deputy-chairman addressed to Mr. Canning; and he knew not how he could quote a higher document than one, to the propriety of the sentiments contained in which 24 directors had subscribed, and in which was embodied all the substantive matter to which his motion would relate. The directors (he said it with all

deference and respect) could only return their thanks for services performed. It was for the attention which had been paid to the duties of his office, and consequently to the interests of the Company, that the executive body had thanked this gentleman; and they, the proprietors, took the word of their 24 directors, who stated that the duties of Mr. Canning's office had been performed, not merely with correctness, but with anxious fidelity and with unwearied assiduity. This was the document he intended to quote. He could quote no better evidence, nor did he need it, since he meant to offer nothing to the consideration of the court that was not substantively contained in the letter of the court of directors. —If any man, more than another, rose above all political feeling, when called on to consider a subject, with which political circumstances were not necessarily connected, it was his hon. friend; but when he rose so far above such feelings, as to stand forward and give evidence of his own personal knowledge of Mr. Canning's abilities—knowledge founded on his personal intercourse with the president of the board of control—he (Mr. Jackson) felt the highest satisfaction in anticipating, that when he introduced his motion to the court, he would have, that which he was always solicitous to obtain, the ardent and zealous support of his hon. friend. (*Hear! hear!*) His hon. friend had mentioned that which he thought a deficiency in the board of control, and which he regarded, and justly, as a great evil in the political system of that board, namely, that any difference of political opinion should deprive the Company of the powerful services of a man skilled and practised in their affairs. He had stated very truly the difficulty which must be encountered by any man whose hands had been ordinarily full of other business, when suddenly placed in the situation of minister for India, and called on to preside over a board to whose superintendence the complicated affairs of that immense empire were entrusted. It was however, he feared, a defect that could not be rectified, because the situation of minister of that mighty empire was of too interesting and important a nature not to demand that the individual who filled it should also hold the rank of a cabinet minister; and, being such, he must of course share in the vicissitudes incidental to that situation. Still he thought that the evil pointed out by his hon. friend was most justly to be deplored. His hon. friend had made out a case of extraordinary strength, a case which could not be heard without leading individuals to conjecture how the evil could, in this instance at least, be recti-

fied. In his opinion, his hon. friend had made out a case which ought to weigh with the court of directors, which ought to weigh with the court of proprietors, and which he hoped would weigh with the whole country, when considering the vital interests of a great empire, to invite that right hon. gent. back to his situation whenever it was convenient for him to return to it. (*Hear, hear!*) He avowed that as his earnest wish; and he agreed in the propriety of such a proceeding the more cordially, when he found that his opinion of Mr. Canning's merits, as president of the board of controul, was supported by his hon. friend, who, in the discharge of his duty in another place, was generally opposed to that right hon. gent. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhope was very happy to hear that Mr. Canning had conducted himself so well as president of the board of controul. Before, however, he agreed to any resolution, he wished to know what his conduct had been with respect to the *Asiatic press*; and, with that view, he would move that all correspondence with the court of directors, relative to the liberty of the press in India, should be laid before the proprietors.

It was intimated to the gallant officer that he could, at present, only give notice of such a motion.

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS, WAR WITH SIND.

Mr. Howarth said, he was at a loss to know whether those papers relative to the commercial concerns of the Company, which, at the last court, the hon. chairman had stated not to have been then received from India, had this day been laid before the proprietors amongst other documents. He wished for information on this point.

The Chairman. "I am very sorry to say, that the document which I stated at the last court not then to be in the possession of the executive body, and the want of which prevented the regular account from being laid before the court of proprietors in conformity with the by-law, has not yet been received; and, therefore, the court of directors are precisely in the same situation in which they stood when the last court was held, being unable to lay the account before the proprietors. I have, however, to state, that the most strong and pointed letters have been written out to India on the subject; and that the most severe observations have been directed to the India government relative to the neglect which has taken place.

Mr. Howarth did not know any lan-

guage strong enough in which to express the regret, astonishment, and indignation he felt at the conduct of the governments in India in not having attended to so important a point. It gave him, however, great pleasure to find, in perusing the proceedings of the last court, the hon. chairman and the executive body had adopted every means in their power to prevent this unjustifiable, this horrible neglect. How could the court of directors, at the distance of half the globe, unless there was a regular transmission of all necessary documents; how could they, he asked, form an accurate judgment of the state of the Company's affairs? (*Hear, hear!*) They were now in the month of March 1821, and this document, which ought to have been transmitted in May 1819, a period of nearly two years, had not yet arrived. He had read the proceedings of the last court, and it there seemed as if blame were meant to be thrown on the officers abroad. He knew many of the public officers, and he thought that they would not dare to be guilty of such a gross neglect. He believed that the offence ought to be imputed to the governors; and he hoped the court of directors would find themselves strong enough to speak their sentiments decidedly, and to insist on a regular fulfilment of this most important part of the public duty. Many select committees and secret committees had been formed to inquire into the state of India; and, whatever points they might differ on, they all concurred in this, that the situation of India was lamentable with reference to the delays that took place in the transmission of important documents. It was said that the directors had not the will, or, if they had the will, they had not the power, to enforce, with respect to their governors abroad, the orders on this subject. He hoped instances of such remissness would not occur again, for if it did, their situation, as proprietors of India stock, would not continue what it then was. There ought to be laid before the executive body a regular account of the state of the Company's affairs, commercial, financial, and military, in order that they should be enabled to come to a clear judgment on those vital subjects. This was his object in making these observations. While he was on his legs, he wished to know whether the Company was likely to be involved in a war with the Sindians? He trusted the hon. chairman would afford him such information as he could impart, consistently with his duty.

The Chairman.—"I trust the hon. proprietor will be satisfied when I give him the fullest assurance, that it is impossible for words to be put together so as to con-

vey a stronger expression of disapprobation than is contained in the letters that have been sent out by the court of directors, in censure and condemnation of the delay which has been complained of.—(Hear, hear!) I know of but one more effectual course that could be adopted. I admit that there is such a course, but it is one of those extreme measures that I should be sorry, on any occasion, to resort to, while the governments abroad, or the supreme government, to whom those accounts are in the first instance forwarded, may have it in their power to clear themselves from blame, by successfully pleading that the delay was occasioned by the neglect of others. It is impossible, perhaps, at this moment, to say where the blame rests. But considering the strong remonstrances and pointed animadversions that have been sent out, I think the court of directors, under all the circumstances, have done as much as they should do at present. I, however, will be one of the first to advocate strong measures, if the necessity of the case seems heretofore to require their adoption.”—(Hear, hear!)

With respect to the other subject to which the hon. proprietor has referred, of course he must be aware that all information which relates to matters of peace or war is communicated only to the secret committee of the court of directors, and that under the sanction of an oath so imposing, as to the communication of the contents of any dispatches connected with hostile operations, that it is not in the power of any member of that committee to disclose any information, officially received, on such a subject. At the same time, I have no hesitation, so far to satisfy the mind of the hon. proprietor, and of the court in general, as to say, that, so far as private accounts may be depended on, no threatened incursion of the Sindians is likely to occur; and I am sure nothing is so remote from the intention of the supreme government as the desire of encouraging a war. (Hear, hear!) On the contrary, the supreme government felt every disposition against such a proceeding. (Hear, hear!) I now hold in my hand an extract, not from an official but from a private letter, dated from Bombay so recently as the 20th of October last, in which the writer says:—“Our difference with the Ameers of Sind are settled, which will save our government a considerable expense on the banks of the Indus.” It therefore does not appear at all likely that the Company will be plunged in war with the Sindians.—(Hear, hear!)

“I confess (continued the Chairman) I am placed in a situation of considerable difficulty on this occasion. I am now

about to take a course, in adopting which though I may not meet the concurrence of every gentleman present, yet I trust I shall be very generally supported by the court. I am induced to proceed in this manner, in consequence of a notice which has been given by an hon. proprietor now in court (Mr. Lowndes),* because I am desirous, if possible, to avoid the discussion of a subject which I believe every gentleman who hears me feels as I do to be quite out of character and out of season. (Hear, hear!) As I conceive that any sort of discussion on the subject to which I have alluded is to be deprecated, I will at once proceed to the object I have in view, namely, the prevention of such a discussion, by moving an adjournment of this court. This is a general court, summoned in pursuance of the Company's charter; and no further business offering, I move, “That this court do now adjourn.”

Mr. Hume. “I submit, that as an hon. proprietor (Lieut.col. Stanhope) has stated that he meant to give notice of a motion to be discussed at the next general court, it is not regular to move an adjournment until notice of that motion has been received.”

Mr. Lowndes said, he had certainly pledged himself to bring forward the question to which the hon. Chairman had alluded, but he thought a special court would be appointed for so important a discussion, and he would not pay so bad a compliment to the illustrious person to whom the motion related, as to introduce it as a mere matter of course, at an ordinary quarterly court. He had no intention of discussing the subject on the present occasion; but he thought it due, in justice to himself, to state that he had the address prepared. He said this, because, if he had no address, it might be said that he had changed his mind on the subject, which was not the fact; and he would never allow a suspicion to go abroad that he had altered his sentiments. This being the case, he had come forward to state that he was prepared with an address; but, as the hon. Chairman had stated, so long a time had elapsed that it would perhaps be better not to discuss the question: he however had an address in his pocket, and he had also the promise of an hon. proprietor to second it; but he acknowledged the justice of the hon. Chairman's observation, and as there was “a time for all things,” and the present did not appear to be a proper time for introducing his motion, he would not bring it forward. He thought a special address

* This gentleman, at the last general court, gave notice, that he meant, at the ensuing court, to move an Address to his Majesty.

to his Majesty should be proposed in a special court, and in no other.

The hon. Lieut.col. Stanhope. "I do not mean to oppose the motion which the learned gentleman on the floor intends to bring forward. My object is, to learn what the conduct of Mr. Canning has been with respect to the press in India, and with that view I now give notice, that I will, at the next general court, move "that all proceedings of the hon. the court of directors, concerning the liberty of the press in British India, be laid before the court of proprietors."

The Chairman. "The notice shall be entered."

Mr. Hume. "If the hon. proprietor, who has just given notice of a motion, supposes that any reflection can be cast on the conduct of Mr. Canning with respect to the liberty of the press in India, he will find, on examination, that that hon. gentleman has done every thing in his power to prevent any interference with it." (*Hear, hear!*)

PRIZE-MONEY.

The hon. Lieut.col. Stanhope. "I wish, before the court is adjourned, to put a question to the hon. chairman relative to the prize-property taken in the campaigns in central India in 1817 and 1818. I would ask whether the whole of the property taken in those campaigns is to be appropriated to the army (I allude especially to the property captured at Nagpore and Poonah), or whether a portion of that property is to be devoted to state purposes? I also wish to be informed, whether the army of the Deccan is to retain that portion of property which was taken by it? or whether other armies, however remote from the scene of operation, and not actively engaged in the war, are to participate in that prize-money? It may be said that those armies were co-operating; but in military affairs, every thing done by the armies of the same power, however distant from each other, might be denominated acts of co-operation. In the late war, for instance, when our armies were in different quarters of the world, they might be described as co-operating; but such remote co-operation certainly could not give the whole force an equal right to participate in particular prize money. It was absurd to say that two armies, the one acting in Europe the other in America, or even in two different states of Europe, were equally entitled to share the prize property which had been captured by one of them."

The Chairman. "I can perhaps set the question at rest, without entering into a discussion on the right to share prize-property. Properly speaking, no such thing as prize-property exists, until his Majesty is graciously pleased to make a grant. The course pursued is, to present

a memorial to his Majesty, requesting him to grant the booty taken in any war. This has been done with reference to the booty captured in the late war, but to that memorial no answer has been received: it consequently remains in such a state as renders it impossible for me to give any answer to the inquiries of the hon. proprietor."

The hon. Lieut.col. Stanhope. "Am I to understand that the whole of the prize-property taken in India belongs to his Majesty, and that the East-India government have no claim on the immense sum (above £2,000,000) taken in that country?"

The Chairman. "The hon. proprietor is to understand that, with respect to the army, there is no such thing as "prize" until his Majesty is graciously pleased to grant it to the Company's forces, or to his own troops. There is no such thing as "legal prize" to the army, as there is to the navy, until his Majesty grants it."

The hon. Lieut.col. Stanhope. "Then this prize-money I conceive to be appropriated by the king in council, and not by the court of directors."

Mr. Hume observed, that the statement of the hon. chairman was opposed to the precedent furnished by the disposal of the prize-property captured at Seringapatam, without any grant from his Majesty.

The Chairman. "The hon. proprietor, in the first place, is quite mistaken as to the fact, and in the next place, if an army on any occasion was to divide a prize illegally, that would be no authority for another army to do the same thing; but in order to set the hon. member right on the first point, I feel it necessary to state, that not one quarter of the prize-property taken at Seringapatam was divided until the governor-general of India had sent up an authority for the division. Whether he was legally entitled to do so was another question, but the order was afterwards confirmed by a grant from his Majesty."

Mr. Hume. "It was known that prize-money was divided, contrary to the general practice, at Seringapatam. I merely made the observation to shew that prize-money had been appropriated without the sanction of his Majesty."

The Chairman. "I do not state any thing more than this, that no such thing as "legal right" to prize exists until the king grants it. If an illegal distribution had taken place, that is another matter; but on that point I will say nothing."

The hon. Lieut.col. Stanhope. "A considerable part of the property captured in central India has been appropriated without any such form."

Here the conversation terminated, and the court adjourned.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 9	to 0 5 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 11 0
Cheribon.....	5 15 0	— 6 2 0	China.....	0 12 0	— 1 7 0
Sumatra.....	5 12 0	— 5 18 0	Zedoary.....		
Mocha.....	7 18 0	— 8 10 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	9 10 0	— 11 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 3	— 0 0 3	Blue.....	15 0 0	— 16 0 0
Madras.....	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Bengal.....	0 0 5	— 0 0 7	Blue and Violet.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 8
Bourbon.....	0 1 1	— 0 1 5	Purple and Violet.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 6 9	— 0 7 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5 3 0	— 7 10 0	Fine Violet.....	0 6 6	— 0 6 9
Anniseeds, Star.....	2 16 0	— 3 0 0	Good Ditto.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 6
Borax, Refined.....	2 10 0	— 2 13 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 3
Unrefined, or Tinctal.....	2 10 0	— 2 13 0	Fine & Good Copper.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
Camphire unrefined.....	7 10 0	— 8 10 0	Middling Ditto.....		
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 4	— 0 4 0	Ordinary and low.....	0 5 3	— 0 4 3
Ceylon.....	0 1 9	— 0 2 0	Fine Madras.....		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	22 0 0		Manilla.....		
Licence.....	8 5 0	— 10 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 8 6	— 0 14 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	1 0 9	— 0 1 6	Safflower.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 16 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 1 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	1 0 6	— 1 3 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 15 0
Colombo Root.....			Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0 14 1	— 0 16 2
Dragon's Blood.....	18 0 0	— 33 0 0	Novi.....	0 15 1	— 1 3 10
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	3 0 0	— 6 0 0	Ditto White.....	0 16 1	— 1 3 10
Arabic.....	4 0 0	— 5 0 0	China.....	0 18 1	— 1 1 1
Assafetida.....	3 0 0	— 15 0 0	Organzine.....	1 14 0	— 2 0 0
Benjamin.....	3 0 0	— 58 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 6 0	— 0 8 6
Anims.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 9 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 8	— 0 5 9
Galbanum.....	20 0 0	— 50 0 0	Bourbon.....		
Gambogium.....	10 0 0	— 15 0 0	Mace.....	0 2 5	— 0 5 2
Myrrh.....	8 0 0	— 16 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 3 4	— 0 4 4
Oilbanum.....	2 0 0	— 6 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 13 0	— 0 14 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 6	Pepper, Company's.....lb.	0 0 7	
Dye.....	0 3 9	— 0 5 6	Privilege.....	0 0 7	
Shell, Black.....			White.....	0 1 0	
Silvered.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 11 0
Stick.....			White.....	1 14 0	— 0 10 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 12 0	— 0 16 0	Brown.....	0 18 0	— 1 4 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 13 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 3	— 0 2 4
Opium.....lb.			Congou.....	0 2 5	— 0 3 6
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 8	— 0 0 10	Souchang.....	0 3 10	— 0 4 6
Cinnamon.....	0 13 0		Campoi.....	0 3 1	— 0 3 9
Cloves.....	0 3 6		Twankay.....	0 2 11	— 0 3 4
Mace.....			Pekoe.....		
Nutmegs.....			Hyson Skin.....	0 2 10	— 0 4 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 0	— 0 3 0	Hyson.....	0 3 3	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	8 0 0		Gunpowder.....	0 6 0	
Senna.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 0	Tortoiseshell.....	1 10 0	— 1 15
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	6 0 0	— 6 10

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 April—Prompt 13 July.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 14 April—Prompt 20 July.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China Raw Silk—Cashmere
Wool.

For Sale 1 May—Prompt 27 July.
Private-Trade.—Nankeens.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 10 August.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Cinnamon—Mace—
Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA- NY'S SHIP'S LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Coromandel*, from *Madras*, and
the *Brothers*, from *Bombay*.

Company's.—Coast Piece Goods—Surat Prohi-
bited Piece Goods—Saltpetre—Pepper—Cinnamon
—Cotton.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Rochester - - -	600	Sutton - - -	Madras and Bengal.
Fame - - -	700	Eastgate - - -	Ditto.
Ajax - - -	300	Clark - - -	Ditto.
Abberton - - -	500	Percival - - -	Ditto.
Palmita - - -	600	Lamb - - -	Ditto.
Andromeda - - -	300	Stewart - - -	Ditto.
Daphne - - -	350	Chatfield - - -	Ditto.
Catherine - - -	350	Knox - - -	Ditto.
Britannia - - -	500	Luke - - -	Madras.
Fairlie - - -	300	White - - -	Bengal.
Woodford - - -	600	Chapman - - -	Ditto.
Blenden Hall - - -	500	Greig - - -	Bombay.
Ogle Castle - - -	350	Crossley - - -	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1821.

1821.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	3 p. Cent.	Long	Annuities.	Irish	1 p. Cent.	Imperial	3 p. Cent.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent.	Annuit.	Omanum.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New	4 p. Cent.	Exchequer	Consols	Lottery	1821.
Feb 26	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	42p	3.6p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	10
27	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.42	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0
28	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.43	6.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mar. 1	226	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	44p	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
2	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	42p	6.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	18
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.43p	3.5p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.44	4.5p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5p	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5p	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5p	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2d	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8d	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2d	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4p	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2d	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

§c. §c. §c.

GENERAL VIEW OF OUR INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As some of the readers of your interesting Journal seem to attribute the Summary of the Mahratta and Pindarree Campaign to the pen of a King's officer, and thereby, not very liberally on the score of professional jealousy, detract from the merits of that publication, if it can lay claim to any; I think it proper to inform you that I am not, nor ever was in his Majesty's army, an honour I should at all times be proud of sustaining; nor am I, as "A Bengal Officer" presumes, Lieut. Col. Batty. I am a Madras officer in the Company's army; have served much with native troops, indeed more so than with Europeans;—with Bengalsepoys, Malay troops, King's and Company's European troops, and have seen active service with the whole of the above, separately or collectively, on various and pressing occasions during the late campaign in India.

The remarks I thought proper to offer to the public were not founded on prejudice, haste, or disappointment; I thought I observed

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in our native army, too generally, the absence of those essential qualities without which men cannot be soldiers: I mean bravery and bodily strength. It is only in active service that we can see the real strength and value of soldiers; and I have no reason, on reflecting upon the strictures I made, to change my mind as to the state of our native army. I am not ignorant of the language, habits, and even of some virtues which attach to our sepoys, in quarters and in the field; but that which I would dwell upon, and still urge to those whose province it is to correct the evil, is the introduction and maintaining of so many men, entirely unfit, from physical causes alone, for military life; altogether waving the question of their moral inaptitude.

The "Bengal Officer," who has honoured my work with his comments, in your Journal for August last, entertaining the idea that a Lieut. Col. Batty was the author of it, lays particular stress upon my prejudices against the native

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army. He appeals to the high authorities of Clive, Coote, Cornwallis, Wellesley, and Hastings; insists upon it that there are not better troops in the world, and brings forward the old bubble and plaything of the Bengal army, the flight of the 101st regiment at Cuddalore, and the refusal of the 76th regiment to advance from the trenches at Bhurtpore, when a battalion of Bengal sepoys did so, and shewed them the way. The gallant old officer must have forgotten, for a moment, the charge of indelicacy he had advanced against me for my account of the Talnair affair (to which I spoke from personal observation on the spot, and involving only the conduct of one individual), when he himself, on mere hearsay, and without occasion for it, brands two regiments of his Majesty's army with disgraceful conduct, and one of these regiments, that very corps, to which, without exception, the Bengal army owe their proudest laurels, and than which (the 76th) there is not a more meritorious corps in his Majesty's service. But I hope, with regard to Talnair, that the gallant officer is as well aware as I am, now that his called-for papers have reached home (and on which head he thought I acted indelicately as those papers had been called for), that all is not strictly to the truth that comes home, even in a public shape, and that some of our agents, in that quarter, are not nicely scrupulous as to facts, where the development of such might prejudice their own views or interests. An observation which the gallant officer will find of Dr. Johnson's (in Boswell's life) respecting Warren Hastings' trial, will bear good in every inquiry or prosecution against public offenders in India. I think the above great man remarked, on that occasion, "the distance of India from England, opportunities of friends and

money, the difficulty of getting at the truth, will save him (W. Hastings):" and they did so.

But, even now that Sir T. Hislop's account and explanation of the calamitous affair at Talnair have arrived, I believe the simple statement I gave of that transaction stands uncontroverted, and certainly palliates the error, not to say the crimes, of that distinguished officer, more than the heap of his Madras correspondence that has been laid before the public.

But to resume our subject of the native army: I wish the gallant officer, instead of speaking in general terms coupled with high names and authorities (but the whole of these, by the bye, being in his Majesty's service), had quoted instances of single or united bodies of native troops, not acting in concert with Europeans, where, meeting with a stout opposition or severe loss, they shewed themselves so triumphantly victorious. Retracing our first steps under Lawrence, Coote, and the other great men above-mentioned, he will find, that, whenever the brunt was to be borne, the defence of any place obstinate, or the shock of the enemy powerful, it was levelled against and sustained by our European handfuls; and that it was generally the blood of these which marked the exact spot of the most desperate attempts and assaults of the enemy. On the Coast, witness Lieutenant M'Leod's regiment against Hyder Ally; the battles of Bangalore, Seringapatam, and Assaye; the importance of the handful of Europeans at Mahidpore; the consequence attached to them by General Doveton (an old Company's officer) at Nagpore, where he placed a weak company of the Royal Scots at the head of each native corps (the light corps excepted); and the gallant assault of Cornelis on Java. On the Bengal side, peruse, in the earlier stages, the high encomiums bestowed upon the Company's Euro-

* In the battle of Laswarree.

pean troops (for at that time there were few King's corps in India), by Lord Clive, and the battles of Plassey and Laswarree. In all these engagements the European portion bore the greatest share of the danger and the carnage. The native corps, of course, must have had their share when acting in the same line, or in support of the Europeans; but will the gallant officer inform me of a single instance, where, it being necessary to strike a blow, to head an assault, or to carry a breach, any of our commanders, having at hand European troops, ever employed native troops on such occasions? And if we examine our most fatal enterprises and retreats in India, those, for instance, of the Bombay and Bengal armies, some years back, we shall find the want of confidence to stand and oppose the enemy to have been occasioned chiefly by the scarcity of European troops. On one of the above occasions, where there were no Europeans at all, the flight was general, the confusion was thick, and those who saved themselves came in by dozens for weeks afterwards, naked as they were born, half starved, and without their arms.

Indeed I have myself witnessed so many striking instances of the unsteadiness of native troops, and the evident want of confidence in them manifested even by their European officers, that I should set down any man, even the gallant officer himself, as shutting his eyes obstinately to conviction and experience, or closing his farewell account with his reason, who should calmly place in comparison any native corps with a European one. My own opinion is, that even when complete with European officers, three native corps might be equal in effect and weight to one European regiment; but without European officers I am pretty well convinced that a European regiment would disperse six of them.

As to the instances adduced of the native corps at Nagpore and Corygawm, had it not been for the extraordinary nerve and exertion of the European gentlemen and officers, both places would have been carried after the first few hours' firing and assault by the Arabs. The sepoys generally became panic-struck and dispirited, and the few poor fellows of officers had as much to do to keep their men to the stand, by exhortations, menaces, and beat of drum, as they had in opposing the enemy.

For my own part, in the late war, I have witnessed occasions, when being on duty with European and native troops, I could most willingly have dispensed with the latter altogether. I found it not only difficult to draw them from the trenches for the ordinary reliefs of sentinels, (a fact known indeed to many officers of Lieut. Col. A. McDonald's detachment, that we were frequently obliged to use force to both native officers and sepoys), but as uncertain and difficult to make them keep their posts, even in the absence of immediate danger; but when this occurred, the confusion was sure to take its rise in the quarter of our native troops. A striking instance of this happened on the evening of the capture of the Pettah, in which were posted between six and seven hundred native troops with their European officers; there were only fifty Europeans on the same duty,—a false alarm was given,—confusion commenced,—the whole of the native troops kept up a fire on every side,—the European officers lost all command over them, and they were at length obliged to seek for safety amongst the fifty Europeans for the evening; and such was the consequence attached to this handful of our countrymen, that the field officer (since deceased), in the Pettah, remonstrated against withdrawing the fifty Europeans, in whom alone he had confidence; but

being unsuccessful in his application, he urged privately to the officer commanding the detachment of Europeans in the camp, to let him have any complement, however small, to serve as a rallying point for himself, his officers and his men, and he obtained at length twenty Europeans.

The fact is, unless in concert with European troops, any complement of native troops for desperate or smart service is unequal to it; and it is on this account that such a stress is always laid upon the least shyness or disaster amongst the Europeans, as if it were that all eyes and expectations were fixed upon these alone, while the most prominent misbehaviour or backwardness is glossed over for the native troops, and by a happy facility of bombast and penmanship, too prevalent in that country, the discredit is not only palliated or removed, but very frequently turned to the very reverse of their actual merit. This occurred in the late Goorkah war, when an entire battalion of Bengal troops, under Major L., on the heights of Nann, advanced in support of a small leading column of half the grenadier company of his Majesty's 53d, and a detachment of light infantry; but, perceiving the stout resistance of the enemy, and the confusion of the advance, the whole battalion, to a man, turned right about, and never drew up until they had reached camp, leaving several officers and men killed, wounded, and prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The Major nevertheless was commended, and the native battalion commiserated in government orders. The failure was attributed to the precipitance of the Europeans, but the real cause of it rested upon the disobedience of the Major, in having exceeded the express orders and limits enjoined by the General (M.) commanding.

A failure in the same wars by a few companies of his Majesty's

service, and a regiment that had more than its share in that most harassing kind of warfare (hill fort taking), was blazoned through India as a reflection on the whole body, a public reprehension held over them, though somewhat indirectly, and followed by an unhappy inquiry, and dissention through the whole regiment.

I am well aware that the exposure or revival of such mishaps, in one service or the other, is an unpleasant and an invidious task; but we have a great stake in India; and it is the duty of every man, connected with the British interests or army, to speak to those evils which exist in any branch of that service, and to surmise what may appear to him to be the best corrective.

The Company's native army is deficient in three prominent characteristics: want of the complete number of European officers,—ignorance and unfitness of the native officers for the duties and responsibility of their situations,—and the want, particularly on the Madras and Bombay sides, of men fit for the purposes of war or of military life.

If the competent authorities would transmit general instructions to India, to discharge from the service, or otherwise provide for, every soldier in the native army, whose weight, stript of his clothes, shall fall short of eight stone, they will find by the returns, in the absence of some hundreds of tons, great room for the substitution of weightier bodies, and consequently for a nearer correspondence to those arms sent out for their service. They should either do this, or reduce the size of the military accoutrements to the fitness and vigour of those intended to use them. We may assign as one cause of the smallness of the sepoys on the Madras side, the system observed, on that establishment, of maintaining sixty or seventy boys, the children of sepoys,

in each battalion, who are kept, from the age of nine and upwards, until they are passed as fit for the battalion, on a pagoda a month. This has its bad consequences, as well as its advantages. It holds out to meritorious and old sepoys a provision for their children, and thereby attaches them to the service; but, on the other hand, it precludes in a great measure competition, and the hope of obtaining better and stouter youths, unconnected with the army, who, did not this difficulty and jealousy of strangers coming amongst the sepoys exist, might be disposed to accept our bounty and provision. To this we may add the general physical inferiority of the Madras troops, and that therefore, instead of being at the expense of propagating so delicate a class of people, we should endeavour gradually to introduce men of a better and harder race. Few men from Hindoostan will enter the southern armies of India, from the dearness and inferiority of provisions, coupled with the severity of discipline, employed particularly amongst the Madras troops.

It is on this account, amongst others enumerated by me in the summary, that I should, on that establishment particularly, advise the introduction of a different class of troops, Arabs, Seedees, Malays, &c. &c., and that they should be disciplined exclusively by officers of his Majesty's service.

The veteran officer (my commentator) also objects to the introduction of any other Asiatic class of troops than the sepoys, on the ground that it would excite factions, jealousies, and alarm in our native army. For myself, disposed always to pay a rigid attention and regard to the religious ceremonies and prejudices of the sepoys, I should be the last to give them any cause of alarm on that head; but, nevertheless, I would not indulge them in all the absurdities and fanciful severities

of their casts, when interfering with the fair and ordinary discharge of their duties. We should respect their casts, but not descend with them to the indulgence of the merest childishness—of things not meant or demanded by their faith, but assumed and imposed upon our weakness and mistaken liberality. The Bengal pioneers (of little use on any service) refused in Java to bury the dead or the horses, &c. At the Isle of France the Bengal sepoys sulked, and refused to pull the guns; they were found stretched by dozens along the road, calling out, and complaining of want of water and food, piteously appealing to their officers, whom, by the bye, in any distressing case, they generally address by the title of "father," "mother," "sister," and even "Almighty," instead of employing that respectful and firm tone that should characterize a soldier. Whilst the Madras 6th and 12th N.I. scarcely left a man in the rear, and kept pace with the Europeans, the Bengal troops to the eastward could with difficulty be induced to carry away their own provisions from the stores to their barracks, and these provisions granted them gratis by the government; and this slovenly disposition, I am sorry to say, but too commonly met the countenance and support of their European officers.

This habit of luxurious and easy life amongst the Bengal troops, officers and men, renders it more difficult to set one of their battalions in motion than it would be to put on the march five Madras ones. Lieut. Col. A. (C. B.) on the preparations to take the field, in December 1818 and January 1819, against Appah Sahib, acknowledged himself, that his detachment of Bengal troops was unable for three weeks to move, because the officers had not cattle for their baggage, and consequently he could not join in the line of operations with Lieut. Cols. Scott, Popham, and Pollock.

During the passage of the Bengal veteran battalion to Java, under Major P. G., three sepoy starved themselves to death, although there were thirty-three different articles of provision on board for them, because the superior in cast, a Brahmin, being sea-sick, refused to sanctify their food by his touch. Another sepoy complained that he had no vegetables, and could not eat without them, and was with difficulty appeased and prevailed upon not to die.

The native army of Madras, by a long series of hardships, and some smart lessons, has at length been reduced to a hardy and proud sense of what feelings soldiers should possess, to enable them to support privation with patience and cheerfulness, to march for days and days together with a few dried cakes and a little water; not to shudder at the sight of their officer, or any Europeans, should they approach them whilst eating; not to fall into fits at the sight of a pig or a piece of pork on board a ship, or to turn pilgrims and go naked, because they are ordered to do their duty, and are tired of it.

But to resume the subject of a new class of troops; mixed troops would be, in my opinion, the very thing for India, particularly for our Asiatic army. The fewer foreigners we have in our European army the better; but in the native army we should mix all descriptions of casts as much as possible, if not to break the link of possible combination, at least to disturb and perplex it. By having corps of different casts and countries, we should give each of them an opportunity of emulous enterprise in action, which probably could not be effected amongst them at present, on a large scale, from any sense of duty or attachment to us. During the late Travancore war, and in that of Ceylon, the Madras and Ceylon corps served together; there was not any striking jealousy amongst them, they vied with

each other in handsome achievements, and the only dislike the sepoys had to the Cingalese was their eating every thing as ourselves, whence they designated them the Black Christians, "*Kala Feringhee*." The Duke of Wellington, at the battle of Waterloo, foresaw the advantages of distributing the Belgians and the other allied corps throughout his line, where they could not behave well without being observed, nor misbehave without being corrected and recovered.

As to the native army, whenever we review it, there starts up difficulty after difficulty as to what is best to be done towards its reform and improvement; one thing, however, is decisive as to the inferior ranks, that unless our sepoys possess the common physical properties of men, they cannot by any art, discipline, or attention, be made really good soldiers. In that material the Coast and Bombay troops are essentially wanting; and I again repeat, that two hundred men from each battalion of those, and one hundred from each Bengal battalion, excepting the light corps, may be struck off the Indian army, without any sensible detriment to the real weight and efficiency of it. Substitute for these, troops of a hardier race and character; in this substitution forget and abandon altogether the intermediate class of native commissioned officers, and give the above transfer to the king's army. This will remove all jealousy amongst the native troops, and will ensure a more strict and uniform discipline, with the complete establishment of European officers.

Recruit from the Persian Gulph, from Mukran, and Sinde; a thing practicable enough on the Bombay side, where I am sure we could obtain abundance of men by offering proper encouragement to the Arabs and other merchants in that quarter, and at a rate not much exceeding the expenses of our present depôt and recruiting

establishments in Hindostan and elsewhere.

The Arabs, Seedees, and others, until the termination of the late war, came down to Bombay by hundreds in the trading vessels. They did not require the luxuries of a Hindoo, or our Mahomedan ship equipment; they brought, as hardy adventurers, only their clothes and daggers with them; but they brought what was more valuable, and what all our flattering of the insipid race of Hindoostan can never beget, hardy and robust frames, with hearts as tough as those of any of our Europeans. They never dreaded us, never avoided us, and very frequently worsted us, and this too, frequently without any reasonable hope of relief or immediate object; frequently straitened in provisions, and sometimes even stinted in ammunition. I myself witnessed these troops twice dash from the posts even against European troops, in a style that could not be surpassed by ourselves. I have seen them swept by dozens off their battlements by our grape-shot, whilst stoutly maintaining their works.

But, Sir, we are too fond of the amiability and gentleness of the Hindoo; we are partial to child's play in that country, partial to exaggeration and bombast.

I sincerely hope that the day is yet distant when we shall be called to oppose our native troops to those of the north; for my own part, I feel unhappy whenever I reflect upon the subject; we have yet however much time to look about us, and to strengthen the sinews of our military body. War or revolution can never surprise us in any desperate shape whilst we are the sole masters of India; our justice and moderation, exercised with firmness, will always dissipate every minor cloud or darkness of our own immediate atmosphere: but the moment the horizon thickens from the west, however in the intermediate time we may conduct or amuse our-

selves with the follies and weakness of our native army, let us not rest any material portion of our strength, on arduous occasions, upon them; for, as the ancients found them, and as we found them, so shall we again find them, too hollow in heart and nerve ever to derive much benefit from them.

As to the native officers of the army, these men, in nine cases out of ten, untutored and ignorant of our language or of any other, are entirely unfit for the responsibility or duties that generally attach to the designation of officers; they are mere handles by which the European officers may better conduct the duties of their corps; and probably the only virtue to be ascribed to that rank is its holding out, to the native army at large, some little opening of advancement, and offering some apology for the entire supplanting of their natural pretensions in our extended and absolute capacity of their rulers.

As I have observed before, the introduction of that class into our native army was faulty; but the measure is never too deeply rooted to be revoked. What we should turn our attention to at present should be, to endeavour to render them, by education, more fit for their duties as officers. By this they would set themselves above the mass of their regiments; they would become more closely connected with the European officers, and would regard the British Government, not, as they do at present, with an eye of jealousy and dread, but with a conviction, impressed by a knowledge of our superiority, that it is more conducive to their advantage than to our own.

A striking instance of the incapacity of these men, in their present training, to judge or decide upon any measure requiring the least deliberation, was published a few days ago in an English paper. I allude to the pro-

ceedings of a native general court-martial in Bengal, wherein a sepoy was arraigned for the murder of a woman kept by him. The evidence, as Marquis Hastings observed, established the guilt of the prisoner in the fullest way: nevertheless he was acquitted of murder, and was found guilty of homicide, and was sentenced to six years imprisonment: so extravagant a sentence, as the above great personage remarked, as to render it impossible to confirm the proceedings. Now it must be recollected that this judgment and sentence was given even with the aid of a European officer, acting as an interpreter and Judge Advocate, and therefore we may fancy what a bundle of stuff they would have made of it, if directed to enter and report their own proceedings. Hence, in any case embracing two features, or requiring attention to two points, evidence for and against a prisoner, a court of native officers, unless directed by the judgment of a European officer, will be found as fit to decide upon it as they would be to fill one of his Majesty's benches.

We can never, therefore, depend upon such men or minds being attached to us from principle: they would too quickly become a prey to any contending or intriguing party against us. The Mahomedan hates us from his creed, or for our superiority; the Hindoo is attached to us for our care of him, and from his own cupidity: from both we have experienced plots and defections, at Travancore, Java, and Nagpore, and in the Bombay army in 1817, not from any provocation or wrong on our parts, but from their hearts—their jealousy and distaste of us.

Opposed to the plan of instructing in the English language the native officers of the army, is the apprehension of their learning too much from us, and of its becoming too general through the country, thereby giving them a chance of

imitating too closely our policy and prudence, possibly for the undermining of our interests in that quarter. We must at once admit that our conquest of India was, through every struggle, more owing to the weakness of the Asiatic character than to the bare effect of our own brilliant achievements; and empire after empire rolled in upon us when we were merely contemplating the protection of our trade, or repelling insult. Kingdoms have been vacated for us, as if by magic spell; and on the same principle we may set down as certain, that whenever one-twentieth part of the population of India becomes as provident and as scheming as ourselves, we shall run back again, in the same ratio of velocity, the same course to our original insignificance. But in the course of instruction that I would recommend for those destined as native officers, we should have little to apprehend from their competition with us in our own language, or indeed in any description of learning. They may attain a certain length, but can never reach beyond it. We should merely endeavour to qualify a little their present stupidity and almost total absence of reflection; to bring them to lean somewhat towards our views of things and our system. This would elevate their pride, and would be the means of establishing a closer confidence between our countrymen and themselves. This, I presume, might be done without incurring the slightest danger as respects our footing amongst them.

I shall conclude with a few general remarks on our state in India, its constitution, army, &c. The monopoly of the Company, in its character of a Government distinct from that of the Mother Country, has in it, with many other leading political considerations, the peculiar one of excluding every attempt at colonization, which if it did not

in the course of some years altogether destroy our authority in India, would disseminate such factions, and such combinations of interests and powers in that quarter, as would leave the tenure scarcely profitable to us, and would expose the natives of that vast country to the unceasing and too frequently bitter effects of revolution. At all events, in the present state of India, in the low and uninformed culture of the human mind there, in the weakness and submission of its humble inhabitants, exposed to, and easily assailable by the designs and practices of their northern visitors, no calm mind will question for a moment the fitness of that form of government at present adopted by us over them. We have given them, in a body, what the very happiest of them never enjoyed before in a single state;—certain security of their lives and properties. There are other invaluable blessings, and such as under a more divided state of government, under new or aspiring leaders or experimentalists, under a proud or lawless innovation, they could never obtain with any hope or prospect of duration.

By means of our wise and mild administration of India, through the monopoly of the Company, we do not awaken those uneasy and feverish spirits of Great Britain, who, always busy in speculation, though possibly with good motives, would undo our best labours there, and plant in India a system of European government which that soil will never be fit for. Let us leave, therefore, the monopoly of India to the Company, together with its patronage, giving, of course, a wider and more liberal range to the fair pretensions of our countrymen in the commercial benefits of that country; this, no doubt, in due time, will find out its own limits and profits. Let us also continue the Indian army to the Company, with

its patronage to appointments, but throwing as much as possible its discipline, controul, direction, and dependence for honours and rewards, upon the crown directly. The sub-division, that is, the separation of interests in so unwieldy and great an army, is wholesome: and those who would advocate the transfer of the Indian army to the King, will do well to reflect upon the possible contingency of too close a combination of interests and views in so material a part of the Indian constitution, which, although not likely to create any height of alarm, or be guilty of defection from the Mother Country, still in its predominant character of a great and united army, might one day, from a too busy attention to or vindication of pretensions, obtain an ascendancy, and dictate its own terms to the Civil Authorities. The King's and Company's armies have at present separate prospects and interests: that of his Majesty resting and maintaining their sole correspondence, as to its internal state and economy, on the Mother Country, not having any immediate interest in India beyond being sojourners there, and merely acting as a subsidiary body looking to rewards and advancement from home, complete in officers and efficiency, and, as I before observed, the very hinge and corner-stone of our whole military fabric. The Company's officers have exclusive privileges of their own, in regard to the pension and the staff (which, however, should be modified in favour of his Majesty's army); they are destined to serve in India alone, and depend upon the Company for their ultimate provision, after a certain service. Let us, then, not too hastily or rashly alter this general condition of the Indian army. *Divide et impera* should be the motto for our Indian administration, whether political, civil, or military. Our present form of government in

India bears a close analogy to that of the Mother Country (the first in the world), in the three estates of the Board of Control, the Directors, and Proprietors, which may be regarded in the light of King, Lords, and Commons. So long as the first Board, composed of the leading and wisest men in the nation, maintains a minute and controlling superintendence over the inferior estates, we need not be alarmed, in any serious degree, for the internal stability of India; and by a timely correction and improvement of our military strength, we may be enabled, should events demand it, to maintain a tougher tug of war even against external assault.

I have now trespassed too long upon your time. My absence from England, and ill-health, have hitherto prevented me from seeing or paying attention to the comments on my Summary of the Pindarree Campaign; and it was only in Paris that I had the opportunity of attentively observing them. My object has not been a pecuniary one; indeed it promises the reverse: nor has it been directed by ambition, as I believe so plain spoken a man is seldom a favourite with the great. My only object was to place matters in their true colours and light; to tell the people of England not to be hurried away by our conquests in the East; they are neither so profitable nor likely to be so durable as we imagine. Every day in that country must increase our expense and our military force; as the people become wise we must become strong, and danger must grow out of too much strength; I mean, a powerful standing army in a land so remote from England, or in any other country. Our tenure of that country rests upon slippery grounds; if a handful of wretches, without arms or vigour, could, as in 1816-17, run us down four or 500 miles, to the very gates of Madras, what should we feel at a more se-

rious onset? At all events, whilst we hold it let us do our best; let us protect the natives in their properties, and tolerate their religions.

By the bye, I wish the well-meaning people of England, who are so fond of extending their bounty in the cause of Christianity to India,* would look a little nearer home;—to the starving and wretched groupes of their countrymen in Ireland; to save them from the pinching grasp of cold and hunger; to let the Hindoo alone, contented, innocent, and happy; and to apply to the side of real charity and beneficence the heaps of money that are extorted from credulity and weakness. I have thrown my eye with some attention upon the effects and workings of our religion at home amongst the lower orders, and, idolatrous as is the Hindoo religion, and devouring and obstinate as is the Mahomedan, I verily believe the maxims of real morality, and the practical effects of good life and order, are to be found in a wider range amongst those orders in Hindoostan, than in many parts of our own christian-denominated country.

In Ireland, in particular, no person travels in that country, and finding hundreds of the people kneeling on the roads, and about the doors and windows of a cabin chapel, taking up the responses, the crosses, and heavings from those inside, (it being quite impossible for themselves to hear a word) would believe that he was in a civilized country, or in one in any way connected with the British Government. Yet that unhappy people are obedient and faithful to the calls of their pastors, whose authority and blessings they look more to than to the chief Local Authorities of that country. If the good people of England, instead of idly squandering thousands of pounds upon unprofitable and im-

* We trust that these concluding sentiments will not be overlooked. Our pages are always open to discussion.—Ed.

probable speculations in the East as in Africa, would apply their charity towards the purchase of a few thousand coarse blankets and coarse jackets, for the naked and wretched inhabitants of some parts of Ireland, they would find their bounty turn to some account in real benefit to those whom they should first relieve, and who, in gratitude, would by degrees rid themselves of that darkness of superstition which at present envelopes so great a portion of them. No—for such is the inconsistency of the world, that we render ourselves unhappy about the mistaken

faith of the Hindoo, who is in every respect (save Christian designation) superior to the mass of our countrymen, and is happily, by his present persuasion, rid of those unruly and intoxicating propensities which the title of Christian would admit him to, and in the possible progression of such a growth we are ready to plunge that comparatively innocent and vast country into all the perplexities, vices, and appetites, that so scandalously mark our Christian brethren in so many parts of Europe.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

CARNATICUS.

LADY DACRE'S LETTER TO WARREN HASTINGS.

THE following letter was found among Mr. Hastings' papers. We confess that it contains a few expressions that are not perfectly intelligible to us; but nevertheless it is a valuable document:

Copy of Lady Dacre's Letter to Warren Hastings, Esq. the day before his acquittal, in consequence of Lord Dacre's death.

SIR:—Justice to the unbounded confidence ever reposed in me by the most deserving and truly lamented of husbands, demands my thus informing you, Sir, of his partial and well-weighed sentiments in your favour; and though I am conscious you can want no additional testimonial to your merit than what your own heart justly affords, still I conceive that a mind like your's will receive great satisfaction from the knowledge of the deliberate and unbiassed approbation of so perfect a man and so victorious a judge as my beloved Lord certainly was.

He was well acquainted with the history of India; had maturely considered the whole period of your prosperous administration in that country,—had diligently, and I might almost add constantly, attended the long trial,—and had carefully read, in our happy retirement in this place, every evidence, and every document brought forward in Westminster Hall, previous to the last session: and I beg leave to assure you, his opinion of your

merit was increased by each day's observation of your conduct. He was particularly anxious to give his decision upon the subject, and at our return from the last day's trial (but three days before that fatal illness which deprived me of the tenderest of husbands and warmest of friends, and, I think I may add, the world of a very great ornament), he expressed his satisfaction that the trial was ended, and his anxious wish to live to give you his firm and decided acquittal upon the whole of the charges.

To me he had often expressed before his wish upon the subject: he repeated it that night. How much I feel, and how deeply I regret that it is not in his power to-morrow to fulfil it, the world can never know; but I hope to evince, as far as possible, in this as well as in every other instance, my truest remembrance of his sentiments, and my highest gratitude for his affectionate and unlimited confidence; and to shew, by every action of my mournful life, that the same thoughts, sentiments, and wishes ever prevailed in our united minds.

With every sincere wish for your long enjoyment of health, happiness, domestic ease, and that applause your conduct has so highly deserved,

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

L. I. DACRE.

Let. 22d April, 1795.

FRAGMENTS ON CEYLON.

(Originally communicated to the Asiatic Journal.)

Translation of a Memoir, written by the late Monsieur Barnaud,* containing his Opinions upon the different Systems of Government which had been established in Ceylon by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English; together with his view of the Ancient History of the Country, and the Improvements which might be made in the System of Government, as well in the Revenue, as in all the other Departments.—Jan. 1809.

History, tradition, and, above all, the number of antiquities at present existing within the circumference of the island of Ceylon, leave us no room to doubt of its great population, and high state of culture in ancient times.

We are naturally led, by analogy, to conclude that these advantages, added to the abundance and value of its productions, the great fertility of the soil, and a vegetation so extraordinary as to strike every observer, must have rendered it formerly a very flourishing country.

A series of calamitous events has doubtless gradually led to that depopulation and desert state, to which it has been reduced in a more modern era. It is not improbable that the princes in the interior of the island, instigated by timid policy, and alarmed at the conquests of the Patans and Moguls on the peninsula of India, subdued, devastated, and depopulated the coasts, hoping to find security in being surrounded by forests. On this subject we may remark, that notwithstanding the proximity of Ceylon to the continent, the island has never been subdued within the periods of

authentic history; a few traces of such an event being met with only in fabulous legends.

This island, from the point of Dondera on the south to that of Pedro on the north, is ninety leagues in length, these two extremities being nearly under the same meridian; its width, taken from Calpentyn on the west to the bay of Vandeloo on the east, is about sixty-two leagues, though most of the maps compute it at fifty-eight only. Major Rennel, in his excellent work, asserts that it extends more to the west than is represented in the maps, and the proofs he gives in support of his opinion appear to be convincing. The general maps we have of Ceylon are in every respect defective, though some less so than others. Those which delineate the northern and eastern portions of the island are the best. The limits of these districts, together with the coasts and the kingdom of Candy, have been measured. According to tradition, this island, or rather country, formerly comprehended a greater extent of territory than it does at present, having been separated from the continent at its northern extremity, and having lost, in the southern and eastern, a considerable extent of that part of the country in which the Basses (Baxos) are situated. These events, occasioned probably by some violent convulsion of nature, must have taken place in ages far remote, since the Veda makes mention of Ceylon (Sirendip) distinctly as an island.

The western part of Ceylon, from Tengale to the river Chilaun, as also a great portion of the interior of the island, partakes of the climate and seasons of the coast of Malabar, whilst the remainder enjoys those of Coromandel. This circumstance is the

* Mons. Barnaud was very high in the Dutch civil service at the time of the surrender of Ceylon to the English; and having been between thirty and forty years upon the island, and being also a man of most distinguished talents, was looked up to with the utmost respect both by the Europeans and native inhabitants.

more worthy of remark, as it may prevent a repetition of those abortive attempts, which have heretofore been made, to introduce a culture to which the climate is not congenial, such as pepper and coffee, into the dry country of the eastern districts, and cotton into the humid soil on the west.

The southern part of the interior of the island abounds in mountains of great elevation. These mountains extend considerably towards the western coast, which is thus rendered, in a general way, uneven. Towards the south and east, however, there are considerable plains between the mountains and the seas. In the northern part of the island, from the river Mawilikinge on the east, and that of Chilaw on the west, with the exception of the mountains near Trincomalé, there is no elevated spot of one hundred yards perpendicular height: notwithstanding this the country is generally hilly, and excepting the salt marshes of Putulan, and several districts in the country of Jaffnapatnam, is devoid of extensive swamps.

The country is watered and rendered fertile by a great number of rivers, which take their source in the mountains, but many of them are navigable to a distance of only six to eight leagues from their mouth. The river Mawilikinge alone has a current of considerable breadth and depth; this however is so rapid on its first descent from the high lands, that it is not navigable, till after its separation into three branches below Kingtorre, in the country of Tambakaddewe.

The inhabitants of Ceylon consisted originally of four nations, differing widely from each other in religion and manners. In those tracts of the country dependant on Candy, the mass of the inhabitants is composed of Cingalese, who occupy the southern and western parts of Sagamakandia, as

far as its boundaries on the side of Chilaw and Pulan. The Malabars or Hindoos inhabit all the northern and eastern parts of the island: the Moors or Choulis, who constitute the most industrious portion of the population, are dispersed throughout the whole. The Vedas or Bedas, according to all appearances, are the only nation properly of Indian origin. They live in a savage state, and in small numbers, in the eastern portion of that forest which extends from north to south the whole length of the island; and for the most part in the territories of Candy, Wanyas, Minery, Soerie and Nogerie.

The limits of this memoir will not admit of a more extensive description of these nations, than that the Cingalese themselves trace their origin from Siam, and profess the Sammanean religion; and that the Malabars are the same people as the Hindoos or inhabitants of the peninsula of India.

It is now more than three centuries since the Portuguese first established themselves in Ceylon; but as they were continually engaged in wars instigated by ambition, and the zeal of making converts, this people, wherever they went, so far from improving the condition of the country, increased, in fact, the desolation they found in it. From this, however, they suffered no inconvenience, being amply provided with every thing from their settlements on the continent.

The Dutch, who expelled the Portuguese one hundred and fifty years afterwards, made some feeble efforts at improvement, as might naturally be expected from their peaceful character, and the mild and economical nature of their government. It is to be observed, that both these nations carefully retained the ancient forms and usages for the regulation of the interior of the country, not thinking it wise or prudent to introduce a foreign system. The attention of the Dutch was at first wholly

engaged by the cinnamon, and some other productions, of which they assumed an exclusive monopoly, totally disregarding the natural right of the inhabitants to participate in the commerce of articles which were the fruits of their own culture and industry. From the flourishing state of the Company, very little care was taken to encourage the growth of articles of the first necessity, without attention to which no lasting territorial revenue can ever be expected. It is true, the culture of coffee, pepper, and cardamum seed was introduced with success; that of others was less fortunate; and in the case of the mulberry and vine it completely failed. The colony was deemed valuable for its cinnamon only, and the means it afforded the Directors and general government of enriching some of their relations and creatures.

The particular interests of men in office, egotism, folly, and something beyond a want of energy in the general government, have formed almost continual obstacles to a stable plan for a general amelioration of the condition of the island; and, with the exception of the Gov.-gen. Van Goens and Van Himhoff, there are scarcely any to be found who, in the early history of the colony, appear to have had its welfare in view; the rest have lost sight of the principal object, and confined their whole attention to minute details. An undisturbed possession admitted of a strict economy in the expenditure, which, nevertheless, has always exceeded the revenue; which last, in the ancient order of things, amounted only to six or seven hundred thousand florins annually: the deficiency was supplied from the profits on cinnamon. Towards the middle of the last century appeared the celebrated memorial of Gov.-gen. Mossel, the object of which was to fix the ordinary expenses throughout

every department. This regulation, by which it has been found impossible to abide, had scarcely any other effect than to introduce into the books of the Company an account of extraordinary expenses, subject to be checked or disallowed by the general government at Batavia.

In 1761 the violent measures of Gov. Schreuder caused commotions in the eastern part of Ceylon; and the Candians, by animating and protecting the rebels, brought on a war which lasted some years, and was at first very unfortunate to the Company. A change, however, took place upon the recall of Mr. Schreuder, and under his successor, Gov. Van Eck, who took Candy, and gained possession of all the frontier provinces. The Candians ultimately were so harassed, and shut up within their mountains in the interior, that, not being able to sow or to reap for three years, the great men of the country delivered up their king, with the stipulation that each of them should be independent in his province. At this juncture Gov. Van Eck died. This event was a great detriment to the affairs of the colony, till the arrival of Gov. Falek in 1765, when war and negotiations were renewed with success, and peace was concluded on the 14th Feb. 1766, by a treaty which insured to the Company the sovereignty of all the circumference of the island: that is to say, of an extent of country three times more considerable than it formerly possessed. The new government were convinced of the policy of confining themselves to these advantages, and even of avoiding acquisition of territory in the interior of the island, which, so far from affording the means of procuring its productions on more reasonable terms, occasioned them to be dearer. The advantages obtained by this treaty were dearly purchased, the war having cost ten millions of florins, the lives of

some thousands of soldiers, and greatly retarded the progress of cultivation. The Candians, however, were so humbled by this treaty, that they did not again dare to stir during a period of 20 years, of which the government of Mr. Falck (of glorious memory) consisted.

Agriculture made some progress under this long administration; the probity and order introduced into every department of the government of Ceylon had augmented the revenues of the island. Inimical, from his circumspect character, to all innovations which might excite discontent in the country, Mr. Falck first bent his particular attention to the cultivation of cinnamon, which was carried to such a height, that the Dutch became nearly independent of the Candians in that particular article.*

The political situation of the republic, at the commencement of the American war, required that her colonies should be protected; but it being stipulated in the charter of the East-India Company that they should defend their possessions themselves, three regiments and several companies of foreign auxiliaries were successively raised, subsequently to the year 1780, and sent to India. This measure, by augmenting the expenses, induced the Company, in all their dispatches, to lay a stress upon every object that might be a means of increasing the revenues; and then was felt the error, committed from the first at Ceylon, of having neglected agriculture, with such favourable opportunities in their power of rendering it flourishing. Under these circumstances, Mr. Van de Graaff took possession of the government of the island in 1785. A perfect knowledge of, and a long experi-

ence in the affairs of the island, joined to a real patriotic spirit and a genius for innovation, induced him to maintain two of these regiments, and 800 Indian troops more than formerly, without the assistance of the Direction. He had no other resources for this purpose than what might be obtained by encouraging cultivation, by introducing simplicity and order into the collection of the revenue, by repressing the speculations of men in office, and, lastly, by the creation of a paper currency, a means to which his predecessor never chose to have recourse. In the attainment of his object Mr. Van de Graaff very naturally made himself many enemies among the vulgar, and even among persons of a higher quality, who, while conscious of the utility of his plans, sought for advancement by throwing impediments in the way of their execution at Batavia, where it had been long conjectured that he was destined, both by the Prince and the Directors, to be governor-general, in consequence of their refusal of Mr. Falck in 1782: he consequently had for opponents all the rival candidates for that office. Notwithstanding, however, the contradictions he met with, often in projects of the greatest utility, he augmented the revenue more than one-half, and cultivation of every sort made a greater progress under his government than it had done for half a century before.

The government of Mr. Van Angelbeck was too short and too much agitated to afford much opportunity for the improvement of agriculture; but it is reasonable to conclude that it would have been protected under the administration of so enlightened a man.

Ceylon having changed its masters in the years 1795 and 1796, a total subversion in the system of its government took place; and this subversion, in spite of the many advantages possessed by the

* At this epoch, and perhaps even at present, nineteen out of twenty portions of the lands capable of cultivation are covered with forests, and of those which are free from them the tenth part, at the most, is indifferently cultivated.

English Company of introducing improvements, has had a deplorable effect on agriculture, and consequently on the bulk of the people; who, in the year 1797, revolted in the western part of the island. Tranquillity was not restored till General de Meuron, sent from Madras, calmed the public mind by his general prudence and experience, and by promising and causing that all the foreigners introduced into lucrative appointments by the collector-general should be sent back to the coast.

This western portion had nevertheless suffered infinitely less than the rest of the island from the change in its internal government, and this in consequence of one of the principal defects that existed under the Dutch regime; that is to say, the grounds or gardens planted with cocoa trees and other fruit trees did not pay any contribution; and the privileged cast of Vellales, which possesses the greater part of them, are subject to no effective personal service, the fields on the western side of Ceylon being of little importance towards the support of the inhabitants. In this quarter they live in a great measure upon fruits, and upon other productions of their gardens and plantations, called *Chenas*, whilst in the remainder of the island, with the exception of the five provinces near Jaffena, very few fruit trees comparatively are to be met with, but a great many extensive plains, where the cultivation of rice constitutes the sole resource of the inhabitants, who, in the revolution last-mentioned, have for the most part gradually abandoned agriculture, and not having the resource of the gardens planted with fruit trees open to them, have either dispersed or fallen into abject want. This is so true, that one of the eastern districts, which, in 1794, had supplied at least two thousand last of *Nelio* (*paddi*) for exportation, was provisioned with

corn from the coast of Coromandel a few years afterwards; and it even became necessary to send ten bullocks a month for meat rations for the soldiers in its little garrison, although that same country in the years 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786 had supplied between four and five thousand pieces for the garrison of Trincomalé, and for the squadrons of the friendly powers. This state of misery has been gradual in its approach, and has been brought on by the bad government of the interior, by extortions from the people and their chiefs, and, lastly, by a total disregard to the state of the dykes, rivers, ponds, lakes, &c., which ought to be surveyed and repaired every year, otherwise the water necessary for the rice fields cannot be procured. The neglect of these precautions for two or three years is sufficient to ruin the works for ten, and to reduce the farmer, who has nothing but his field to subsist on, to the greatest indigence. Other districts in the north and east of the island, destitute of gardens and fruit trees, have participated in this deplorable state of things. The above-mentioned collector-general had noticed the defect in the Dutch regime of leaving the gardens planted with fruit trees free from taxes; and, in order to apply a remedy, he was desirous, in 1797, of levying a general tax upon them throughout the island, to be paid in money, every where at an equal rate; but this project, equally well conceived with the rest of his plans, could not be carried into effect.

In 1798 the national government succeeded that of the Company; and, very far from applying a remedy to the evil, it almost entirely subverted the preceding institutions, as well in the interior of the country as in the chief places in the island. It sufficed that it was an establishment or a usage of the old government to cause the abolition of any existing system;

though the same might be afterwards restored in a less advantageous and more burdensome manner.

We are bound, however, to do justice, in this place, to the only one of the new establishments of real utility to the island of Ceylon, and that is the Supreme Court of Judicature; which, though but imperfectly adapted to the local situation, the indigence, and the ancient usages of the colony, has saved it from military despotism, and has administered justice to the satisfaction of the public, to whom it would have been more eminently beneficial, if the charter of the Court had established a trial by jury in criminal cases, which is the adopted mode in the Presidencies on the continent. It is an undoubted fact, that this Court of Justice, by re-establishing the confidence of the people, and inspiring them with a respect for its authority, has in some measure reconciled them likewise to the proceedings of Government.

The inhabitants of the four principal cities of the island, and of other places of less considerable note, though not rich, lived very much at their ease under the Dutch Government; but after the conquest of 1796, they gradually declined, and, in spite of all their efforts, were, for the greater part, reduced to indigence. Some individuals indeed, who exercised professions or were employed in the Government Offices, and such natives as were servants, might be said to partake, in a degree, of the opulence and luxury of their masters; the remainder sunk into misery, the causes of which are evident.

1st. With a very few exceptions, no branch of commerce is open to them; that of arrack, formerly in the hands of the inhabitants of Colombo, and of Gale, is so changed in its effects, that it is profitable only to the proprietors

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of gardens of cocoa-nut trees, who are precisely those who pay no taxes. By such individuals only, and a few other natives of their cast, this trade is carried on.

2d. The greater part of the inhabitants of every condition and profession, who were employed by the Dutch Company at monthly salaries, had no longer this resource for their support after the reduction of Colombo, the military only having found subsistence there; so that excepting a few who found employment, the rest, having spent what they had, have fallen into indigence. Mr. Jarvis, who died Collector of Jaffnapatam, computed at the end of 1796, that thirty-two thousand individuals had emigrated from the coasts of India to Ceylon, since the taking of Colombo, to seek their fortune; and this immense multitude shortly became possessed of all the commerce, without excepting that which was at first carried on by those in the suite of the Collector-general, who came to govern the country.

3dly. Every article whatever, of dress or consumption, imported into the island, has been required since its capture to be paid for, either in produce, or gold and silver specie, which, in seasons that are unfavourable, are barely sufficient to pay for the necessary quantity of rice. Under the Dutch Government, the colony cost the island of Ceylon nothing for provisions; four or five vessels, of from 800 to 1000 tons each, brought annually from Europe and Batavia all that was necessary for that purpose, partly on account of the Company, or that of the captain, the officers, and other individuals, who freighted ventures; and for these four or five cargoes, not a rupee in specie went out of the colony: every thing was paid in bills of exchange, furnished by Government, in consideration of an advance of 10 per cent. upon the currency paid

for this purpose into its treasury; or otherwise they were returned by clothings of Tutucoryn, or of the Coast. These vessels likewise brought specie and gold for making pagodas. All this has failed since 1795.

4thly. This comparative statement of the condition of Ceylon, before and after the conquest, proves that this continual draining of gold and silver specie, against copper money and paper, must necessarily enhance, by counteraction, the value of every thing imported into the island, and of all its own productions. The interest of money, which in 1795 was from three-eighths to one-half per cent. per month, is at present from three-fourths to one per cent. The star pagoda, which in 1795, on account of circumstances, was at 129 sols, was at the beginning of 1808 at 26½ sols; and the Surat rupee has risen from 36 to 72 sols. It is easy to conceive from this, that those who have not had a sufficient income, or have not been employed by the Government, must have fallen into distress. Those even who are paid 100 rupees per month are not so well off as they were with 30 florins, and the allowances under the Dutch regime, because their style of living is more luxurious, and every thing is at four times its former price.

5th. Finally, the increase of the old duties in a proportion difficult to conceive, and the establishment of very considerable new ones, supported for the most part by the inhabitants of the chief places on the island, have concurred to accelerate this general decline, and consequently to deteriorate the revenues themselves.

The three last years have been distinguished, however, by continued efforts to re-establish cultivation; they have been attended with success in several districts, notwithstanding the obstacles which the

system of confirming the tenths has presented.

It appears astonishing that capitalists and merchants have not come to settle at Ceylon. This not being the case, the circulation of specie has been suspended, and the commerce of the inhabitants has almost entirely ceased. Formerly the servants of the Dutch Company lent their capitals at three-eighths or one-half per cent. per month, and any inhabitant, who had the character of an able and an upright man, upon entering the fort, immediately found the sum necessary to purchase the cargo of the ship he saw under sail entering the road. This ceased after the reduction of Colombo: all persons at present in the employment of Government remit their money to Madras, at the risk of losing it by bankruptcy, or otherwise. Since the ingenious invention of debentures, by which Government are made to pay about ten per cent. interest upon the capital which their servants have received from themselves, they invest their property in these securities, and lock them up in their casket, in such manner that the money never enters into circulation among the people who supply it: to this may be added that a considerable number of the Dutch residents have remitted their property by means of neutrals, either to Europe or Batavia. There may possibly have been some political reasons for the system which has been followed with respect to the principal towns, from whence a great deal has been drawn by indirect taxes, without any thing being returned into them: but the interior of the country, which they seemed to favour, has suffered in like manner; and that, too, whilst Government had not the address to draw from it the revenue it was capable of yielding. The cultivation of rice, though it has been renewed during the last

three years, does not produce more than two-thirds of the quantity raised in the latter period of the Dutch government. The cultivation of coffee, pepper, arrack, and several other articles, which Mr. Van de Graaff had protected with so much care and activity, by obliging the inhabitants to attend to them in all districts into which they could be introduced, has almost entirely disappeared from the gardens and plantations. Freed from the restraint of ancient personal servitude, the inhabitants have not made a good use of the ideal liberty they have acquired. Instead of becoming more laborious, they have become more idle than they formerly were. Those who possessed a spirit of honest industry have engaged in trade, or have taken farms, which they were but indifferently qualified to manage; others have given themselves up to every kind of disorder, uniting in troops to commit depredations. In a word, there have been more crimes committed in one year than formerly were committed in twenty, which has given rise to the good institution of the *Vidaan* police. Deprived of schools, and of ecclesiastical superintendence, which gave them the name and exterior of Christians, the inhabitants have at least this tie of opinion the less. Deprived, moreover, of a chief, who, like Dessave, was wholly occupied with this object, that of uniting in himself all the powers in the country, the inhabitants think they have no longer any master: finally, deprived of the *Lundraads* over whom this chief presided, the unprincipled trust to the chance, which they had till lately, of oppressing the weak, in the immense quantity of litigious causes, which it is impossible that one man alone, like the Collector, who is moreover burthened with the responsibility of the revenue, can examine and decide upon. In a word, the inhabitants of the country have retro-

graded from the civilization and dependance in which they formerly lived, into a degeneracy that may be attended with the most deplorable consequences, and which will develop the real character of the Cingalese.

The result of this state of things is, that the alterations made in the interior of the country have been of great disadvantage to Government, so far as regards an increase of revenue, as well as to the inhabitants at large, agriculturists and others, with the single exception of the proprietors of gardens of cocoanut trees, before-mentioned, who, for the greater part, have enriched themselves more or less, the tax upon land not being levied upon their possessions.

The liberation of the casts subject to the servitude of personal labour, and the withdrawing of the lands given, from the most ancient times, to the *Naindes* or inhabitants subject to different servitudes, as well as to the native chiefs, are measures which have been adopted respectively, the one by the collector-general, and the other by the Royal Government of Ceylon. On the merits of each of these we shall hereafter offer our sentiments.

It must not be inferred, from what has been said, that the editor of these fragments is of opinion that the island of Ceylon is not capable of long producing the revenue it does at present: the reverse is the real truth; and he even thinks that it is capable of great improvement, if, by a continual progress in cultivation of every kind, we could accomplish the settling of the land tax upon a uniform principle throughout the island; if the personal servitudes could be equitably arranged, and made to bear, in an equal degree, upon all the inhabitants who should either perform or ransom them in a regular manner, according to the established system of aids and services upon lands and inhabitants, required by the ancient princes

of the country. In short, that the taxes, leases (if we may use the expression), and droits, which constitute the indirect taxation, should be equitable, and press with equal weight upon every individual.

In order to elucidate this subject a digression becomes necessary; after which will be given the sketch of a solid plan, by the adop-

tion of which it is conceived that the country may be restored, and rendered flourishing, provided the system proposed be followed up with the necessary perseverance by such as possess authority, who alone are capable of obliging those beneath them to pursue it with sufficient steadiness.

(*To be continued.*)

RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO BUCHARIA.*

(*From the Literary Gazette.*)

LETTERS have just been received from Dr. Eversmann, physician to the Russian Embassy, now on its way to Bucharia, dated from the banks of the river Szir, by the ancients called Taxartes, and the river Kuban, of the 3d and 7th of December, last year; from which the following are extracts:—

"We left Orenburg on the 22d of October. Our caravan consisted then, as it does at present, of five hundred camels, and about as many military, half infantry and half Cossacks, travelling with the greatest order and uniformity. We generally set out at eight o'clock in the morning, and continue our journey till four or five in the afternoon without interruption; we then put up our tent, take tea, biscuit, and mutton, and pursue our march on the following day, commonly halting every fourth or fifth day.

"After we had travelled about a hundred and fifty wersts in this manner, we reached the tents of the Sultan Arungasi, who came with us as far as the Szir, and means to accompany us as far as the Kuban. Our road led us through many sandy deserts, through the great and little Bursuck, the black sand, the Kuel, &c. In the sandy desert, Kuel, we came to the bank of the lake Aral, and thence could overlook a great extent of it. The whole country is alluvial land of late formation, the principal stone in which is the marle, which seems to consist mostly of shells, and chiefly of small species of the genus *cardium*, which we have also found alive in lake Aral: we also found, though less frequently, several species of the genus *murex*.

"We have been ever since the 10th of November on the Szir, which empties itself into lake Aral; its extent may be compared to the Karna in Russia, or the Elbe in Germany. The banks are bare, and without trees, sandy, like the whole desert, and overgrown, for several miles in breadth, with a thick plantation of reeds thrice the height of a man; they are alternately steep and level, and the bed deep. Along the shore are several smaller and larger lakes. We found the river in parts frozen up, and the passage across not without danger.

"We are about sixty or seventy wersts from the mouth of the Szir, which I saw five days ago. Two days' journey hence we came to a bay of the Szir, or rather a lake of fresh water, which has a connection with the river. This lake is thirty-five wersts in length, and of various breadths; it extends from north-east to south-west. We had taken up a position on the northern bank, and remained there two days, because an expedition was sent to examine the junction of the Szir with lake Aral, at a distance of about fifty wersts from our resting place. I was one of this expedition. We rode along the banks of the lake till we came to its junction with the Szir: the river is of considerable breadth where it pours itself into the Aral. The whole tract was overgrown in the same manner with reeds, and the country around so flat, that we could not find a single eminence from which we could enjoy a view of the lake, even partially. The banks of that bay of the Szir called Kamschli (*i.e.* grown thickly with reeds), as well as those of the Szir itself, were inhabited by Kirgisc

* See our number for Feb. last, page 164.

Tartars, who gain a wretched subsistence by fishing and agriculture: they are pretty numerous, live in the greatest poverty, and are scarcely covered with a few miserable rags, owing to their having been plundered, and many of them murdered, in last March, by the Chirwanese and such of the Kirgise as are under the Chan Amanbai. Among those whom I saw, there were very few who did not shew large scars of former wounds; and they related the many misfortunes they had endured with bitter complaints. The huts of these poor people consist of dry reeds put slanting against each other, in the form of a roof: they mostly built their huts among the reeds, to protect them from the wind and weather. Their agriculture extends only to millet and barley, and certainly nothing else would thrive on this sandy soil; and even these would not grow if they did not irrigate the fields by the employment of canals in a peculiar manner. For this reason, they always have their cultivated fields in the neighbourhood of the low banks.

"I have already mentioned the Sultan Arungasi (our companion). He has for some years assumed the dignity of Chan, in the horde of the Szir, and has been acknowledged as such by the Bucharlans, though not by Russia and Chiwa. He hoped to be recognized by Russia (which country alone has the right of appointing the Chans of the Kirgise), in consequence of the service which he rendered in accompanying us. Besides this Arungasi, there are two other Chans. The name of the one acknowledged by Russia is Tschergasi, and that of the other, whose tribe extends from the river Szir to Chiwa, and who is nominated by Chiwa, is called Amanbai. It is natural enough that these three Chans should live at variance; and thus it happened that Amanbai, with his auxiliaries from Chiwa, attacked Arungasi, as I have already said, plundered his land on the Szir, and murdered a great many Kergise Tartars in alliance with him. Arungasi has lost the half of his property; one of his brothers, his wife; and his mother, and many of his relations, their liberty. The number of the sheep carried off is said to have amounted to three hundred thousand.

Arungasi now sought to avenge himself. One of his brothers secretly collected from two to three thousand Kirgise, surprised the adherents of Amanbai, living between the Szir and Kuban, put them to flight, took a great booty and many prisoners; among others, the brother of Amanbai, with his wife, children, and mother. I have seen all the prisoners in the tents, where they were guarded, as I have been long acquainted with Arungasi's brother.

"Yesterday, the 20th, the Bucharlan caravan overtook us; it had left Orenburg 14 days later than we. It brought us the news that the Chirwanese caravan, which also left Orenburg, had been totally plundered by the Kirgise adherents of Arungasi, and the people for the most part murdered. We have been now 42 days on our journey, and have travelled 900 wersts (or 600 English miles). The infantry and cannon have fortunately crossed the river this evening: we shall all follow to-morrow."

In a postscript from the river Kuban, of the 25th, Dr. Eversmann says, "On the 22d, very early, we all passed the Szir; the passage lasted two hours: only one camel broke through the ice; it was saved, however, as well as the baggage. From thence we travelled nine wersts on the left bank of the Szir, through immense tracts of reeds, and then left it in the direction of south east; so that we yesterday reached the river Kuban. Very early this morning we crossed and travelled beside the river the whole day, and encamped near the bank: the Szir, where we crossed, was 400 paces broad. A few hours after we had crossed it the ice broke up. The Kuban is only a small river, about thirty paces broad, and not deep.

"Yesterday they put to death the brother of Amanbai, who was their prisoner; his name was Iakasch, and he was about 23 years of age. First they discharged a pistol at his breast; but as the shot did not prove mortal, the Kergise fell upon him, stripped him, and cut his throat. Arungasi's brother has taken the wife of Iakasch as his property, instead of his own wife, who is a prisoner in Chiwa. This seems to be the custom of this country."

INTERNAL POLITY OF CHINA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner).

Changes in the Canton Government.—The Peking Gazette has been received up to April 14, 1819. It appears Heagh-sung* Chuntang has again returned to the capital, and is employed in various important duties at court. In a list of kings and statesmen on whom the emperor has bestowed nine or ten taels each of Genseng, Sung's name appears in a higher place than that of Duke Ho and the venerable old Soo.†

Kwang-ta-jin,‡ who is Commissioner of Customs at a place near Po-yang Lake, has written to say that there is a defect in the duties of the year to the amount of 39,000 taels, which he begs to be allowed to make up. To this the Emperor accords, without inquiring any further into the cause. A new Foo-yuen, named Kang-shaou-yung, is appointed to Canton, said to be a native of Shan-tung. A new An-chan-sze, or Judge, is also appointed, named Lew-kaoushin. These changes occurred in consequence of the death of the Foo-yuen of Shan-tung, whose name was Hoshun-woo, and who, as Poo-ching-sze, had charge of the late embassy when it passed Shan-tung. The Emperor has conferred on him the title of Governor-general (or Viceroy). Chang's§ name has been again noticed with severe disapprobation, and every body forbidden to sue for his pardon.

Formosa.—The Canton Foo-yuen (of the embassy, now viceroy at Fokeen province) declares his inability to procure a competent officer to fill the chief vacancy caused by death at Formosa. He represents the government of the island as highly responsible and difficult, because it produces sulphur (an ingredient of gunpowder), and in consequence of the many affrays which occur amongst a quarrelsome people; he wants a man of knowledge, experience, bold decision, and who can change his mode of proceeding as circumstances arise.

Choo-foo-tze (an historian and moralist) says, "the King, who knows there is a heaven above, and fears it, in his words

and actions adheres to truth; he is upright in the government and tuition of his people; in his partialities and dislikes he is just; in employing or rejecting men he adheres to what is fit; when he promotes or degrades men he does it for a manifest cause, and rewards and punishments are carried into full effect; and thus he shews a trembling anxiety to perform the duties of his station, and his fear of heaven.

"If he fears not heaven, there is no irregular wish which he will not gratify; and thus he causes the anger of heaven, and the resentment of his people; he cannot protect his country, and what right has he to hope that the people will remain attached to him?"—K. L.

Officers' Neglect of Duty.—Wan-kin-sew has made application to the Emperor to redress his grievances; it appears that his house had been broken into, when the thieves plundered him of his property, and defiled the females in his family. He had made three applications to the Foo-yuen, who delivered over the affair to the inferior officers; they again carelessly passed over the matter, and for three years no decision was given. His Majesty blames the Foo-yuen for not attending to the case himself, and for procrastinating it for such a long period; he has also given orders that the Foo-yuen and the officers be delivered over to the tribunal for trial for their remissness and neglect, and that the person be immediately redressed.

The Temple of Fame.—The Emperor has ordered the Board of Ceremonies to place the late Minister of State, Fei-shan, in the temple dedicated to the memory of deceased statesmen of great merit. His Majesty remarks, that he well deserves this honour: for although, through carelessness in allowing the encroachments of the inferior officers, he had once been degraded a step in office, yet his conduct was in general good, particularly when, in the inferior office of Foo-yuen, he had greatly benefited the people and delivered them from oppression. But as to the She-liang, Woo-tsang, the Emperor has decided that this honour shall not be conferred upon him; because that, when he was

* The late premier.

† Negotiator in the late embassy.

‡ Who accompanied the embassy.

§ Commissariat to the embassy in Peking.

in the office of Yew-she-lang, he held familiar intercourse with the eunuchs of the palace, which was a glaring error in a person of his rank. His Majesty further directs, that in future when any deceased officers are to be admitted into the temple of Fame, strict examination be made whether their former errors were of a venial or a flagrant nature, and that they be received or rejected accordingly.

A Culpit's Mother provided for.—Teng-ting-kwei, a felon, and who had already been banished to the river Amour, is convicted of another crime; for this the Emperor directs that he be made to wear the cangue the proper time, and then be outlawed. But in consideration of his being the only son of a widowed woman, who is upwards of 70 years of age, and left without any provision, it is ordered that his mother be paid a small salary regularly out of the public treasury, to provide for her support.

Neglect in the Administration of Justice.—An-Yu-she has presented a document to the Emperor, complaining of flagrant neglect in the administration of justice, even in the province of Chih-le. He says: "the magistrates of the Chow and Hëen are none of them diligent and vigorous in the execution of their duty, and even in the province of Chih-le there are many who, without the least fear or shame, connive at robbery and deceit. Formerly horse-stealers were wont to conceal themselves in some secret place, but now they openly bring their booty to the market for sale. When they perceive a person to be very weak, they are in the habit of stealing his property, and returning it to him for money. On reporting this to the Mandarins they treat it as a trivial affair, and blame the man for not being more cautious. There have been instances of thieves being apprehended, and on their persons have been discovered Government warrants, which shewed that they had taken the advantage of being sent out to apprehend thieves, to steal for themselves. Formerly, constables were forbidden to harbour thieves, but now they themselves adopt these nefarious practices. When a matter is reported to the officers they lay it by, and do not inquire into it; and on its being carried to the higher courts, and orders are issued that

the affair be attended to, they just apprehend a few thieves, and after a few days let them go again. In the districts of Ting-hing-heen, Sin-ching-heen, Chuh-chow, Leang-heang-heen, and Koo-an-heen, justice is administered in this remiss and careless manner; and, what is still more flagrant, at a village between Wanping and Fang-shan (close to the Imperial residence) there are very many thieves concealed, and some Mahometans mixed with them, who go out by night in companies of 20 or 30 persons, carrying weapons with them; and in the districts of Fang-shan they frequently call up the inhabitants, break open their doors, and having satisfied themselves with what food and wine they can obtain, they threaten and extort money, which, if they cannot obtain, they steal their clothes or ornaments, oxen and horses, and depart. They also frequently go to shops, and having broken open the shutters impudently demand money, which if they do not get, they set fire to the shop with the torches which are in their hands. If the master of the house apprehends a few of them, and sends them to the Mandarin, he just imprisons and beats them, and before half a month allows them to escape, giving out that they have run away, when the fact is, that they have been purposely released. Now, in my opinion, the magistrates of the districts are the shepherds of the people, and they ought, immediately on the first report of a robbery, to proceed to apprehend the criminals, and then they would fulfil their duty: but now their allowing the people to report flagrant as well as clandestine robberies, without proceeding to a strict examination, is, first, because they are weak and hindered by their fears; secondly, because their sluggishness prevents them; not knowing, that thus the evil has already risen to too great a height, and it will at length be like "fattening the ulcer till misery is completed." I intreat that an order may be issued, that at the approaching triennial examination these useless and worthless magistrates may not be noted and recorded with honour, but that then a strict inquiry be instituted, that if there are any thus weak and negligent in the duties of their office, their names may be signified, themselves deprived of rank, and their negligence punished,

as a warning to all sluggish officers in future. Also, that a selection be made of some intelligent, decided, and able men, who shall adjust and rectify these disorders; then the country would be peaceful, and the people be tranquillized and happy. I will mention an instance of Wan-ching-hwuy, the judge of Shan-tung, who having apprehended some thieves, made a selection among the magistrates of that province, of two or three decided, intelligent, daring, and active men, whom he sent to make inquiry, in any village or district where thieves might lurk, and according to the distance of the place, or the number of the supposed banditti, he sent police officers and soldiers to watch and patrol, to search into their haunts, and apprehend their ringleaders: in consequence of which the province of Shan-tung, from that to the present time, has been a little peaceful and tranquil. I beg, therefore, that an order may be issued to the superior officers and judges of the province, that they would make suitable regulations, and adopt means of preventing these evils in future."

Imperial Ploughing.—An Yu-she has accused the officers of Court for negligence at the imperial ploughing match. It has long been a custom in China, derived from high antiquity, for the Emperor and the nobles of his Court to go out into the fields, personally, once every year, and plough a certain piece of ground. The Emperor ploughs nine furrows, the princes of the empire five, the nobles four, and so in rotation, according to the various gradations of rank. At the late

annual ploughing there appears to have been great negligence on the part of the nobles. When his Majesty had performed his share of the ceremony he departed, instead of ascending the stage to witness the performances of his nobles, as was usual; the princes then did their part, and also departed; after which the civil officers first dispersed, and the military officers, staring for some time at each other, ploughed but one furrow and went away; "all which," the Emperor says, "was extremely negligent and improper. The princes, although they did no more than their duty, yet by their exactness in the performance of it shewed that they had a respect for ancient ceremonies, for which they deserve praise and reward; but as to the nobles, if at the annual ploughing they could be thus careless and negligent just because I did not personally inspect them, how much more sluggish and negligent will they be when placed in offices of trust in various parts of the empire: let them by no means escape severe punishment. Let the censor who accused the military officers be rewarded by increase of rank. But where is the censor who should have accused the civil officers? Let the nobles of the Court examine into this, and if it shall appear that the censor of the civil officers was there witnessing the abuse of the ceremony, and neglected to report, let him be tried for the offence: but if it shall appear that he himself first decamped, and did not wait to see the ceremony performed, let him be more severely dealt with."

CHINESE PRECEPTS.

Respecting the Mind.—Let not corrupt thoughts arise. Be not over anxious and grieved. Envy not those who have, nor despise those who have not. Complain not of heaven, and blame not men. Think not of old evils. Speculate not on distant things.

The Body.—Love not beauty without bounds. Be not greatly intoxicated. Stand not in dangerous places. Do not give way to anger. Do not associate with worthless characters. Do not enrage men who love to strike.

Happiness.—Do not abuse the good things of Providence. Do not love extra-

vagance. Be not over-anxious about being completely provided for. Think not of things which are above your station. Do not deteriorate the grain. Do not destroy life.

Things in general.—Do not neglect the relations and duties of life. Do not practice corrupt things. Do not oppose the commands of your parents or teachers. Do not speak much. Provoke not a guest to anger. Between two parties, do not speak swords here and flatteries there. Do not stir up troubles. Do not cut and carve the poor. Do not deceive and oppress the orphan and widow. Do not

wrongfully accuse any one. Do not learn unprofitable things.

Wealth.—Be not ashamed of bad food and coarse clothing. Do not buy useless things. Be not over fond of feasts. Do not learn to imitate the rich and great.

Words.—Do not talk of men's domestic affairs. Do not tell secrets. Do not conceal the errors of worthless men. Do not injure a person's parents. Do not put a stop to any good affair. Do not bring up other men's concerns (in conversation). Do not laugh at men's appearance.

Do not blame a man for the faults of his relatives. Do not be fond of making game of any one. Do not make up stories to injure men. Do not be proud of your wealth. Do not complain of your poverty. Do not speak with a fierce aspect. Do not despise men's poverty. Do not interrupt men in conversation. Do not lie. Do not help and abet others to do iniquity. Do not recite corrupt composition. Do not speak of gambling or whoredom. Do not say any thing that has a beginning but no end.

REMARKS ON THE

TWO ACCOUNTS OF THE DEATH OF MUNGO PARK.

In the year 1819, Mr. Bowditch published a book, entitled, "Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee, with a Statistical Account of that kingdom, and Geographical Notices of other parts of the interior of Africa."

In this work the author has recurred to the account of the death of Mungo Park, and has inserted the translation of an Arabic paper, procured by Mr. Hutchinson, British Agent at the court of Coomassie, from a Mohammedan inhabitant of the town of Boussa, named Shereef Ibrahim, confirming that event.

In the first volume of the *Annals of Oriental Literature*, published 1st of June last, we have been favoured with a transcript of the original paper.* Although this document cannot be considered as authentic, and differs in some im-

portant points from the journal of Amadi Fatouma, yet it is of too interesting a nature to be entirely consigned to oblivion; and it is hoped that the following translation will obtain for it more credit than has been hitherto assigned it. But in order to elucidate this subject, it is first requisite to quote some extracts from the second volume of *Park's Travels*, that the reader may be enabled to compare both accounts:—

No. 1. *Extract of Park's Journal*, page 163, Oct. 16, 1805.—"With 18 days' hard labour, changed the Bambara canoe into his Majesty's schooner Joliba, the length 40 feet, breadth six feet; being flat-bottomed, draws only one foot water when loaded."

No. 2. *Letter to Lord Camden*, Nov. 17.—"Of 44 Europeans who left Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive; one of whom deranged."

No. 3. *Letter to Mrs. Park*, Nov. 19.—"We have already embarked all our things, and shall sail the moment I have finished this letter."

No. 4.—*Extracts of Amadi Fatouma's Journal*, page 208 of the *Travels*.

No. 5.—"We departed from
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* It is probable that Shereef Ibrahim being an indolent scribe, employed the Cazy or Moolia of Coomassie to take down his deposition in writing, and that person has thrown it into the form of a judicial certificate.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bowditch did not publish a fac simile of this paper, as it is impossible to judge whether the errors it contains originated with the writer or the transcriber; in either case the faults are but few, and we have subjoined what we conceive to be the true reading. Our Arabic scholars will be aware that even good writers frequently confound the Preterite and Aorist tenses, for which reason such irregularity is not reckoned amongst the errors of this paper.

Sansanding in a canoe the 27th day of the moon; there was Mr. Park, Martyn, three other white men, three slaves and myself."

No. 6.—"On passing Garouma we lost one white man by sickness; we were reduced to eight hands."

No. 7.—"We had in the canoe before we departed from Sansanding a very large stock of provisions, salted and fresh, of all kinds."

No. 8.—"We went on and anchored before Gourmon. I went and bought rice, onions, fowls, milk, &c."

No. 9.—"We started in the morning; on passing the above-mentioned mountain, we saw the army, composed of Moors, with horses and camels, but without any fire-arms. As they said nothing to us, we passed on quietly, and entered the country of Haoussa."

No. 10.—"We departed, and arrived at Yaour. I was sent on shore next morning with a musquet and sabre, to carry to the chief of the village. Mr. Park gave me 7,000 cowries, and ordered me to buy provisions, which I did."

No. 11.—"Next day Mr. Park departed, and I slept in the village of Yaour."

N.B. This reduces the number of persons to seven.

No. 12.—"Next morning, early, the King of Haoussa sent an army to a village called Boussa, near the river side. There is before this village a rock across the whole breadth of the river; one part of the rock is very high: there is a large opening in that rock in the form of a door, which is the only passage for the water to pass through; the current is here very strong."

No. 13.—"Mr. Park defended himself for a long time; two of his slaves at the stern of the canoe were killed. They threw every thing they had in the canoe into the river, and kept firing, but being overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and unable to keep up the canoe against the current, and no probability of escaping, Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men and jumped into the water. Martyn did the same, and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape."

N.B. This intelligence was received by Amadi Fatouma from the surviving slave three months afterwards.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هذه الوثيقة خرج من بلد حوسا يقال يور * ونحن روينها الامر لم نرا وما نسمع في البحر الذي يقال كوز * انما نحن جلسنا نسمع صاح صبيان لرايت السفينة لم نرا مثله قط * فاوصل سلطان يور لرايته مع الثغر و الكباش مع انواع الطعام كثير * ثم رجالان و امرأة واحدة و العبدان و عقدان في السفينة رجلان بيضان خرجوا من جنب بحري * ويدعوهم سلطان يور الي ان يخرجوا اليه * و ابوا خروج و مشوا الي بلد بسا و هو اكبر من سلطان يور * و ثم يجلسون و يعلكون ملوك علي راس كوز * و يصاخون اهل سلطان بسا لرايته * و هم ركوب في السفينة بلغ السفينة براس جبل و ياخذ الجبل السفينة و رجال بسا والنساء بسا يجمعون كلهم مع انواع السلاح * و السفينة لم يجد طريق لمنع الجبل * و رجل الذي في

السفينة قبل امرته ورمي ماله كله في البحر ورميا نفسها في البحر لخوف *
ثم اخذوا يبلع خبر الى سلطان واوي حتي بلغ ماله الي بلد كنجي
بلد سلطان واوي * ودفنه في ترابه * وواحد منهما لم نره اقل في قبر
المال والله اعلم * صح في قم شريف ابراهيم

Translation.

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

"This testimonial, issued from the town of Haoussa, called Yaour. (1.)

"We will relate the whole of the affair that we saw and heard on the river which is called KUZ. (2.)

"Verily [as] we were sitting, we heard the shouts of children at the sight of a boat, the like of which we never saw.

"Then the Sultan of Yaour joined [us] to see it, with a number of attendants, Chiefs [Caboccers], and various classes of common people. (3.)

"Then two men and one woman, and two male and two female slaves [seated] in a boat, (the two men were white), passed by [or issued from] the side of the river. (4.)

"And the Sultan of Yaour called to them that they should come ashore to him, but they refused to come out, and proceeded on towards the town of Boussa, and he [the chief of] is greater than the Sultan of Yaour. (5.)

"And then the chiefs [continued] sitting and chewing *sumug* on the high bank of the Kuz. (6.)

"And the people of the Sultan of Boussa shouted at the sight of it [the boat]. And those who were sitting in the boat ran the boat on the point of a rock, and the rock stopped the boat. (7.)

"Then the men of Boussa, and the women of Boussa, collected all together with various kinds of arms.

"And the boat could not find any way of extricating itself from the rock [literally, restrain it].

"And a man who was in the boat kissed his female [companion], and threw all his property into the river, and they both threw themselves into the river through fear. (8.)

"Then they [the people] continued conveying the intelligence to the Sultan of Vavy, until the current arrived with it [the body] at the town of Kunjy, the city of the Sultan of Vavy, and he buried it in his grounds.

"And one of the two [bodies] we did not see the least of in the violence of the water, and God is omniscient.

"Correctly [transcribed] from the oral deposition of Shereef Ibrahim."

NOTES.

(1.) To facilitate the comparison of the two accounts, the orthography of Park's Travels has been adhered to.

(2.) We have here the Arabian orthography (if the transcript is correct) of the name of the river, supposed to be the Niger, which Mr. Bowditch says is pronounced Quolla and Quorra. By other travellers it is called Kalla, Kurra, and Kwara. The Arabic hard *k* and *s* are doubtless very difficult of pronunciation. It is a curious coincidence with the supposition of the Niger being lost in the deserts, that the word *kuz* signifies to destroy, or annihilation.

(3.) These *Caboccers* make a very conspicuous figure in the Mission. Mr. Bowditch says it is a Portuguese word, but it is evidently a corruption of *Katash*, the plural of *Kubsh*.

(4.) The number of people in the boat agrees with Amadi Fatouma. (See *Ex. No. 6* and *11.*)—A deviation has been made from the Arabic transcript in this sentence. Had the word signified *Christian*, it would have been written *Nesdra*, nor would any verb have been used; the *y* at the end of *B'Ar* is frequently used instead of the short vowel *Kussir*; besides the verb is in the plural, and is applicable to the whole party. Had it related to the two men only, it would have been in the dual number;—the words *نصب نصري*

and *جنب بحري* if badly written, will much resemble each other.

(5.) This differs much from Amadi Fatouma's Journal. (See *Ex. No. 10.*), and can only be reconciled by supposing that there are two places of nearly the same name, or that it refers to Extract No. 9.

(6.) *Sumug* is a species of gum which the Africans chew, as the Asiatics do betel.

(7.) Compare Extract No. 12.

(8.) It is possible that some part of Lieut. Martyn's dress led to the idea of his being a woman, and it is not improbable that he and Mr. Park embraced each other before they jumped into the river.—(See *Ex. No. 13.*)

MAGIC OF THE MALAYS.

(From the Madras Government Gazette.)

PRINCIPLE is the spring of action. If a man's principle be wrong, his conduct will, in general, be so too. One of the great principles that forms the character of the Malays is the belief of magic. The word *magic* I conceive best adapted here, as it embraces all the various modifications of those strange things that are said to take place. The Malays have regular systems of magic, which differ in every country, and are as numerous and various as the magic itself, whose inventive genius produces them; but those of one place cannot make use of that of another, except they be regularly initiated into it. They believe in a great number of evil spirits whose influence their magic counteracts. These are all known by distinct names, and have all one common head or prince, *i. e.* *Iblis*, or the devil. They are as follows: *Iblis*, *Shreatan*, *Jin*, *Fari*, *Dewa*, *Mumbang*, *Rak-asa*, *Gargazi*, *Polang*, *Hantu*, *Pecnang*, *Galan*, and *Pontjanak*.

The magic of the Malays may be divided into two kinds, *viz.* profane and religious. The latter they pretend to be certain prayers, taught by the Deity, the recital of which never fails to procure particular favours. I will first give a few examples of their profane magic:—

I. *Tuju*, to point.—When a man has ill-will against any one, he makes a certain kind of dagger on the principles of

the mystery, and recites his prayer over it. If the man whom he wishes to injure lives at a distance, he takes hold of the handle of the dagger and strikes towards that place, as if to stab his antagonist. The man's enemy immediately becomes sick; blood adheres to the point of the dagger, which he sucks, saying, "now I am satisfied." His enemy then becomes speechless and dies.

II. *Tuju Santong*.—(Jantong is the top of a newly opened bunch of plantains, in shape like a heart). A man wishing to revenge himself on another, seeks a newly opened plantain top, and performs the mystery under it; then ties the plantain, and having recited a prayer, he burns the point, which communicates to the heart of his adversary, till his sufferings are intolerable. When he has tormented him long enough, he cuts the plantain, and the man's heart falls down into the body, and he dies; the blood coming out of his mouth.

III. *Tuju Jindang*.—This is a sort of evil spirit, in appearance like the silk-worm, which people rear in a new vessel, and feed on roasted paddy. When a man wants to hurt another, he performs the mystery and sends the insect away, saying, "go and eat the heart and entrails of such and such a one." The insect then flies away. When it falls on the body, it is like the touch of a bird flying against a

person, but nothing is seen, only the place where it enters, which is generally the back of the hand or between the shoulders, turns blue. The torments which the creature inflicts are excruciating: it eats out all the internal parts of the man, and the body turns all over blue. As soon as the man is dead, the insect returns to its keeper.

IV. *Pontianak*.—These are the children born of people after death. They appear generally in the shape of birds, sometimes white, sometimes speckled like a magpie, but not so large; in Java they are quite black. But they can transform themselves, and assume the shape of other animals, and even that of man. This bird is dreaded more than a tyger; in moonlight nights it chases men walking alone, but never women. It kills young children and sucks their blood. One appeared sometime ago in human shape, to a man coming from the market with some fish. The Pontianak formed friendship with the man, and went with him to his house, assisted in cutting up the fish with its long nails or claws, and after the man went to sleep, the Pontianak killed its kind host and went away. They have two servants, an owl, and a species of caterpillar, which they employ as messengers to bring information of what they see and hear. It is almost impossible to hurt or catch one of them. They are covered with hair, instead of feathers. A man was once fortunate enough to get a hair of one (how I know not), and the Pontianak brought him as much gold as he wished, but to his great mortification, this cunning Pontianak got his hair back, and in an instant all his gold disappeared.

I could add a great number of such bugbears, a belief in which keeps the minds of the people in bondage and terror; but I suppose the reader finds as little entertainment in reading of those as I find in writing of them. I shall now mention a few of the prodigies which are effected by their religious magic (I call it religious magic on their own principles, but it is in reality blasphemy.) If the

reader has faith enough to believe them, he will no more doubt of Mahommed's night journey.

I. The devil, when tempting Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit, pretended that, by reciting a certain prayer which God had taught him, he obtained immortality.

II. Enoch prayed one day that he might see heaven. The angel Gabriel was immediately sent to shew him all the celestial glories. When his wish was gratified, he departed, but presently returned; Gabriel asking who it was that knocked, Enoch replied, "that he came back for his slippers which he had forgotten." When he got in, he would not be put out again, and the Lord reproved Gabriel for attempting it.

III. Solomon one day prayed to the Lord that he would bestow upon him tokens of favour, and badges of honour and glory, such as no man ever possessed before him, nor would attain to after him. The Lord granted him his request, and gave him a signet, upon the keeping of which this glory depended. When he washed, bathed himself, or attended to any necessary business, he committed this ring* to a concubine of his, named Amina. One day, while the ring was in her custody, the devil, in the shape of Solomon, imposed upon her, and obtained the ring, by virtue of which he got to the throne, and made many alterations in the laws. Solomon all this while wandered about forsaken and unknown, till at the end of forty days the devil flew away and threw the signet in the sea. The ring was swallowed by a fish which was caught and brought to Solomon, who found the ring in its belly. Having thus obtained the signet, he recovered the kingdom; took the devil, and tying a stone to his neck, threw him into the sea of Tiberius.

SIAMU.

* Solomon is represented, or said to lie on a golden sofa in heaven, richly decorated with all manner of precious stones, and two angels in the shape of serpents, one white and the other black. Many attempts have been made to steal the ring, but they have all been defeated.

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN IN THE MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, 1819.

(From the Asiatic Mirror.)

THERE are some waters of Malaya's seas
 That gently heave their bosom to the breeze,
 Seeming to woo the fanning of the air,
 That, stormless, sigh amid the beauty there—
 And oft those waters murmur into rest,
 And the still sunbeam sleeps upon their breast—
 All undisturb'd, unbroken, in that sleep
 Its lustre calmly sinking to the deep.
 Till the low coral—branching from its bed
 Lifts to the gazer's eye a leafless head;
 While the late viewless rock—now glistening bright,
 Steals from its veiling darkness into sight.
 —And there are sunny Isles—all studded round,
 Reflected softly in that still profound,
 Bright in their vesture of eternal green,
 And shadowing but luxuriance on the scene.
 —And there are shores—if haply Nature's hand
 Could lavish Beauty o'er one lovely land,
 Could bid the grandeur of her mightiest clime,
 Her mountain majesty—her wild sublime,
 Be linked with all the mildness that men feign,
 When themes of endless spring allure their strain—
 If but such mingled Beauty shed its power
 To bless *one* earthly scene—*one* peerless bower,
 'Tis here—oh, largely here—the charm were given
 To make Malaya's shores a seeming Heaven.

FABLE FROM THE PERSIAN.

A Mouse there was, that in its idle dreams,
 Supposed itself a camel on the plains;
 When it awoke, so smooth and sleek its skin,
 It thought so still,—to say the least, akin.
 It so fell out, that travelling that road,
 A loaded camel passed by its abode:
 Some small utensil from the burden fell,
 And crush'd the mouse, oh! horrible to tell!
 Sweet are the dreams, O King, that turn out true,
 But sad the visions, which we're forc'd to rue!†

T.

Not 1000 Miles from Ganjam, August 18, 1819.

* Ambitious hopes realized.

† The reverse of the former.

—
To the Editor of the Ceylon Government Gazette.

SIR:—You have doubtless seen the admirable lyric effusion sung at the Norwich meeting for the edification of their Sovereign's son and brother at the Fox Club—and terminating with the animated chorus, at present so necessary and so appropriate in England,

“ Fall, Tyrants, fall ! fall ! fall ! ”

A translation of this excellent production into plainer English (for it is what we call here *high*) seemed to me a desideratum, and I have accordingly attempted it in the same metre, and place it at your disposal.

3d August 1820.

TRENT.

BOWL ! BLOCKHEADS, BOWL !

THE voice of experience is lost upon fools,
 And history teaches in vain ;
 Then, blockheads, a fig for all rational rules,
 And shout for the bones of Tom Paine.

Bawl, Blockheads, bawl, bawl, bawl,
 These are Folly's happy days,
 Bawl, blockheads, bawl, bawl, bawl.

How delightful to act on a stage of *our own*
 All the pranks of Republican France ;
 Down, down with the churches, demolish the throne,
 And join in the carnagnole dance.

Bawl, &c.

And down with the Bank, and the 'Change, and St. Pauls ;
 Let London run rivers of blood :
 And shout in his ear, as each egotist falls,
 “ It is all for the general good.”

Bawl, &c.

No matter what misery myriads endure,
 If it forward a demagogue's plan ;
 What blood has effected 'tis blood will secure,
 And what is the life of a man ?

Bawl, &c.

Burdett, Hunt and Cobbett, in transient away,
 May then be exalted on high ;
 So Robespierre, Danton, Marat had their day,
 Tho' now dark and unlovely they lie.

Bawl, &c.

Away with the gallows, so sombre and slow,
 And up with the brisk guillotine ;
 That each in his turn by his rival laid low,
 May be *quickly* removed from the scene,

Bawl, &c.

And down with the merchants, the priests and the lawyers,
 The noble, the learned, and great ;
 And up with the tinkers and taylorers and sawyers,
 And let vagabonds govern the state.

Bawl, &c.

RIDDLE ME, RIDDLE ME, REE!!

(From the Bombay Courier.)

I WAS a lowly creeping thing, they say :
 In silence passed my miserable day,
 And my life fled fast,—pale death hover'd nigh,—
 I heard his wild wing as it hurtled by,—
 Yet I shed not a tear—nor heav'd a sigh !

Then I turned my steps and my food forsook,
 And I laid me down in a darkling nook,
 In rayless gloom for the death-pang to wait,
 Oh ! mine was a fearful, blood-thrilling fate !
 All was so cold, so dark, so desolate !!

Hour after hour passed on,—and life was yet,—
 I had made my shroud, 't was clammy and wet,—
 And my limbs grew stiff, but I murmur'd not,
 Tho' the bitt' rest trial that fell to my lot,
 Was to see them blacken, and shrink, and rot !

And my body had changed, I knew not how ;
 For feeling and vision both failed me now ;
 And I panted death's dull embrace to meet,
 When I heard the approach of human feet,
 As I lay in my self-spun winding sheet !

A demon then seized me without remorse ;
 He tore the damp shroud from my festering corpse.—
 Still life was in me ; tho' naked and bare
 My limbless form was chilled by the air,
 Till he plunged me in dust and left me there !

And days flew by—and weeks had passed,
 Till from my thralldom freed at last—
 Yet how, I may not, dare not threap—
 I felt a spirit within me leap—
 I broke the bonds that bound me in—
 I strained each nerve—I burst my skin
 And issued into life and light,
 A thing so brilliant, pure and bright,—
 The morning mist, the silent rain
 Left on my fragile form a stain.—
 I spurned the earth, and upwards flew,
 Wild-flowers my food, my drink the dew—
 And thus I'll flutter, ramble, rove
 O'er flow'ry mead and perfumed grove,
 Dance in the sunbeam's golden ray,
 By zephyrs wafted, float away,
 'Till caught in wedlock's mystic chain
 I fall to dreary earth again.—

I send this most pathetic riddle
 To all who slave at flute or fiddle,
 Who flutter, flirt, and hum and burr,
 As many an idle insect does ;
 And if they guess it, they will see
 Their own exact Epitome!!—

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Orient Harping, a Desultory Poem.
In Two Parts. By J. Lawson. London, 1820.

So very seldom are we allowed an opportunity of furnishing reviews of works of taste, that we eagerly catch at any thing in the shape of poetry, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. In the present instance we must warn our readers, in the outset, that the volume we are about to introduce to their notice does not belong to the first of these three classes.

We are always sorry when respectable and valuable characters depart from their proper course, and attempt to succeed in a line which is totally unsuited to them. The province of poetry is perhaps most frequently invaded by pretenders of this description. Every one seems to think that he has a right to turn poet; and some, like our author, may even endeavour to soar with Milton, or to assume the natural and graceful ease of the angelic Cowper; but perhaps it would first become them to reflect, how far their time is likely to be usefully employed, or rather, whether they are not on the point of throwing it away entirely.

We respect the amiable and pious feeling which pervades this little volume, but at the same time it is sufficiently evident that Mount Parnassus is far too steep and rugged for Mr. Lawson; and we therefore hope that he will henceforth move on humbler ground, and are sure that, in such case, he will prove a greater ornament to society, as well as a more useful member of it.

What the plan of the poem is we know not. It is true, there is an *argument* prefixed to each of the two parts; but neither of them communicates instruction in regard to any distinct object or arrange-

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ment. Mr. Lawson may tell us, this is our own fault; and perhaps it may be so: all that we can affirm with certainty is, that there is a mist before our eyes. Turning, however, from the sense of seeing to that of hearing, we cannot help surmising that the harps of the east are by no means to be coveted by western minstrels, if the "*orient harping*" of our author has faithfully sounded forth the notes which issue from them.

—But the plan of the poem—it is our duty as critics to endeavour to understand it. We believe, then, that Mr. Lawson's principal object is to contrast the impious absurdities of Heathenism with the incomparable blessings of Christianity, and thus to be instrumental in forwarding the general promulgation of the latter. But never was so excellent a cause more miserably pleaded: never did our eyes behold so heterogeneous a compound. To give an analysis of the poem would really be imposing too heavy a tax upon the patience of our readers, as well as upon our own; we shall content ourselves, therefore, with copying the titles of the principal divisions.

The poem, as we have already observed, is divided into two parts. Part I. contains:—The Prelude; The Vision; Night; Jagannatha; Ganga promised; Descent of Ganga; Heaven (as fabled by the Hindoos); Longing for Heaven; Immortality; Hell. Part II. contains:—Sabbath Morn; Sin; Sabbath Reflections; The Contrast; The Brahmun; The Poor Bengalee; Death; Hope in Death; Soliloquy.—Our readers are now almost as well acquainted with the object and plan of the poem as we are ourselves; for under each of these heads there is such a miser-

able jumble of extraneous matter, that the title is frequently the only intelligible word before us.

But we had almost forgotten that we were reviewing a work of taste.

If the free use of poetical license is a proper test of poetical merit, Mr. Lawson must unquestionably be one of our greatest poets. He employs hyperboles by wholesale; he carries metaphors to their utmost limits; he deals profusely in rugged lines; he alters the accents of the most common words; and fearlessly violates the rules of grammar: in short, he boldly disregards whatever obstacle may cramp his genius or arrest his course.

We will give him an opportunity, however, of pleading his own cause; and shall select for this purpose a specimen of his most ordinary style.

So seemed the skies when Ganga fell
from heaven,
For gods came down to marvel at such
show,
And with them all their grandeur. Ele-
phants
Clad in caparison of richest gold
Stalked monstrous through the ethereal
plains, and all
The equipage of wondering deities;
Chariots, and horsemen, trod on silver
clouds,
And countless flaming cars rolled rapidly;
Their drivers robed in spangled invest-
ments,
As if old Orion and the Piciades
Had lent their jewels to bedeck the gods
On such august occasion. Thick and
deep
They crowd, and upward lift their anxious
eyes
To those blest realms where everlasting
crags
And precipices rise interminable.
Down, thundering down, the holy pro-
digy,
O'erleaping heavenly barriers, pours her
floods,
A cataract madly roaring, foaming, swollen
With all the turbulent burden of vast
oceans.

Then all that lives in waters headlong
rushed.

Leviathan plunged his unwieldy course
Swift as the downward lightning, and
with streak

Long stretched behind him, such as oft is
seen

By mariners when the bloat animals
Cut their bright way amidst the storms
of night,

The graceful dolphin swum of changeable
hne,

But day shone not upon his glossy fins
To bring his golden beauties forth, for
high

The columned mists, and clouds of beau-
teous fowls,

Towered and obscured the sun. Un-
speakable

Glory and grandeur mingled in confusion;
And marvellous sounds of rushing ele-
ments,

And dash, and ripple, and roar magni-
ficent

Of crazy billows, windy gusts, and surges
Foaming in wrathful wreaths, and lam-
bent fires,

Playing in deep green depths, illumining
The dwellers in dark floods of sunny race,
And shining rest, light tumbling in their
courses,

Rejoiced at holiday, and scene unusual,
The sky, the earth, the sea, teemed with
their objects

Diverse of form and being, divine and
human.

Gods in dumb ecstasy thronged the upper
clouds,

Then with acclaiming voice, and plauding
hands,

Moved in the heavens distinct at intervals,
Or seen in misty glances, as the show
Changed its disordered aspect. Alter-
nate

Darkness and light, and twilight danced
upon

The irregular assemblage. You might
have deemed

That all the evanescent beauties of the
day,

In storm and sunshine beaming—that the
gloom

And gairishness, and transient freaks noc-
turnal,

When galaxies, and dark bewildering
tempests,

And northern lights, and shooting stars,
together

Mix in their mutable sport—that the
bright streaks

Of setting sun, cradled in radiance,
Suffusing with his firebeams endless
fleece

Climbing stupendous through the firma-
ment,

Or rising moon of pensive countenance
Muffled in heavenly majesty—the forms
Fairest in earth and heaven, were here in
one

Concentrated !

This is not all, but we trust it is quite enough. We do not mean to affirm that the above passage teems with *all* the faults we have already enumerated ; but it is a fair sample of the inflated and almost unintelligible style of our author. Like numerous other would-be poets, Mr. Lawson lays diffusely before us every trumpery idea that comes into his head, and consequently entirely destroys the effect of the few tolerable thoughts which are occasionally elicited. Truisms, witticisms, and a thousand other isms are thrust forward on all occasions, whether the poet is endeavouring to soar with the eagle, or is actually creeping with the grub.

Instead of assuming the grave and dignified deportment of the moral and religious censor, on a subject too serious for a jest, or of employing the legitimate weapon of “lofty satire,” Mr. Lawson introduces the idol Jagannatha in a manner the most unseemly. We quote the following paragraph as a specimen of his worst style.

Great Jagannath, square-headed deity,
Lord of the world ! I sing thy comely
form.

I yield in verse august a tribute due.

To God so worthy. Where thy temple
rears

Its hallowed brickwork, sitting in thy
nook,

Cooped up obscure in venerable shade,

I saw thee once, thy kindred at thy side.

Imbedded ‘twixt thy shoulders, lo ! thy
noddle

Securely sits. No intervening neck

Divides the union sweet of head and body ;

So dwell together, kneaded gracefully,

Thy ample chest and portly paunch for-
sooth

A neighbourly conjunction, vast and
round,

Commodious the interior, as be seems

The place where lie interred the immor-
tal bones

Of Krishna. Sacred relics ! urned and
kept

From mortal view ; and he inquisitive
Who squints upon them, dies for act so
rash.

Matchless divinity ! the plebeian

Bows to the dust, and trembles at thy
stare

Portentous, for thy terror-striking eyes
Stretched round and wide, look every way
at once ;

Or here, or there, thou seest the timid
sinner,

Whereat he wonders. Of thy origin

It suits not poesy to tell, nor why

Thou hast no limbs, O powerful Jagannath !

The simple bard knows better than to
scoff

Sarcastic like an Isidore. Think not

Me capable of waggish word, or chant

Irreverential of thy piffling freaks

And after punishment with loss of arms ;

’Tis idle scandal ! ’Twere no fault of
thine

If the doll statuary of heaven ne’er
thought

Of legs and arms when he first modelled
thee ;

Or if he thought, left thee as thou art,

A mutilated thing. Let no vain mind

Rail at divine infirmities, and strive

To measure nought of heaven by things on
earth.

To need such dangling down auxiliaries

Is proof direct of our own mortal weak-
ness,

He who can do without them must be
great !

We shall next endeavour to select one of the best passages contained in the volume ; and shall then have the satisfaction of reflecting that we have done Mr. Lawson ample justice.

Long ere the doubtful dawn towards the
east

Sent forth its silvery glimmering, Mary

Duteous, to pay beseeching homage where

Was laid her lord, the lord of life, en-
tombéd,

Hard by the sepulchre, in anxious thought,
Her elbow rested on the rugged rock;
Her beauteous hand was on her forehead
laid;
Her eyes were on the earth, where fell
the tear.

Fair penitent! she bends in silent grief,
As flaunting to the wind her auburn locks
Hung their dishevelled tresses o'er her
face,
Her snowy countenance veiled from human
view.

The last departing star lent its pale ray;
It fell upon the half-obscured cheek,
And faint revealed the loveliest mortal
form

That e'er had wept o'er mortal sin. The
hair

Unbraided graceful, hides the fairest fea-
tures

E'er washed by penitential tears. Sweet
saint,

Weep on, repentance makes thee beautiful,
Fairer in sorrow; so the queen of night
Beams from the misty cloud her softer
glories;

The garland halo circles her meek brow,
Sweet presage of refreshing showers.
Pensive

Thus stood the lovely Magdalene ere yet
The day was come. 'Tis true, there had
been light,

Not of the sun nor moon; no earthly fire
Mantling the north cold sky, in wild
array,

Had caused that transient day, but on the
clouds

There rested still a fading splendour,
bright

As though the heavens had opened there,
and shed

On lower heavens a ray ineffable!

The wakeful bird, upspringing from her
nest,

Hailed with her sprightly song that blessed
light,

Mounting the ethereal road which Jesus
took

To glory, from the tomb emancipate.

Winnowing with speckled wing the ra-
diant beam

She tired amidst her course, and with
sweet note

Sank to the dusky earth again.

Notwithstanding the superior
beauty of the passage we have
just extracted, we are certainly
glad to find that our task is nearly
ended. We have made it our
business to read the volume
through, (an honour which we be-
lieve will be conferred upon it by
few besides ourselves); and al-
though the manifest good princi-
ples of the writer prepossessed us
strongly in his favour, we were
quickly sickened by his wretched
taste, and total want of judg-
ment. One jewel indeed we have
selected, and we believe it to be
the best.—There are gems also in
the centre of the earth; but who
will dig to find them?

We sincerely desire success to
the cause of eastern missions; but
the poetical productions of Mr.
Lawson must, humanly speaking,
be feeble instruments indeed in
promoting so glorious an object as
the evangelization of India. An
advocate who sets the whole court
laughing at him is not likely to
convince the jury.

We heartily wish that Mr. Law-
son would write humble prose, for
then there would probably be more
sense, and certainly less preten-
sion. We are informed, however,
that other poems are issuing from
his brain, one of which he has en-
titled "Foolscap." We cannot
engage to notice them; but if it
should happily appear, that, by
the influence of Medea's caldron,
or by any other process, the youth
of our author's taste has been un-
expectedly renewed; we trust that
we shall be found among the first
to rejoice in the auspicious change:
for we are thoroughly persuaded
that a return to infancy, and the
consequent annihilation of all the
images which crowd the present
imagination of our author, can
furnish to the public the only
reasonable ground for hope of
future pleasure or utility.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC RESEARCHES.

The Thirteenth Volume of the Asiatic Researches, just published in Calcutta, contains:—

I.—An Account of the Measurement of an Arc on the Meridian, extending from latitude $15^{\circ} 6' 2''$ to latitude $18^{\circ} 3' 45''$, being a further continuation of the former Arc, commencing latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''$; by Lieut.-col. W. Lambton, of his Majesty's 35d regt. of foot.

II.—On the existence of the Hindu Religion in the Island of Bali; by J. Crawford, Esq.

III.—An account of a Journey to the sources of the Junina and Bhagirathi Rivers; by J. B. Fraser, Esq.

IV.—Of the Murderers called Phansigars; by Dr. Sherwood. Communicated by Colonel Mackenzie.

Observations regarding Badhiks and Thegs, extracted from an official report; by J. Shakespeare, Esq., Superintendent of Police for the Western Provinces. Communicated by the Vice-President, J. H. Harington, Esq.

V.—Memoir relative to a Survey in Kemon, with some account of the principles upon which it has been conducted; by Capt. W. S. Webb. Communicated by the Most Noble the President.

VI.—Ceremonies observed at the Coronation of a Hindu Raja; by Mr. Brown.

VII.—Analysis of the Snake Stone; by J. Davy, M.D. F.R.S.

VIII.—An Account of venomous Sea-Snakes, on the coast of Madras; by Dr. Mackenzie. Communicated by Colonel Mackenzie.

IX.—The Ruins of Prambanan, in Java; by J. Crawford, Esq.

X.—Descriptions of some rare Indian Plants; by N. Wallich, M.D.

XI.—An Account of a new species of Tapir, found in the Peninsula of Malacca; by Major Farquhar. Communicated by the Hon. A. Seton, Esq.

XII.—An Account of a new species of a Camellia growing wild at Napal; by N. Wallich, M.D.

XIII.—An Account of Bijapur in 1811; by Capt. Sydenham. Communicated by Colonel Mackenzie.

XIV.—On the Binomial Theorem, as known to the Arabians; By J. Tytler, Esq. Communicated by R. Tytler, M.D. Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1820.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Bombay Literary Society, for August and September, 1820.

August.

Date.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
	11 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	dec.	1 P.M.	dec.
1	82	83	83	29	96	29	93
2	82	83	83½	29	96	29	92
3	82	82½	83	29	96	29	91
4	81½	81½	81½	29	95	29	91
5	80½	82	82	29	92	29	92
6	80	81½	82	29	99	29	84
7	81½	81½	81½	29	87	29	85
8	79	79½	78½	29	87	29	82
9	79½	80½	80	29	82	29	73
10	80½	81	81	29	89	29	75
11	80	80½	79	29	82	29	77
12	80½	80½	81	29	81	29	76
13	80	81½	81½	29	84	29	68
14	80½	80½	80½	29	86	29	82
15	80½	80½	80½	29	84	29	81
16	78½	78½	79	29	82	29	76
17	79	78	78	29	82	29	74
18	78½	79	80	29	89	29	75
19	81	79½	80	29	77	29	79
20	79	78½	79	29	75	29	71
21	80½	80½	80	29	89	29	78
22	79½	79½	80½	29	98	29	87
23	80	80½	81	29	98	29	99
24	81	81½	81½	29	94	29	99
25	80½	80½	80½	29	95	29	92
26	80½	80½	81	29	95	29	92
27	80½	81½	81	29	92	29	87
28	80½	81½	82	29	87	29	86
29	80½	81	80½	29	91	29	97
30	81½	82½	82½	29	96	29	95
31	81½	82½	81½	30	09	29	95

September.

1	81½	81½	82½	29	96	29	93
2	82½	83	82	30	09	29	96
3	81½	82	83	30	03	29	96
4	81	82½	83	30	02	29	95
5	82	82½	82½	30	01	29	95
6	81½	82½	83	30	01	29	96
7	82	83	83½	30	01	29	94
8	81½	81½	82½	29	96	29	91
9	81	80½	81½	30	09	29	95
10	80½	81½	83	30	01	29	95
11	81½	82½	83	30	09	29	96
12	81½	82	83½	30	07	29	92
13	80½	80	81½	30	09	29	99
14	81	82½	81½	29	93	29	83
15	82	82½	83	29	91	29	78
16	81½	82½	82½	29	92	29	84
17	81	80½	81	29	91	29	83
18	80½	80½	79½	29	86	29	78

Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	
11	1	4	11	4		Inches.	Dec.
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
Date.	Degs.	Degs.	In.	dec.			
19	79	78½	29	85	29	71	
20	78½	79	29	85	29	81	
21	78	78½	29	88	29	89	
22	77½	77½	29	88	29	82	
23	78½	78½	29	91	29	86	
24	79	79½	29	93	29	85	
25	80	81	29	94	29	98	
26	80½	81	29	98	29	87	
27	80½	81½	30	01	29	97	
28	81½	82	30	04	30	02	
29	80½	81½	30	19	30	04	
30	81	82	30	13	30	19	
Sept. 15						0	76
16						0	12
17						2	86
18						1	71
19						1	98
20						0	35
21						1	31
22						0	37
23						1	4
24						0	0
25						0	6
26						0	0
27						0	0
28						0	0
29						0	0
30						0	0
Total						10	66

Register of the Pluviometer at Byculla,
Bombay, during the months of August
and September 1820.

		Rain.	
		Inches.	Dec.
Aug...	1	0	0
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
	4	0	25
	5	0	16
	6	1	46
	7	0	39
	8	2	47
	9	0	81
	10	1	31
	11	0	25
	12	0	23
	13	0	47
	14	0	44
	15		
	16		
	17	5	83
	18	0	46
	19	0	74
	20	1	18
	21	0	79
	22	0	57
	23	1	06
	24	0	11
	25	0	37
	26	0	10
	27	0	01
	28	0	0
	29	0	0
	30	0	0
	31	0	03
Total		19	49

Sept...	1	0	0
	2	0	01
	3	0	08
	4	0	0
	5	0	3
	6	0	0
	7	0	6
	8	0	28
	9	0	6
	10	0	37
	11	0	0
	12	0	0
	13	0	0
	14	0	21

Total in May and June	18	82
July	28	37
August	19	49
September	10	66
Present Total	77	34

Register of a Pluviometer on Malabar
Hill, during August and September,
1820.

		Morning or fall during the night.	Evening or fall during the day.
Aug.	1	0	0
	2	0	0
	3	0	0
	4	0	0
	5	0	25
	6	0	38
	7	1	19
	8	0	25
	9	0	76
	10	0	02
	11	1	11
	12	1	03
	13	0	14
	14	0	23
	15	0	20
	16	0	27
	17	0	83
	18	1	83
	19	0	15
	20	0	28
	21	0	19
	22	0	23
	23	0	33
	24	0	34
	25	0	08
	26	0	32
	27	0	04
	28	0	0
	29	0	0
	30	0	0
	31	0	0
Total		10	36
		7	72

Night fall 10 36
Day 7 72
Total 18 08

	Morning or fall during the night.	Evening or fall during the day.	
Sept. 1..	0 02....	0 0	
2..	0 0....	0 0	
3..	0 0....	0 02	
4..	0 02....	0 0	
5..	0 0....	0 0	
6..	0 0....	0 04	
7..	0 10....	0 0	
8..	0 02....	0 0	
9..	0 01....	0 02	Night fall 6 70
10..	0 0....	0 54	Day fall .. 2 79
11..	0 02....	0 02	—
12..	0 0....	0 0	Total 9 49
13..	0 02....	0 0	—
14..	0 01....	0 07	
15..	0 20....	0 16	
16..	0 69....	0 01	June 13 82
17..	0 0....	0 27	July 25 28
18..	1 45....	0 52	Augt. 18 08
19..	1 17....	0 34	Sept. 9 49
20..	1 10....	0 12	—
21..	0 22....	0 19	66 67
22..	1 40....	0 23	—
23..	0 0....	0 0	
24..	0 23....	0 24	
25..	0 0....	0 0	
26..	0 01....	0 0	
27..	0 0....	0 0	
28..	0 01....	0 0	
29..	0 0....	0 0	
30..	0 0....	0 0	
	6 72	2 70	

[Bomb. Cour.]

NILGHERY MOUNTAINS.

An extract of a letter from Mr. Letchenault de la Tour, naturalist to the King of France, dated Pondicherry, the 15th July 1819, has been handed to us by our valuable correspondent who has so often obliged us with information respecting the Nilgherry mountains, which we have much pleasure in making public.

The Nilgherry Mountains are situated to the NNW. of Coimbatore. Their length from E. to W. is about 40 miles, and their breadth N. and S. from 15 to 25 miles. I was upon the summit of them for 20 days, and traversed them in different directions. They are very elevated, but their great height has not been determined by observation; it can only be judged of by the temperature of the air. In the coldest season (the months of December and January) the mercury, during the night, falls below the freezing point: this is a very cold temperature for the 11th degree of latitude, in which these mountains are situated. Their declivity on the side of Coimbatore is very steep, and the winding paths by which a communication is kept up between the inhabitants of the plain and those of the mountains are extremely abrupt. They have been trod by the na-

tives, who, though barefooted, climb with ease the steepest acclivities. These paths lead directly up the mountains with scarcely a single turn. They often form an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, and scarcely ever less than 30, and are besides encumbered by large rocks, in climbing over which it is sometimes necessary to use the hands. You can hardly form an idea of the difficulty I had in getting to the end of the first stage: it took me two hours and a half, although the distance is not more than two or three miles; after this, the road ascends and descends alternately, for seven or eight miles (it is always extremely abrupt), when you reach the first village. The difficulty of the road is the reason which has hitherto prevented these elevated countries and their inhabitants from being known to Europeans. There are many tigers in the heart of the forest, and elephants in numbers at the foot of the mountains.

The summits of the Nilgherry mountains afford a diversified and extremely picturesque prospect. The surface is composed of numbers of small circular mountains, more or less steep; they are separated by vallies, at the bottom of which run, almost always, murmuring streams of pure and limpid water: with a little industry, excellent meadows might be established in many parts of these cool vallies. The sides of the mountains exhibit sometimes cultivated fields, at others clumps of wood, which are rendered almost impenetrable by the creepers and thorny shrubs that are produced by a vigorous vegetation, and which entwine themselves around trees occasionally of enormous size. It is with regret I am obliged to say that these clumps are dangerous; they often serve as shelter for tigers, bears, and wild dogs, which are common in these mountains. The inhabitants are not numerous; they appear to be gentle, and lead a happy and independent life. They are divided into three tribes, the Bergers, Ketirs, and Todirs. The last of these, who inhabit the most elevated regions, are considered to be the aborigines. They are merely graziers, and possess large herds of buffaloes.

The other tribes are cultivators. The Todirs have a most extraordinary custom, and one quite in opposition to eastern manners, which is a plurality of lawful husbands. The brothers of a family have usually only one wife amongst them, who lives with whichever of them she pleases. Besides these husbands the wife has a lover, whose claims are not contested by them. The features and figures of this race are very striking.

Their villages, situated on the tops of the hills, are composed of a few cabins, low, and of miserable appearance, but built solidly of wood and clay, and cover-

ed with thatch. They are very hot, having no other aperture than a low narrow door. They usually live in the adjacent places. They have no other beasts of pasture besides buffaloes and black cattle, which are shut up during the night in circular inclosures of stone, surmounted by a very high dry or green hedge, to shelter them from wild beasts.

The soil is reddish, or blackish, light, deep, and very fertile. The grains cultivated are wheat, barley, lentils, the pospal froment, la crustelle, many species of millet, les pois chiches, another species of dwarf pea, which is not, I believe, known to the agriculturists of Europe, mustard, the poppy from which opium is made, garlic, &c. The air is moist, pure, and so bracing, that I was quite astonished by its influence upon me: it seemed as if we were breathing that of Europe. During the whole of our stay we had the finest weather and a delicious temperature. Since the illness I was attacked with some months ago at Coimbatore, and which brought me to the brink of the grave, my stomach had been incapable of supporting more than a small quantity of nourishment, and my strength was not at all re-established: two days only after my arrival on the mountain I enjoyed excellent health; I was able morning and evening to make journeys of seven and eight miles without fatigue over most difficult roads, and I had a great appetite.

I collected upon the mountains more than two hundred species of plants, most of them new, and in consequence of the fine weather with which we were favoured they are perfectly preserved. The Nilgherry Mountains offer a most interesting field for the science of botany, in consequence of the difference which exists between the plants there and those of the plain; a number of kinds are found there analogous to those of Europe, such as the *vacinium rhododendrum*, *fragaria*, *rubus arvensis*, *balsamine geranium*, *plantago*, *rosa*, *saxif*, &c. This resemblance shews that the useful plants of Europe would thrive here perfectly well, and the vigorous vegetation which is observable every where seems to insure abundant harvests. —*Mad. Gaz.*

RUSSIAN VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

Count Romanzow has again fitted out two new expeditions from Russia for the discovery and investigation of unknown countries. One of the expeditions is to endeavour to travel along the solid ice on the coast of Tschutski from Asia to America; the other to ascend one of the rivers in the north-west coast, in order to penetrate the unknown space which is between icy Cape and Mackenzie's River.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches in Hindoostan (1st. The Lion Hunt; 2d. The Pindarees), with other Poems. By Thomas Medwin. 8vo. Price 5s. 6d.

An Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive Account of the Philippine Islands; translated from the Spanish, by Wm. Walton, Esq. 8vo. with a Map. 12s. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

In one Volume Octavo (Dedicated, by Permission, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings), A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, on a new Plan. By the Rev. William Yates. — Prospectus: "The design of the above Work is to facilitate the study of the Sanscrit Language, by rendering the Grammar of it more concise and simple."

Benj. Babington, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, has in the Press, the Adventures of the Gooro Noodle, and his Five Foolish Disciples: A Comic Hindoo Tale, in the Tamil Language; printed in the Original Character, and accompanied by a Translation, Vocabulary, and Analysis. The design of the Translator in publishing this Tale, which has been long celebrated in Southern India for its spirit and the elegance of its style, is to supply a text book for the use of those who are engaged in the acquirement of the language of the southern portion of the Peninsula of India; a language which, being original and undeviated, may perhaps also be thought worthy the attention of the general philologist. The translation being intended for instruction rather than amusement, will be as literal as possible; the Vocabulary will furnish every meaning of each word, and the Analysis will have reference to a Grammar now in course of publication.

Robert Anderson, Esq., of the East-India College, has nearly ready for Publication a Grammar of the Tamil Language, in which it is the object of the author to incorporate with the rules of the *ordinary or spoken*, an introduction to the elegant dialect of this language, which from the nervous conciseness and singular energy of its construction, is as curious to the philologist as, from its affording an access to the learning of Southern India, it may be deemed conducive to the general interests of literature. In compiling the above elementary work the author has derived considerable assistance from the opportunity which has been afforded him of comparing with two valuable Latin manuscripts, an unfinished work of the late Mr. Ellis, in whom the Madras Government has lost a valuable public servant, and Oriental literature one of its brightest ornaments.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, April 4.

A special general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The *Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) acquainted the court, that certain papers, presented to parliament since the meeting of the last general court, were now laid before the proprietors, agreeably to the 4th section of the first chapter of by-laws.

The papers were, "An account of the number of ships, and the amount of tonnage, for which licenses had been granted, from the 30th of April 1814 to the 31st of March 1821;" "A return of the rate and amount of fees charged on account of ships licensed under the 53d of Geo. III."

Mr. S. Dixon wished to know whether the number of licenses granted within the last year or two exceeded or fell short of the number granted when the trade was first thrown open?

The *Chairman*.—"The number is considerably less."

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the establishment of a new office, with a salary of £300 per annum, at the Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, for the instruction of the cadets at that institution in the science of military surveying, has received the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India."

CAPT. D. ROSS.

The *Chairman*.—"I am to acquaint the court that it is made *special*, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation a resolution of the general court of the 21st ult., approving the resolution of the court of directors of the 17th Jan. last, granting to Capt. Daniel Ross, of the Bombay marine, the sum of £1,500, under the circumstances therein stated. I have therefore to move, that the court do confirm the said resolution."

The *Deputy Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

SIR H. V. DARELL, BART.

The *Chairman*.—"I have further to acquaint the court, that, on the 30th ult., the court of directors came to a resolution to permit Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart., late of the Bengal civil establishment, to return to the service with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal."

The resolution was then read, as follows:—

"At a court of directors, held on Friday, the 30th of March,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 65.

"Resolved, on consideration of the circumstances of the case of Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart., who came to England in consequence of claims which he conceived he had on the East-India Company, the accounts relative to which had only been recently settled,

"That it be recommended to the court of proprietors to permit Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart., late of the Bengal civil establishment, to return to the service, under the provisions of the act of the 33d Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the act of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. 85."

The *Chairman* then put the question, "That Sir H. V. Darell, Bart., late of the Bengal civil establishment, be permitted to return to the service," &c.

Mr. S. Dixon said, there appeared in the paper which had just been read a sort of reflection on the court of directors; at least, if no explanation were given, it might be so interpreted. Why had Sir H. Darell been kept in suspense? why was not his account examined at once? He had no motion to offer on the subject; but, as the words now stood, it might be supposed that Sir H. V. Darell had been kept in this country unnecessarily.

The *Chairman* assured the hon. proprietor that no unnecessary delay had taken place. The court of directors were constantly employed in the investigation of accounts, which they dispatched as quickly as possible. In this case, however, delay could not be avoided, in consequence of the absence of certain documents, without which the account could not be settled.

The *Chairman*. "By the provisions of the 33d of Geo. III., chap. 52, sec. 70, it is necessary that the question on this motion should be put to the ballot; and, therefore, I appoint the 6th of April, for the decision of the court by ballot."

APPROVAL OF MR. CANNING'S CONDUCT.

The *Chairman*.—"I am now to acquaint the court, that it has been made *special* in consequence of an intimation having been given by a proprietor, at the general court held on the 21st ult., of his intention to submit to the proprietors a motion, founded on a letter addressed by the chairman and deputy-chairman of the court of directors to the right hon. George Canning, dated the 22d Dec. last."

Mr. R. Jackson.—"Perhaps you will have the goodness to order the letter of

the court of directors and Mr. Canning's answer to be read."

The two letters (for which see our last number, pages 416-17) were accordingly read.

Mr. R. Jackson then said, that when, at the last court, he intimated that he intended to call the attention of the proprietors to the subject of those letters, he distinctly stated that in doing so he would abstain from all political considerations; that he would confine himself to those services and those qualities which the Company had experienced from the right hon. gentleman, in the course of the discharge of the high official duties entrusted to his care for nearly five years, and consider his conduct solely as it affected his administration of the affairs of India. When he made this statement, it was not that he thought lightly of the talents of Mr. Canning in another line of the public service, but he felt that, in a country, gifted with perhaps not only the finest constitution in the world, but with the finest understandings to comprehend all its excellencies, there were, and there ever would be, much difference of opinion with respect to the various constructions that might be put on the conduct of political men, and on transactions of a political nature. Whatever the public services of Mr. Canning might be, his sovereign had known them too long and too intimately to view them coldly; and those with whom he acted had too much knowledge of his urbanity and of his talents, not to do him all the justice which his qualities demanded, on every proper occasion. When the party warmth of the present period shall have subsided, all that was due to him from his rivals and competitors would be freely rendered; and when he became the subject of historical observation, as all men must who moved in so exalted a sphere, whatever feeling might be entertained as to his political opinions, he had no doubt that to his integrity, to his great talents, to his liberality of mind, his suavity of manners, and his manliness of spirit, strict and ample justice would be done. (*Hear, hear!*) But the Company had a different duty to perform. In his poor judgment, whenever a public body or a private individual felt reason to be satisfied and thankful, the expression of that feeling was not only *wise*, but *moral*. What the conduct of this right hon. gentleman had been towards the Company he (Mr. Jackson) need not now state to the proprietors, since they had had an opportunity of reading that full and ample, though brief and eloquent, recognition of his services on the part of the court of directors. That Mr. Canning had a most arduous course to pursue every man would at once comprehend who was at all acquainted with

the duties of the office he had filled. The upright manner in which he had performed those arduous duties had been declared by the unanimous voice of twenty-four directors, who bore testimony that, amidst all the difficulties of his situation, he had never forgotten one particle of his public duty, and that, though the functions with which he was invested were of a controlling, and so far of an invidious nature, yet they had been so exercised as to produce no complaint at this end of the town, but, on the contrary, to excite sentiments of great respect and unfeigned gratitude. This was a just cause of praise; because, when they recollected the extraordinary power and the extensive authority entrusted to the president of the board of control, it redounded much to the honour of the individual that a power, almost uncontrolled, had been exercised with fidelity, with urbanity, and with so much candour and courtesy, as to inspire a general feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. (*Hear, hear!*) The court of directors, in the course of their letter, alluded to some circumstances in the administration of Mr. Canning, of so elevated a character, as to call for their particular notice, in that letter in which the directors had acknowledged the wisdom of the right hon. gentleman's conduct as a minister, while they did justice to his private virtues. It was on these grounds, which referred to Mr. Canning as president of the board of control, that he should humbly propose to the court to concur in the sentiments so ably expressed by their executive body. At a former court, an hon. friend (Mr. Hume), whose assistance he was always proud and happy to obtain, had observed, that he would be much better satisfied if they should produce documents to prove the honourable and praiseworthy conduct which the court of directors had so panegyricized. He (Mr. Jackson) then stated, that he could imagine no higher or more conclusive document than the testimony of twenty-four enlightened gentlemen, who constituted the executive body of the Company; and who, from the nature of their office, had, above all other persons, the greatest opportunity of knowing the truths which they stated. But if his hon. friend wished for documents, it must be from motives of the most disinterested nature. He did not ask for them, on his own account; he could not want them to guide his own judgment; since, without any one document being laid before him, with no ground but the notoriety of Mr. Canning's conduct as Indian minister, and without any aid beyond that which every gentleman possessed, his hon. friend had, greatly to his credit and honour, indulged in an animated eulogium on the

wisdom, the enlightened policy, and the elevated character and talents of Mr. Canning; (*Hear, hear!*) and he particularly praised the application of that wisdom and of those talents to objects that were extremely beneficial to the Company.—(*Hear, hear!*) After so disinterested a panegyric, coming from one so capable of forming a correct judgment, he was satisfied that, of all mankind, his hon. friend was the last who could derive assistance from documents on this occasion, or whose judgment stood in need of the least aid from papers of that description. He (Mr. Jackson) said at the time—he could repeat the statement now, and he was satisfied in doing so he spoke the general sense of the proprietors—that the document now in their hands, the letter of the court of directors, was quite sufficient to warrant those acknowledgments which he meant to propose to Mr. Canning. But his hon. friend likewise felt some alarm lest this should be brought into precedent, and had wished that something in the shape of precedent should be shewn for this proceeding. He (Mr. Jackson) would here take the liberty of saying, that that which was good and wise in itself need not wait for precedent; that that which was obligatory, to be done ought not to wait for the slow march of official approbation.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Let every just and virtuous act form its own precedent.—(*Hear, hear!*) Still, if precedent were necessary, he could quote one which occurred in the modern history of the Company, and it was so much in point, that he trusted it would satisfy the most fastidious mind. The only circumstance in which it differed from the present case, was one that would not, he believed, lessen the satisfaction of the court, or interfere with that unanimity of concurrence which he anticipated on this occasion. In the year 1801, the late Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, intimated his intention of retiring from public life, and consequently from the board of control. He need not state that that was a period of intense interest, with respect to public transactions; no ordinary earnestness of feeling was then displayed, no neutral disposition, as to the politics of the day, then existed. Yet at that very time their executive body, considering Mr. Dundas as Indian minister, returned him their thanks. They canvassed his conduct in that capacity; they approved of it highly and warmly, and they did not withhold the honourable testimony of their approbation. Gentlemen, on either side in politics, concurred in expressing their satisfaction at the conduct of Mr. Dundas while president of the board of control; they admitted the services which he had rendered to the Indian empire; they felt

grateful for the fidelity with which he had managed its concern; they expressed their obligations for the great attachment he had shewn to the interests of the Company, and they acknowledged the courtesy and urbanity which he had always displayed in his transactions with the executive body. The resolution drawn up on that occasion came before the court something in the same way as that of the present day did, and in an assembly consisting, as he knew it did, of men who held very different sentiments on political subjects; all concurred in declaring their opinion of that eminent person as Indian minister, and in that capacity they expressed the highest admiration of his conduct. Public gratitude, they said, was due to him for the services he has rendered to the Indian empire, and they desired to be considered as unanimous in the expression of that sentiment. There was on that occasion an addition to the resolution, which he would mention to shew the difference between it and the resolution which he meant to propose, and also for the purpose of stating that no addition of this sort was now contemplated; the vote of thanks which had been come to by the court of directors was followed up by a proposition for a pension. It was but justice to the memory of that right hon. person to say, that the proposition for a pecuniary compliment was not embraced by him with any thing like avidity. He wished to decline it; but at length consented to accept one-half of the amount proposed, provided it should be applied, at his death, to the person then in life most dear to him. On a further representation of those directors, who were deputed to wait upon him, that that individual could not be provided for by any other means than through the medium of some pecuniary remuneration to himself, he at last agreed to receive the pension. Nothing of this kind was meant to be proposed on the present occasion; and he believed in his conscience, that, if they were to offer any compliment of that sort, the right hon. gentleman would be the first to rebuke them, and to remind them of their relative situation. He would say, “let my public services be rewarded, if I deserve it, through other channels; through any other channel rather than through the medium of that Company whose acts it was my immediate duty to control.” He (Mr. Jackson) was therefore free to say, that if, in the zeal and warmth of attachment, such a proposition should originate in any other quarter, he should feel himself bound to oppose it.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Whether it came from that end of the town or from the other, it would be, in his opinion, improper to sanction it, lest those who filled the office of president of the board of control might

in time conceive they had a right to be thus provided for; the consequence of which must be, that the Company would be looked up to by each existing president, as a body from whom, if duly cultivated, he might expect reward, and which, therefore, he would be unfit to control. He knew of no such idea being entertained any where, and as far as concerned himself, any thing like pecuniary compensation was wholly out of the question. The letter which the executive body had caused to be conveyed to Mr. Canning contained those points to which he had called the attention of the court, and which he had endeavoured to embody in his resolution. That letter was followed by one from Mr. Canning; a letter of great feeling, full of proud and honourable assertion of conscious rectitude, of just disdain of converting his high office to any private views or personal considerations, and laying claim to a full admission of these facts from those who must know if the contrary existed; and who were bound so to declare should he be assailed in any quarter, but more especially in a quarter where every observation tending to censure must be severely felt by a man properly tenacious of public fame. Mr. Canning had alluded to some expression which had fallen in that court, as if the right hon. gentleman had so far lowered himself as to be continually grasping at patronage, and making the most of his situation, and had stooped to ask favours of those whom it was his office to control. He believed the hon. proprietor (Mr. Rigby), to whom these sentiments were attributed, was not in court this day; but an explanation of the observations delivered by him had been given by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), which was completely satisfactory; from that explanation it was clear, that the hon. proprietor neither meant to impute nor did impute any unworthy conduct to Mr. Canning.—(*Hear, hear!*)

In the course of his letter the right hon. gentleman seemed to lay down one or two propositions, to which, as a proprietor, he (Mr. Jackson) felt it to be his duty to advert, because he felt them to be such that, while he praised the individual who advanced them, he could not bring himself entirely to agree. The right hon. gentleman had observed, "it would be presumptuous to arraign the wisdom of an institution, in the formation of which (with some slight changes and modifications) so many of the greatest politicians of our country in the present age have substantially concurred. But the fact is not the less true, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India exhibits, perhaps, the single instance of an authority, the power belonging to which is simply corrective, cor-

cive, and repressive, partaking in no degree of any of those attributes by which the exercise of harsh duties is, in other instances, softened and compensated: a power which may reduce or abolish establishments, but cannot create or extend them; may negative appointments, but cannot nominate to them; may check or stint the flow of beneficence, but cannot originate or suggest a single act of grace or favour." If (continued the learned gentleman) this passage were introduced, as he rather thought it was, to shew that Mr. Canning indulged in an honest self-congratulation, founded on the reflection that, under all the difficulties of his situation, he had so conducted himself as to merit and to obtain the thanks and applause of the court of directors, then it was well done to enumerate all those peculiar circumstances which distinguished the constitution of the board of control; but if it were meant as a hint that even one of those checks could wisely be dispensed with, or that one of those gratifications ought to be given to a controlling board, then he would avow, according to his idea of the constitution of the East-India Company, that the masterpiece of its wisdom, that the very meridian point of its excellence was, that the board of control could not appoint, could not interfere with any of those sources of gratification, the want of which the right hon. gentleman had noticed. Although he (Mr. Jackson) admitted, that the creation of establishments, the nomination to appointments, and the direction of the flow of beneficence might be entrusted to Mr. Canning as soon and as safely as to any man, still he hoped (Mr. Jackson said) that he should not live to see such powers placed in the hands of any minister whatsoever; but that the board of control would continue, as it now was, simply a board of control; not the dispenser of beneficence, the creator of establishments, or the nominator to appointments. But the rt. hon. gent. proved, by the next passage of his letter, that it was not necessary for the board of control to possess those advantages in order to conciliate respect and esteem; but that, even with all the disadvantages that had been alluded to, under the unpleasant circumstances of administering an austere, and perhaps somewhat harsh function, it did not follow as a necessary consequence that power should assume the appearance of arrogance; but, on the contrary, that men might execute high trusts with mild manners. They might proceed faithfully and justly in the discharge of their duties, acting up to the most dignified assertion of the power of office, without once deviating from that courtesy, which, in his mind, imparted to power its true strength; tempering its strict

exercise of judgment with amenity, and clothing authority in the graceful garb of a benevolent spirit.—(*Hear, hear!*)—In another part of the rt. hon. gent.'s letter, he expressed a very disinterested satisfaction at the appointment of two of the Company's servants to preside over two of their principal settlements. The court must, to a certain extent, feel gratitude that so far the known wishes of the directors were met by the concurrent sentiments of the president of the board of control. The rt. hon. gent. said, "my concurrence in the appointment of two of your most distinguished servants to the governments of Bombay and of Madras, is amongst the acts of that administration, upon which I look back with the greatest complacency. I do not think, indeed, that the example of these appointments ought to pass into a rule. They are justifiable exceptions to a rule generally salutary." Now, while he (Mr. Jackson) admitted that there was no rule on one side, he must most positively deny the existence of any rule on the other. These instances were not "exceptions to a rule generally salutary," because he would humbly contend that there was no rule on either side of the question. He did not at all mean to impeach the motive which gave rise to such a sentiment; but, standing in that court as an independent proprietor, and knowing that the Company at that moment possessed among their servants in India some of the most highly gifted individuals that ever dignified office, in any nation or state in the world, he must say, that the Company owed it to themselves, and to those honourable characters, to protest *in limine*, whenever it was intimated that any rule was in existence, which prevented them from selecting the best and most efficient governors, whether in or out of the Company's service; and, therefore, he must observe, that those two appointments, which had been matter of so much congratulation on either side of the court, on account of the frank compliance which they had met with from the president of the board of control, were not exceptions to any rule whatsoever. He knew of no rule that should prevail on such occasions, except that of acting wisely and conscientiously.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He hoped that rule, which had obtained on the present occasion, and which had operated to the selection of two gentlemen, perhaps the two who, in the whole universe, were the best calculated to discharge the important functions committed to their care, would continue to be acted on. He trusted that ability, worth, integrity, and virtue, would ever be the rule of such appointments.—(*hear, hear!*)—and that the two gentlemen alluded to came completely within that rule, those who were

acquainted with their merits would not for a moment question.—(*Hear, hear!*)—On the contrary, he was sure the court of proprietors participated in those warm and glowing sentiments which had been already expressed by their executive body on this subject. Little, indeed, could he understand, when they had such servants as General Malcolm and others whom he could name, men of distinguished and acknowledged worth, talent, and experience, any rule that was to preclude them from holding the high official situations alluded to when the interests of the Company required it. No man, who knew what was going on in India for the last ten or fifteen years, could deny that the Company had more than one or two characters in that country, of such transcendental talent, of such known integrity, possessing such incontrovertible claims to public and private worth, as rendered them every way fit successors to exalted office.

The rt. hon. gent. next observed, "I can hardly conceive the case in which it would be expedient that the *highest* office of your government in India should be filled otherwise than from England; that one main link, at least, between the systems of the Indian and British governments, ought, for the advantage of both, in my judgment, to be invariably maintained." He (Mr. Jackson) was not about to controvert this proposition, in any degree whatever. He believed the general stream of sentiment ran in this course, and that, if the proposition really obtained a rule at all, it was a sound and a wise one. But if a doubt arose on this point, it was immediately put to silence by a reference to the more recent history of this high station, and a glance at the conduct of those in whose hands it had been placed. No man could forget the mild virtues and the great talents of the Marquis Cornwallis: no man could pursue the energetic and statesman-like administration of the Marquis Wellesley without feeling pride and satisfaction; no man could advert to the brilliant career, the comprehensive policy, the vigorous administration, and the high-minded virtues, which had been displayed by the Marquis of Hastings, from the first moment when he undertook the government of the Indian empire to the present hour, without experiencing sentiments of grateful admiration and willing submission to the rule of such appointments! As long as the state continued to send out to India, in the capacity of Governor-general, persons eminent for public virtue, for political knowledge, and general ability, there would be very little disposition, he was convinced, to question the appointment on account of the individual being selected from the

elevated subjects of the mother country. With these observations, he would take the liberty to offer to the court the resolution he had to propose. But before he formally submitted it to the proprietors he wished to make an observation on what had fallen from a gallant officer (Col. Stanhope), whose acquiescence, on this occasion, he very much coveted. At the last court that hon. proprietor had stated, that he would not feel himself quite disposed to concur in any vote of thanks, until he had received some information with regard to Mr. Canning's conduct on a very delicate point, namely, the course he pursued towards the Asiatic press, on which subject that gallant officer had intimated his intention of moving for certain papers. Without affecting to know whether such papers did really and formally exist, or, if they did, how far it would be wise to lay them before a public court, they had (Mr. Jackson observed) the satisfaction of knowing, through another public medium, namely, the House of Commons, how the fact stood. Not long since, when Mr. Bathurst, the new president of the board of control, was rather challenged with having taken away that freedom which the Marquis of Hastings was said to have given to the Asiatic press, the right hon. gentleman gave a very plain answer on the subject. Mr. Bathurst, it must be observed, could at the time speak only to what had happened during the administration of his predecessor, Mr. Canning, and his answer was, "that no dispatch for restraining the freedom of the press in India had been sanctioned by or proceeded from the board of control; and, according to the best of his judgment and belief, it was not intended to send out any such dispatch." (*Hear, hear!*) He could only refer to the answer given by the successor of Mr. Canning; but his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who, from his elevated situation in another place, had an opportunity of knowing those matters better than men who moved in so obscure a sphere as himself, had stated, when the question was before introduced, that, so far from being favourable to an obstruction of the Asiatic press, Mr. Canning had expressed his decided intention to oppose the renewal of any restriction. With these observations, perhaps he might venture to hope that one point of the precedent, in the case of Lord Melville, would be this day followed, namely, that the resolution should meet the general approbation of the court, and be passed unanimously. (*Hear, hear!*) They all knew that unanimity did impart a sort of charm,—did give a degree of credit, of weight, of acceptability to public acts of this kind, and he hoped it would not now be with-

held. (*Hear, hear!*) He had at least endeavoured to deserve the general concurrence of the court, by fastidiously abstaining from the introduction of any topic that was calculated to provoke discussion of an adverse nature; and he had drawn up the resolution in such a way, that every man who believed Mr. Canning to have been an able, faithful, zealous and honourable Indian minister, might support it without any reference to political opinions. The learned gentleman concluded by moving,

"That this court, most cordially concurring in the sentiments expressed by the court of directors, in their letter of the 22d of December last, to the right hon. George Canning, assure that gentleman of their sincere admiration of those high qualities, so emphatically noticed and so unanimously recorded by the executive government of this Company, and request him to accept of this expression of their great respect, and of their unfeigned wishes for his health and happiness, whether acting as a distinguished servant of the public, or enjoying the calmer pleasures of private life."

Mr. Perry said, he rose with great pleasure to second the motion of his hon. and learned friend; and after so able and so eloquent an address as that with which he had prefaced his motion, he felt that it would not be necessary for any person to enter into an elaborate argument, as an apology for not adding much to what his learned friend had stated, or increasing the powerful effect which his speech had produced. He was aware, that perhaps the seconding of the resolution would come with more propriety and more grace from some gentleman of greater consideration in that court, rather than from so humble an individual as he was; but it happened, from the public circumstances of his life, that there were facts connected with the motion which made it peculiarly necessary that he should express his heartfelt approbation of the proposition submitted to the court by his learned friend. His long connection with the periodical press* led him thus openly to declare the gratitude which he, in common with all those who duly appreciated the blessings of a free press, must ever feel towards the right hon. George Canning, for the conduct which he had pursued with respect to the press of India. That circumstance had been very properly alluded to by his learned friend; and the countenance which, it appeared, the right hon. gentleman had given to the Asiatic press, weighed so forcibly on his mind, that he trusted he would be excused for presenting himself to that special court, and delivering his sentiments on a ques-

* Mr. Perry has for many years been editor and proprietor of *The Morning Chronicle*.

tion of so much interest. It was particularly due to himself to state the feelings by which he was actuated; because, in the course of his life, it had fallen to his lot, indeed it had been his duty, to maintain and promulgate sentiments and opinions which were opposed to the system of policy pursued by his Majesty's ministers, to whom Mr. Canning had long given the aid of his high and shining abilities. But no consideration, arising from political feeling, should prevent any man from delivering his candid opinion on that part of the public life of the right hon. gentleman which was now brought under consideration, or from praising, as it deserved, conduct so highly honourable to himself, and so highly favourable to the interests of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that, during the whole course of his life, he had shewn that candour and fairness, which were unquestionably due to public men. Whatever their general political opinions might be, justice should always be done to them when they appeared to be actuated by a desire to forward the real interests of their country, or to give additional happiness to the human race; (*hear, hear!*) and he did most sincerely feel, that if there were one man who more than another deserved the encomium which four-and-twenty gentlemen in the direction of this Company had unanimously and unequivocally conferred, that man was the right hon. George Canning. He had known that right hon. gentleman from his infancy as a public character, and he had always observed that urbanity and amenity in his manners, which, it appeared, from the letter of the directors, he continued to display in the exercise of those high functions which, as president of the board of control, he was called on to perform; functions which were described as possessing rather an invidious character, but which he exercised with so great a degree of moderation, with so much attention to the feelings of the directors, with so strict a regard to that politeness which ought to belong to all public men, but which peculiarly distinguished him, that the duties of the office, however invidious, were disarmed of their harshness. (*Hear, hear!*) This conciliatory course induced the executive body to testify, unanimously, their gratitude to the right hon. gentleman; and he did think, with his learned friend, that the letter signed by twenty-four gentlemen, perfectly cognizant of Mr. Canning's merits as president of the board of control, was a sufficient foundation for the present motion; (*Hear, hear!*) particularly as the praises bestowed upon Mr. Canning had been concurred in—most handsomely concurred in—by an hon. member of parliament (Mr. Hume), the representative of

his (Mr. Perry's) native city; a gentleman whose inquisitive temper—(*a laugh*)—whose acute and ingenious mind, whose determined spirit to serve his country by bringing before parliament every species of abuse, had, in the present session, rendered essential service to the public. When he found that gentleman joining in the eulogium pronounced on Mr. Canning by twenty-four directors, he was perfectly satisfied that it was justly earned; for he was sure if there had been any thing in the conduct of Mr. Canning that deserved exposure, or called for censure, his hon. friend would be the first to discover it and to point it out. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Perry) came not to the court merely on account of the letter addressed to Mr. Canning by the twenty-four gentlemen behind the bar; he found that the motion would proceed from a gentleman who did not often concur in the sentiments of the court of directors, and he had heard the eulogium of his hon. friend near him (Mr. Hume), whose politics were entirely contrary to those of the right hon. gentleman. It struck him, that it would be most honourable to Mr. Canning that the motion should come from a gentleman not generally agreeing with the court of directors, and that it should be seconded by an individual whose sentiments were opposed to the general policy of his Majesty's ministers. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not think of detaining the court by any animadversion on the letters which had been read, but he would for a moment direct the attention of the proprietors to that quotation which had been read by his learned friend, with respect to the manner in which the right hon. gentleman had exercised his "corrective, coercive, and repressive" powers. He (Mr. Perry) did not conceive that Mr. Canning's mention of the nature of the authority vested in the board of control could be adduced as a reason for supposing that he was, in any degree, inimical to that restricted power which the board possessed. It appeared to him that the right hon. gentleman had alluded to the peculiar character of those powers, for the purpose of indulging in the gratifying reflection, that he had exercised them in so mild and urbane a manner, as not to draw from the court of directors any thing like an unkind feeling towards himself. (*Hear, hear!*) Certainly he felt and believed that the right hon. gentleman had, in one memorable instance, refrained from the exercise of his coercive and repressive power, and thereby conferred a great benefit on society; he alluded to his conduct with respect to the liberty of the press in India. Every thinking man must agree with him, that, next to the light of religion, the liberty of the press was most essential to the happiness of

the human race. The liberty of the press was as necessary to happiness here as the light of revelation was to eternal happiness hereafter. The freedom of the press in India appeared to him to be most favourable to the best interests of the Company, while, at the same time, it secured the happiness of the many millions of natives who lived under their beneficent government. It was perfectly well known that the press in India was placed in the hands of two distinct orders of men: the one, an enlightened race, native-born British subjects, living under the sway of the Company; the other order, the half-cast Indian, or mixed native race, who were comparatively uninformed. Over the press, in the hands of the former, the coercing, paralyzing, subduing power of the censorship had been suspended. That appalling power was now happily abolished; but while it existed there was, there could be, no liberty of the press. On the other hand, the native press was subject only to the visitation of the courts of law, as in England; it was amenable only to that salutary correction, which should always be applied, when the liberty of the press degenerated into licentiousness—when that great engine of public opinion was disgraced and degraded by private scandal, by licentious libel, by sedition, or by blasphemy. (*Hear, hear!*) What was the consequence of this system? Why it created this anomaly, that the press in India was absolutely forbidden to the intelligent, enlightened, and liberal part of the community, while it was open to the half-informed and unenlightened portion;—yes, it was open to that body of men, who were likely, by their half-knowledge, by their superficial information, to spread disaffection, and disseminate every thing that was licentious throughout the country; whereas it was wholly shut against those in whose hands it would have been subservient to all the purposes of good government and of public happiness; for it must be recollected, that in all cases it was from half-knowledge, from half-information, from that superficial trifling which they might witness amongst the reformers of foreign countries, that danger was to be apprehended. It was that deficiency of knowledge which created mischief. The full blaze of intelligence never produced an ill effect; it never shook the security of a government, or weakened the morality of a people. The hon. proprietor concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence in the motion.

Colonel Stanhope concurred in all that had fallen from the hon. proprietor who had just spoken on the subject of the Asiatic press; he did so from a conviction that it was calculated, more than any other measure, to secure the happiness

and promote the interests, not only of sixty millions of our fellow-subjects, but likewise the interests of all those nations who lived within the wide sphere of the Company's influence. He, agreed, also with the learned mover of the resolution, in considering that great merit was due to Mr. Canning for the appointment of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir T. Munro to the governments of Bombay and Madras; for there was no mode in which the president of the board of control could render such essential service to the state, as by selecting able and honest men to fill those high offices. Their power was, in fact, so great, that the interests of those under their rule mainly rested on their active virtue. Sir T. Munro possessed great zeal, experience, and vigour of intellect; and he had the rare merit of feeling a strong, an ardent, he would almost say a prejudiced attachment, to the people over whom he was sent to govern. This with him (Col. Stanhope) was a merit of the first order. With respect to the Munro system, it had great merits as well as great defects. The union of the duties of magistrate and collector was so contrary to all wise maxims of policy, so condemned by all writers on government, that it ought not to be tolerated. To place in the same hands the power of assessing the lands, of collecting the revenues, and of sitting as magistrate in judgment over offenders, was absurd; it was, in every point of view, extremely objectionable. Those duties were quite incongruous, and therefore it might be deemed a monster in government. (*Hear, hear!*) No man should sit in judgment over his own acts. "The power (observed Aristotle) of collecting the revenue ought never to belong to the same persons who administer justice and punish crime, lest the judicial administrator should abuse his authority to the base purposes of extortion and vengeance." The revenue system was admirable, if meant to ascertain a precise knowledge of the value of fields, and other information on that subject, preparatory to that which was dearest to every man's heart, he meant a permanent property in the land; but if intended as a substitute for that wise and laudable measure, it could not be too much condemned. The establishment of native courts and native agency had done vast good; it had completely cleared the files of the courts of that arrear of causes which was so detrimental to public justice. With respect to Mr. Elphinstone, he was one of the most distinguished men ever sent out from this country to India: distinguished for every public and every social virtue; distinguished as an oriental scholar, as a diplomatist, as a traveller, an author, and a chivalrous soldier. As governor, it

might be asked by this scrutinizing country, "what has he done?" Why, he would tell the court what he had done. The very first act of his administration was to abolish the odious, the hateful censorship of the press. For sanctioning these appointments, then, Mr. Canning had a right to claim great merit. The learned mover, too, had given him to understand that Mr. Canning, so far from taking any measure hostile to the Asiatic press, had prevented the restoration of the censorship. When he said that that right hon. gent. had prevented the restoration of the censorship, he did not mean to admit that an order from any authority could have induced the Marquis of Hastings to have restored that unjust and impolitic restriction: no, he was too wise, too noble, too great a friend of liberty, too firm to his purpose in an honest cause, ever to have sanctioned the recurrence to such a measure. Better, far better would it be, for the Marquis of Hastings to give up his government, rather than sacrifice his fame, and the character of his country, by the sanction of such an act. He should now conclude with the observation, that Mr. Canning, by promoting the permanent establishment of a free press in Asia, had, in that act, proved himself a public benefactor, and he would therefore support the motion with all his heart.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Lowndes never rose with greater pleasure than he did on this occasion, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the talents and virtues of Mr. Canning. He begged leave to offer a few remarks on the letter of that rt. hon. gent.; and he would begin with a passage, which, although nearly the last, appeared to him to be extremely important. Mr. Canning there adverted to the propriety of filling the highest office of the Indian government by persons selected in England. He entirely concurred in this sentiment, for it appeared to him that the salvation of their Indian empire depended on the sending out men from this country to act in the capacity of governor-general. The first lord of the admiralty never was an admiral; and the reason was obvious: if he belonged to the navy, he would, perhaps, act partially towards those with whom he had been accustomed to associate. In the same way, if a governor-general had passed all his life in India, he would there form connexions, and he would naturally feel a bias towards those men with whom he had been in habits of intimacy. They ought therefore to adhere to the good and wholesome rule of selecting the governor-general in this country, and not in India. The best reason for not deviating from this course was to be found by looking back to the conduct of the three last governors-general. Their merits were of the most transcen-

dent description, though in many respects they varied from each character. One possessed the *suaviter in modo*; another was distinguished by the *fortiter in re*. But who could describe the merits of the Marquis Wellesley? When orders for his instruction were delayed in this country, he acted on the emergency of the occasion. Like Bonaparte, he put on his seven league boots, and rushed upon the enemy before they were apprized of his movements. To that great man and his family they owed the preservation of their Indian empire. There was, however, an individual, whose memory ought never to be forgotten, because the Company were infinitely obliged to him: he meant the late Sir W. Jones, who laid those foundations on which their empire had since arisen in all its splendour and magnificence. That eminent man raised the pedestal on which successive statesmen and heroes, following up his policy, had erected the column of the Company's prosperity and glory. With respect to Mr. Canning's observations on the constitution of the board of control, and the absence of any powers except those of a corrective, coercive, and repressive nature, which enabled the president to stint, but not to enlarge the flow of beneficence—power, the want of which the rt. hon. gent. seemed to regret—he (Mr. Lowndes) must frankly confess, that he was glad the privilege of appointing to office, or of forming establishments, was not vested in that board. It was absurd, that any body of men should be appointed to control the acts of another body, and yet, by secret bribery and corruption, be liable to be bought off. He did not think the court of directors would do this. But he had seen so much of human nature for the last 29 years, that he could not help exclaiming "lead us not into temptation." Mankind were prone to error, and to avoid erring it was necessary to keep out of the way of temptation. It was, therefore, a wise provision, that the board of control should not possess the power of enlarging the flow of beneficence. That very circumstance, which seemed to be complained of in this letter, was, in truth, the reason why this body still continued to be a board of control. Little did he imagine, this day, to have heard an insinuation that an attempt would be made to grant a pension to Mr. Canning. Little did he expect it, because he would say that a vote of thanks, coming pure and unsullied from that court, was of itself a high and honourable reward. But the motives in which it originated might be suspected, if it were followed by a pension. The Company, like Caesar's wife, should not only be pure, but unsuspected.

Mr. R. Jackson.—"What I said was, that no such thing was ever in contemplation."

Mr. Lowndes—(in a very expressive tone of voice)—“Yes, but then it was said in that sort of way.”—(Laughter.) The court would excuse him, but he was no party man, and perhaps on that account saw clearer than other people. He believed his learned friend had no other object in view, but to shew his enthusiastic gratitude towards the right hon. gent. to whom they were this day called on to return thanks; but still he was very sorry that his learned friend had touched on this ungracious subject. In the case of Lord Melville, when his pension was granted in 1801, the salary of the office was only £2,000 a year, whereas for the last five years Mr. Canning had £5,000 annually. Now he would examine this by Cocker, and he found that Lord Melville, for 10 years’ services, received, £20,000, while Mr. Canning, who was president only for five years, had received £25,000. He never complimented men in power, and he did not think, because they had a good thing for many years, that they had a right to claim it always. Instead of granting pensions to the great, why did they not do something for the mates of India men, who had no provision? When he spoke of them no pity was manifested; but, if great men, who had long been in office, complained, that instead of claret and madeira, they would be obliged, unless the Company assisted them, to content themselves with humble port, they, poor creatures! met with abundant commiseration. Now, though he sincerely hoped that the court would be unanimous in praising Mr. Canning’s merits, yet he was no less sincere in wishing that they would not think of debasing the vote of thanks by mixing up alloy with it; he wished it to be pure gold.

Mr. R. Twining.—“I beg leave to ask whether there is any thing in the proposed resolution that implies the granting of a pension? Is that subject at all mixed up with the proposition?”

The Chairman.—“Not at all.”

Mr. Lowndes did not mean to observe any further on that point. He gave Mr. Canning the highest credit for being friendly to the liberty of the press in India, at the very time when the press of England was abusing him; he was ten times more the advocate of the right hon. gentleman since he had heard of that trait in his character than he was before. It shewed a great and noble mind, while he was smarting under the freedom, or, more properly speaking, the licentiousness of the English press, to overlook the slander, and exert himself in favour of the liberty of the press in India. When he took up a British newspaper, and read something directed against himself, his liberal mind taught him to despise it. “Shall I,” he would say, “though assailed and calum-

niated by the English press, put down that of India? No—I love the liberty of the press too well.” These sentiments bespoke true nobleness and elevation of mind. He also gave due credit to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Perry), for his conduct on this occasion: he, like Mr. Canning, had proved that he possessed an enlarged and liberal mind. The course pursued by Mr. Canning with respect to the Indian press ought not only to be pointed out as worthy of imitation, but should be described in letters of gold. Sweeping calumnies had been directed against that right hon. gentleman, but they did not affect the lustre of his character. He hoped they would come to an unanimous vote on this question; he would not wish, for any consideration, that even one honourable vote should be opposed: one such vote would, in his opinion, mar the whole business; they ought, on such an occasion, to be actuated by one heart and one mind. He should like the court to proceed as one individual possessed of two or three hundred hands and eyes. He hoped the pension would not be mentioned again; for if it were, it would look as if they were preparing the ground that the devil might come hereafter and sow the seed. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman stated in his letter, that during the five years he was in office he never asked for any personal favour. The court admired him for his independence, and could they, after giving him a vote of thanks for such disinterested conduct, approach him with the offer of a pension? (Order, order!) He did not suppose they would, and he would therefore banish the subject from his mind.

The hon. D. Kinnaird would take the liberty of drawing the attention of the court to the resolution which had been introduced by the learned gentleman, and which, in his mind, was any thing but what it was professed to be, namely, a resolution of thanks; it was a mere resolution of compliments, containing some wishes for the health of Mr. Canning, and some prayers for his happiness in public and private life. The right hon. gentleman was not indeed asked to dinner, but the letter contained little that might not with great propriety be inserted in an invitation to a feast. No thanks whatsoever, he repeated, were to be found in it. He must, on the part of Mr. Canning, say, that the name of no public man had ever before been thrown down in a public assembly, and made a subject of discussion, on such grounds as those on which his name was introduced, and, as far as he could judge, for no earthly purpose whatever; because, to say that Mr. Canning could be gratified by receiving this resolution as a resolution of thanks, was to assert that Mr. Canning was a man of no

mind, that he did not understand the English language. Let gentlemen read the resolution; it begins:—"That this court doth cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the court of directors, in their letter of the 22d of Dec. last to the right hon. G. Canning." What were those sentiments? Why, the court of directors wrote to Mr. Canning to say, that they were excessively obliged to him for the urbanity and candour with which he treated them, whenever they had occasion to hold communication with the right hon. gentleman. How did the court of proprietors know any thing on this subject? Could they be aware of what passed on those occasions? It was a private and personal letter, declaring that the directors were much pleased with the urbanity and politeness displayed by Mr. Canning, in the discharge of duties which were of rather an invidious character. The right hon. gentleman was placed in an invidious situation: he discharged the functions of that situation with courtesy and forbearance; so stated the directors, and therefore they expressed their obligations to him. But how could this court know any thing, except by hearsay, on the subject? They were, in fact, going to give an opinion on a matter, with reference to which it was utterly impossible that they could have any direct knowledge. He defied any gentleman, on reading the letter of the court of directors, to make more of it than this, that they felt the situation of president of the board of control to be an invidious one; that Mr. Canning's urbanity of manner conducted to facilitate the transaction of the business; and that, grateful for his polite attention, they thanked him for it. He (Mr. Kinnaird) would observe farther, that, if the executive body had taken the liberty of expressing more than their thanks, had they proceeded to animadvert on Mr. Canning's conduct, they would have assumed a very presumptuous authority indeed; an authority to which they had no right, because they were, of all others of all the people of England, precisely the body who ought to abstain from giving any opinion on it: and for this reason, that their approval must necessarily be one of two things; it was either expressive of their approbation of their own conduct, when their acts were sanctioned by the board of control; or it was saying to Mr. Canning, "on certain occasions you controlled our proceedings; your views were right, ours were wrong, and we thank you for your interposition." He would assert, that these 24 gentlemen were, precisely, the only Englishmen who, out of the millions of their fellow-subjects, were precluded, by their peculiar situation, from giving an opinion on the proceedings of Mr. Canning. But to proceed with the

resolution:—"The court, cordially concurring in the sentiments expressed by the court of directors, in their letter of the 22d of Dec. last, to the rt. hon. G. Canning"—do what?—"assure that gentleman of their sincere admiration of those high qualities, so emphatically noticed, and so unanimously recorded by the executive government of this Company." What high qualities, what distinguished features of character were alluded to? Did the learned gent. think that urbanity, courtesy, and civility, were high qualities? If he did, and if he supposed that Mr. Canning had no higher claims than these, his case was a most imperfect one, and he (Mr. Kinnaird) had much mistaken the character of the rt. hon. gent. if he could feel gratified by such a proceeding. Well, the court assured this gentleman "of their sincere admiration of those high qualities, so emphatically noticed and so unanimously recorded by the executive government of this Company." What followed? what thanks were given?—None:—the resolution proceeded to state, "and request him to accept of this expression of their great respect, and of their unfeigned wishes for his health and happiness, whether acting as a distinguished servant of the public, or enjoying the calmer pleasures of private life." Now, really, he must say, to use, not the most elegant, but certainly very expressive language, this was the finest specimen of that figure of rhetoric, called *humbug*, that he had ever seen in his life. (*A laugh.*) If such a resolution had, in the first instance, been shewn to him, he naturally would have asked, "how can the learned gent. entertain the court with a speech on this occasion? how can he possibly speak for half an hour on such a subject as this? The learned gent. himself felt the difficulty; he felt that other matter must be introduced. And what was the subject of his speech? Positively a criticism on Mr. Canning's letter; and instead of praising it, he took three parts of it, which he rather censured. Yes, the learned gent. read that letter, containing a private exposition of Mr. Canning's feelings and sentiments as to particular subjects, on which he and the directors had been arguing, and, with reference to "foregone conclusions," he, in that production, stated the grounds of his opinion. But the learned mover of this resolution treated the letter as a public document, and, first of all, insinuated that perhaps Mr. Canning felt a little querulous at the invidious duties of the board not being compensated by some powers more gratifying in their discharge. Now, in the name of Mr. Canning, he (Mr. Kinnaird) must protest against this insinuation, because, if the learned gent. had studied his meagre materials a little

more, he would have found that this part of Mr. Canning's letter was merely an answer to an observation which came from the court of directors; Mr. Canning having, in compliance with good taste and good manners, suffered no portion of the letter addressed to him to pass unnoticed. The directors said "the functions of the right hon. board, over which you have presided for a period of nearly five years, have been exercised with so much candour and courtesy, as well as with such invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company, that they have been almost entirely divested of the invidious character, which must ever, in some degree, attach to a controlling board." This was an observation of the court of directors, to which Mr. Canning in his letter replied, and therefore, in the name of that gentleman, he protested against any such criticism as that which had fallen from the learned mover. He could only account for the introduction of the criticism, because it was necessary to form the third part of the learned mover's speech, and without it, he supposed, the speech could not have been delivered. He would not occupy the time of the court by entering into a detailed examination of those two letters. It was undoubtedly satisfactory for the court to know, that urbanity and courtesy prevailed in the different transactions between the court of directors and the board of control. It was pleasing to learn that the business had been conducted in a gentlemanlike manner; but he thought it unfair (although there was not any gentleman whose compositions, even on light subjects, could stand the test of criticism better than those of Mr. Canning) to bring forward, as matter of discussion, that which was never intended for severe scrutiny. There was one part of the letter of the court of directors which might incur the charge of going farther than was proper. The directors said, the right hon. gent. had exercised the functions of his office "with candour and courtesy, as well as with invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company." It would appear, as this was a complimentary letter, that the directors ought not, and were not, in fact, competent to introduce this mention of the public: because, whether the right hon. gent. controlled the Company more or less, it was on behalf of the public; and if the court of directors did not use their best efforts to preserve the immunities of the Company, to see that their monopoly and any other privileges belonging to them, were untouched, without any reference to the public interest, they would not do their duty. Those privileges had been granted to them (whether that grant was proper or not was no point of in-

quiry); they were placed under the care of the executive body, and that body was bound to maintain them. The next criticism of the learned mover was on the subject of a rule, or a supposed rule, respecting the nomination to certain offices in India. All he would say on this was, that whether such a rule had or had not been acted on, it was quite clear that great talents would always command attention and insure preferment. And here he would take the liberty of saying, that there was an opinion given in Mr. Canning's letter, on which, as that letter had already been made the subject of animadversion, he would offer a remark. But, in the first instance, the court would give him leave to observe, that the learned mover very dexterously passed over this part of the letter, without giving an opinion on it. Mr. Canning stated it to be his opinion, that no possible case could occur, as far as he was aware, in which it would be advisable to appoint a governor-general who already occupied a high situation in India. Such, in substance, was his declaration. It would be very unfair for him (Mr. Kinnaird), as the right hon. gent. was not present to state his reasons for holding this opinion, to enter into a minute investigation of it; but he would say, that *his* opinion was perfectly different: and he was sure he could, in half an hour, conceive fifty cases, in which an individual who held a situation in India would, of all others, be the best to appoint to the office of governor-general. Protesting, therefore, against this motion, and protesting likewise against any insinuation that there was an afterview, or covert intention, with reference to pecuniary compensation, concealed under it, he felt it necessary to indulge in very few additional observations. If such insinuations as those to which he had alluded happened to be thrown out, he laid them to the charge of the learned gent. who had brought this subject before the court, for no earthly purpose that he could discover. It could not be imagined that this resolution would convey to Mr. Canning the least gratification. Could it be supposed that the least titlle of additional respect would be conferred on him by the rest of the world, because the proprietors of East India stock wished him health and happiness in public and private life? They recorded no act of his public life, but they spoke of his urbanity and courtesy in private, of which they knew nothing. Had a vote of thanks in terms been moved to Mr. Canning, the mover would have stated some facts, on which the question was to be argued and decided. In that case, he (Mr. K.) would have been prepared to say "yes" or "no;" because he could judge of the

nature of the acts alleged, and vote accordingly. But he believed this was the first time the court of proprietors of East India stock had been called together, after solemn notice, to agree to a vote of "good wishes and respect." And, he might be permitted to say, that, had it been a vote of thanks, there would in his opinion, have been an insurmountable objection to it. Unless such a vote related to something that had occurred in another place, as in the case of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, it was liable to the most serious objections. When the individual acted with particular fairness, when he shewed perfect candour in some transaction not immediately with the Company itself, as was the case with the noble lord he had mentioned, when arrangements were making by government for the renewal of the charter, then the proprietors might justly be called on to vote their thanks; but he could not conceive a case when, for the mere exercise of the functions of the board of controul, the court should be requested to thank the individual who had administered them; for the presumption was *prima facie*, that the individual was thanked for having prevented the Company from doing certain acts, which they were desirous of doing; and, unless they possessed more virtue than fell to the lot of men in general, they would scarcely think of returning thanks, because they had been thwarted in the prosecution of some favourite design. Should such a case, even, as that occur, he would be prepared to give an opinion; to say, whether the act of prevention deserved thanks or not; but he was not prepared to say, whether that court should vote their good wishes to a gentleman, and send him their compliments and respects. It would be much better if a motion had been made to this effect: "that the proprietors at large met together on a certain day, and wished for the honour of the right hon. gent.'s presence at a social dinner." (*A laugh.*) Many eloquent gentlemen could, in the course of the evening, express their fervent wishes for his health and happiness, and, what would give a zest to their gratification, they could take a glass of wine with him. (*A laugh.*) He was sorry the learned mover was absent,* because he wished him to put an end to this solemn mockery—this grave farce. If the hon. chairman was called on, in that capacity, to sign this resolution, he hoped, previously to his sending it to Mr. Canning, that he would transmit a private note to that gentleman, assuring him that it was not a *hoax*. (*A laugh.*) Perhaps the subject

had been introduced for the purpose of creating debate; for he knew very well if he proposed to open one of the windows, it would give rise to a debate of four or five hours, and his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Lowndes) would introduce a great variety of amusing topics. But, to be serious, he thought some particular facts which had been mentioned in the course of the day, and connected with Mr. Canning's name, were excessively honourable to him, because they evinced great liberality of mind. The nomination of Mr. Elphinstone and General Munro to the governments of Bombay and Madras, would, he had no doubt, always be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Canning's feelings, because he was convinced that the conduct of those distinguished gentlemen would fully justify the court of directors and the right hon. gent. in the course that had been pursued with respect to them. He hoped, however, he would be permitted to return his thanks to the executive body, who nominated, as well as to pay his respects to the right hon. gent. who sanctioned those appointments. As to the rumour that Mr. Canning had, in his official capacity, left with the Marquis of Hastings the power of continuing or removing the restriction on the Indian press, he felt it necessary only to say, that, as an individual, he had always thought it proper for the government to remove the censorship whenever it appeared that the press in India was qualified for that purpose. As far as he was acquainted with the subject, he could not but look upon the day when the restriction was abolished as a period of the greatest interest and importance in the history of India—(*hear, hear!*) and knowing, as he did, the reasoning mind and calculating character of the Marquis of Hastings, he would say, that it augured well for the stability and security of the Company's government, when that nobleman felt it safe to remove it. (*Hear, hear!*) Sure he was, that it was more easy to rule by adopting liberal principles of government, and by manifesting and encouraging good feeling and confidence, rather than by having recourse to measures of severity and harshness.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Wilkes said, before he entered the court, he felt considerable hesitation as to the propriety of the proposition that was about to be submitted to them for their adoption; because he confessed it appeared to him to be a measure that was not called for by any necessity, and he had always been of opinion, that measures which did not seem to be necessary, were precisely those from which it was the interest and duty of the court to abstain. The observations which had since taken place, and the animated discussion

* Mr. Jackson had been obliged to leave the court on urgent professional business.

that had arisen, unquestionably confirmed him in the doubt he had previously entertained. He perfectly coincided in the remarks made by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down; and, looking to the resolution before the court, it certainly did seem to him that, in adding their eulogium to that of the directors, they were deviating from the path in which it was discreet and proper for them to tread, and wandering into another that led only to difficulty.—(*Hear, hear!*) They were called on to pursue a course that could not be beneficial to the Company, and would reflect no honour on the court. Situated as the board of control was with respect to the Company, and situated as the president necessarily must be with respect to the court of directors, there appeared to have been a reciprocity of kindness and good feeling between them, which occasioned the letter of the executive body to Mr. Canning, to which he had returned a very courteous reply. But the letter addressed by the court of directors to that rt. hon. gentleman referred to no part of his public character, and touched upon no subject whatsoever that could properly come under the cognizance of the court of proprietors. The gentlemen behind the bar bore testimony to his politeness and urbanity; and he believed every person who knew the rt. hon. gentleman, every individual who had had an opportunity of communicating with him, would cheerfully join in the encomiums that had this day been pronounced on his great talents, and on the elegant affability of his manners. Every man who felt for the honour of his country, every man who was proud of the name of Englishman, must acknowledge that Mr. Canning was one of those great characters, to whom that country owed much, and whose services would ever be remembered with gratitude. He was a splendid proof that talents, independent of high birth, and unrecommended by fortune, when devoted to the public service, might in England obtain great honour and extensive influence (*Hear, hear!*)—might command present esteem, lofty power, and permanent renown.—(*Hear, hear!*) Towards Mr. Canning he felt the warmest sentiments of respect, and, could any proper mode be pointed out by which that court could express sentiments of a similar nature, he would be most happy to concur in it. But the resolution which was proposed for their adoption was one which, in his opinion, that court ought not to sanction, and Mr. Canning ought not to receive. He had too high an opinion of the honour of the Company, he had too high an opinion of the good sense of the court, to suppose that they would, when they considered the subject, sanction a resolution, which was expressive of

no particular character, which praised no particular virtue, which eulogized no distinct quality, which paid homage to no one pre-eminent talent, and having reference also to the proceedings of two bodies, between whom their interference would be considered as any thing rather than an obligation.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Influenced by these sentiments, and interested for the honour of the court, he seriously invited the attention of the proprietors to the nature of the resolution proposed. He besought them to consider it well; he besought them to pause before they agreed to it. If they reflected at all, he thought they would hesitate; and the more they reflected, the less inclined they would be to adopt this proposition. They had, on different occasions, offered resolutions of thanks to great and exalted characters, for services eminently meritorious. Those marks of distinction had been received with pleasure, because they were rarely granted, and on none but important occasions. But if, on light occasions—on such occasions as the present—their opinions were to be expressed, and their sentiments recorded, it would take away greatly from the honour which heretofore their thanks and approbation were supposed to confer; and that distinction, which a hero or a statesman might now aspire to as the proudest honour of his life, which he might look forward to as the reward of his toils and exertions, which he might pursue as an object of fair ambition, would lose its value in his estimation, when he saw it conferred on a president of the board of control as a return for his urbanity. Such a proceeding would diminish his desire to obtain an expression of their approval, and it would lower the value of every panegyric they might hereafter pronounce. The court of directors met Mr. Canning, placed by his Sovereign in the situation which he occupied, as part of the executive of the country; the two parties transacted business together with mutual honour and mutual esteem; and, when the rt. hon. gentleman retired from office, the directors expressed their regret at the event, and returned their thanks to him for the urbanity and courtesy, as well as the attention to the interests of the Company, which he had displayed in the discharge of his official duties; they manifested those sentiments which English merchants always felt towards English statesmen, whose exertions in their behalf they never failed gratefully to acknowledge. But here, he conceived, the matter ought to end: no farther proceeding was called for on this occasion; and, if they agreed to this resolution, it would be productive of future disadvantage, rather than of any possible good. He felt that the court was placed in a situation of delicacy, and that

alone induced him to make this appeal. He concurred in all the eulogiums that had been passed on the liberty of the press, and he felt that Mr. Canning's conduct, with respect to the press of India, did not receive more praise than it deserved. He admitted, also, that the topics selected by the court of directors had been very fairly and properly introduced in their letter; but none of those circumstances did, or could appear before that court. Some act, worthy of such praise as would be valuable for him to receive and honourable for that court to bestow, ought to be laid before the proprietors, to induce their concurrence in a vote of approbation. Surely no such circumstance was before the court. But perhaps it might be supposed that he was personally hostile to Mr. Canning, unless he agreed to this meagre resolution. He had already spoken his conviction of Mr. Canning's worth; and he would only say, that the man who imagined that he felt hostility towards Mr. Canning, or that he could harbour the smallest idea of treating him with disrespect, did him a very gross injustice. Having stated his view of the subject, he begged leave to suggest the propriety of adopting something to this effect as an amendment:—

"That this court are gratified by the communication of the correspondence between the directors of the East India Company and the rt. hon. Geo. Canning, on his resignation of the office of president of the board of control; and although they entertain great respect for that rt. hon. gentleman, they do not deem it necessary to adopt any proceedings thereon."

The hon. D. Kinnsaid.—"I rise to second the amendment, with the distinct statement that I do so because the original motion could not be satisfactory or gratifying to Mr. Canning and his friends: for it is unworthy of his character, if he deserve a substantive character. I consider it to be an unnecessary, obtrusive, and unmeaning motion."

Mr. Hume deemed it necessary to address the court, after what had passed in the course of the day. Every individual who was present at the former court must recollect what fell from him on that occasion. He felt, then, that the materials on which this court would be called to proceed were rather meagre, and he thought that objections would be taken of the nature of those that had been made. He was sorry that his learned friend had not re-considered the advice which was given him at the last court; if he had, perhaps they would not now stand in so awkward a situation. He regretted much, that pressing business at the House of Commons had called his learned friend away. From a gentleman

who had been so many years in that court, they might expect to have received a satisfactory answer to the objections that had been urged against his proposition; and, all the circumstances considered, it happened most unfortunately that he was unable to attend himself, to explain precisely the object he had in view. Yielding, however, to the necessity of the case, and considering the situation in which the court was placed, he would endeavour, though unwillingly, to adopt that line of argument which he believed his learned friend, had he been present, would have pursued, in support of a resolution which, though it might add very little to the character that court ought to possess, or to the honour or credit of Mr. Canning, could not justly be said to detract from either. He would, in the outset, call back the attention of the court to the real subject. And though he concurred in much of what had fallen from his hon. friend below him, he must say that he had not given a fair interpretation of the motion of his learned friend, who, if in court, would give the same explanation that he was about to offer. It was true, his hon. friend had confined himself to a narrow point; he asked for what did the court of directors thank Mr. Canning, and what did this resolution propose? He then assumed that Mr. Canning was thanked only for his courtesy and urbanity; that the resolution referred merely to those qualities; and, in conclusion, that it expressed the wishes of the proprietors for the health and happiness of the rt. hon. gent. As far as his hon. friend had gone, he quoted the letter of the directors correctly. He did not blame his hon. friend for what he had quoted, but he thought the learned mover had some reason to complain that he had not gone far enough.—(*Hear, hear!*)—What did the resolution say? "That this court, most cordially concurring in the sentiments expressed by the court of directors, in their letter of the 22d Dec. last, to the rt. hon. George Canning, assure that gentleman of their sincere admiration of those high qualities, so emphatically noticed, and so unanimously recorded by the executive government of this Company." The next question was, what did the letter referred to contain? It said, "the functions of the rt. hon. board, over which you have presided for a period of nearly five years, have been exercised with so much candour and courtesy"—(and then came the following words, to which he called the particular attention of the court), "as well as with such invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company, that they have been almost entirely divested of the invidious character which must ever, in some degree, attach to a controlling

board." Now, he submitted to the court, looking to the situation in which their executive body was placed, recording, in a few words, their opinion of Mr. Canning's merits—merits which they had a full opportunity of appreciating; whether they could have selected more emphatic language? He demanded—whether the court of directors, who alone had an opportunity of judging of this gentleman's conduct, had not, in one line, borne testimony, not, as his hon. friend had argued, to the polite and courteous manners of Mr. Canning, but to "the invariable attention he had shewn to the interests both of the public and the Company?"—(*Hear, hear!*)—He doubted very much whether they were not bound, by the resolution of his learned friend, to a great deal more than mere wishes for the health and happiness of Mr. Canning, because, if they agreed to that resolution, they concurred in all the sentiments expressed by the court of directors; one of which was, that during the time the rt. hon. gent. acted as president of the board of control, he conducted himself, as far as the directors were able to judge, with "invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company." The directors alone were able to judge of his conduct; and the only objection he had to the motion was, that they had not, and could not have, before them the precise grounds on which their judgment was formed. All, then, they had to do was, to concur in the resolution, giving credit to the directors for the justice and propriety of their opinions, and entertaining implicit confidence in the purity of the motives which had induced them to write that letter. But that part of the letter in which the executive body declared "that the candour and courtesy displayed by Mr. Canning had almost entirely diverted the functions exercised by him of their invidious character," ought not to pass without comment. Let hon. proprietors recollect the course which had been pursued in the time of his predecessor, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and they would find additional reason to applaud Mr. Canning. At that period the Company were frequently involved in law-suits, and differences of opinion were constantly occurring between the controlling power and the executive body. This had not been the case latterly; and every man who understood public business, must see the great benefit of carrying it on without dispute or confusion, so as to produce the greatest portion of benefit for the parties concerned. All he stated he gathered from the context of the letter, for he had had no conversation with the directors on the subject. He conceived that the executive body intended,

by their letter, to convey to Mr. Canning the expression of the satisfaction they derived from the public business having been carried on in a manner so pleasant to the feelings of all parties. They bore testimony to the fact of his having paid "invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company," a circumstance demanding no slight commendation. As his hon. friend had stated, these grounds were not actually before the court, they were only mentioned in the letter of the directors. But they were called on to place that confidence in the honour of the executive body, which he had always seen the proprietors disposed to give. Besides, no individual had attempted to urge any thing contrary to what they had stated. How stood the case, then? they had the declaration of 24 enlightened and honourable men; nothing was asserted contrary to that declaration; and, thus situated, they were called on—to do what? To concur in the sentiments expressed by the court of directors in their letter of the 22d of Dec. last, to the rt. hon. G. Canning." The resolution might have stopped there, for the last part of it was, in fact, to be found in the letter of the directors: the words were almost alike. Under these circumstances, and unwilling, as far as he was concerned, that any proceeding of that court should seem to attach blame to Mr. Canning—and he was sure no proprietor wished to attach even the semblance to that gentleman—he hoped the resolution would pass unanimously. He submitted to the hon. proprietor who moved, and to his hon. friend who seconded the amendment, whether that proceeding did not rather tend to cast a slur upon Mr. Canning? did it not tend to embarrass the court? Being placed in a situation of difficulty, the question was, how to get out of it with the least possible inconvenience. After the explanation he had given of the motion of his learned friend, which, had he been here, would have been enforced with much greater effect, he submitted to the hon. gentlemen whether it would not be advisable to withdraw the amendment, and allow the resolution, meagre as it might be thought, to pass unanimously? But, he contended, it was not so meagre as the hon. gentlemen supposed, since it embraced the important fact that Mr. Canning had discharged his functions "with an invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company." If his learned friend had inserted those words in his resolution, it would, he thought, have been more strong and substantive than it at present was. The court was placed in an awkward situation, and it would appear most extraordinary if, having met for the purpose of passing a resolution of approval, they departed without doing

any thing.—(Hear, hear!) Such conduct would, in fact, throw a slur on the court of directors, and he would explain how the proceeding would be taken by the public. Individuals would ask, "why did not the proprietors agree with the court of directors?" and they would immediately conclude that the proprietors thought it was a subject not worth consideration at all. Was it not, then, casting a reflection on the directors, that they had occupied themselves with a matter that nobody else thought worthy of notice? The amendment would have exactly this effect. People would say, "O! that is the common mode of getting rid of what is not deemed worthy of serious consideration." If he had made this clear, if he had stated premises from which every gentleman might draw plain conclusions, he hoped (convinced as he was that neither of the two hon. gentlemen would willingly throw blame on the conduct of Mr. Canning or of the court of directors) that they would withdraw their amendment. His learned friend had, in the course of his speech, referred to what fell from him (Mr. Hume) at the last court, and he seemed to construe the remarks he had then made into a sort of approbation of the course which he had pursued on this occasion. Now he (Mr. Hume) had guarded himself expressly against any observation that could imply such an approval. He certainly stated his approbation, founded on his own experience, of Mr. Canning's policy with respect to India. He acknowledged that he entertained a very favourable idea of the views of Mr. Canning, as well as of the abilities he possessed to carry those views into execution, in his capacity of Indian minister. This sentiment was the result of his own observation. But, while he stated this, he took the opportunity, believing at the time that another would scarcely offer, to say that, though he completely approved of the conduct of Mr. Canning as an individual, yet he would not assert that another individual might not do more; he made no reflection on Mr. Canning, being satisfied that what he had done was well done. Having spoken in this qualified manner, he was inclined to think, from what his learned friend had stated, that he (Mr. Hume) had been misunderstood. He expressly said, at the time, that he had had opportunities of knowing the sentiments and opinions of Mr. Canning, which, it was probable, other individuals in that court did not possess, and therefore he observed, that those individuals would perhaps oppose the motion, on the ground that they had not materials before them which would enable them to judge of its propriety. He stated this to shew, that he did not approve of the intro-

duction of this question. He had no knowledge whatever of what had passed between Mr. Canning and the executive body, farther than what he gathered from their letter to the rt. hon. gent.; the opinion he had given was founded on private communications, which, though limited, yet afforded him sufficient means to judge correctly of Mr. Canning's sentiments and conduct.

The hon. D. Kinnaid said, after what had fallen from his hon. friend, the conviction had flashed most rapidly and completely on his mind that he ought not to second the amendment; but he feared that the observations of his hon. friend had converted his indifference into a principle of a very opposite nature. He had objected to the motion, because it would do no credit either to Mr. Canning or to the court, but he was now inclined to think that it would be absolutely improper for the proprietors to concur in it; and, as the amendment declared that they were "gratified by the communication of the correspondence between the directors and Mr. Canning," he must, tooth and nail, oppose it also. For what were they called on to do? they were asked to approve of the conduct of the directors in expressing an opinion from which they ought to have abstained. They stated, that "Mr. Canning had paid invariable attention to the interests both of the public and the Company;" than which a more sweeping or a more conclusive proposition could not be imagined. The resolution required their concurrence in that proposition, and thus they were solicited to give an opinion on a most important point, without the smallest ground being advanced on which that opinion could be supported. Nothing whatsoever had been stated that could satisfy their minds of the propriety of adopting this course: even the notoriety of Mr. Canning's conduct had not been urged. Indeed, with respect to notoriety, it so happened that during no other five years, which he had heard or read of, had so small a portion of the proceedings of the board of control come under the observation of the public as in the last five years. The public were, in fact, particularly ignorant of them. The learned gent. who moved the resolution knew that, in all cases when a vote of thanks was to be proposed, it was customary to lay documents before the court, which would bear out and justify the proceeding; he evidently felt this, and therefore he caused the correspondence that had passed between the directors and the late president of the board of control to be placed in the hands of the proprietors. It was not his wish to make any remarks on the letter of the court of directors, but, as he was forced into it, he would take the liberty of say-

ing that part of it appeared to him to be very injudicious. He thought it was rather indelicate in the 24 gentlemen to give an opinion of the manner in which the president of the board of control had performed his duties—those duties being to guard the public against the East India Company, for which purpose alone the board was appointed; and, therefore, when he was called on to sanction that opinion of the court of directors, he must decline doing so. He attached no importance to an incidental opinion contained in a letter confidentially written, and evidently considered as a confidential communication. But he had another, and a main objection: he called upon gentlemen to pay one moment's attention to what this resolution would really do, and they would find it unworthy of them and unfit to be presented to Mr. Canning. In sum and substance the resolution declared, "that this court, considering that Mr. Canning has executed his arduous duties for five years in the most exemplary manner, wish him health and happiness." Could they possibly convey to him a cooler compliment? If they meant to record their opinion of Mr. Canning's services, if they meant to declare that he had executed the duties of his high office with exemplary justice to the public and with unimpeached fidelity to the Company, they ought to say so plainly and distinctly, and for that purpose a substantive motion ought to be made. He would withdraw entirely from the present vote, because the proposition was notoriously without foundation, and, he was sure, could give no pleasure to Mr. Canning. It was not his intention to second the amendment, for the reasons he had already stated. Take which course they would, the result must be unsatisfactory. He had pointed out the difficulty into which the court had fallen, but he did not pretend to say how they could get out of the scrape. The learned mover had thrown down a bone of contention, and had then run away, leaving the court to settle the matter in the best way they could. He had left behind him the child which he had proposed to wet-nurse, and which he (Mr. Kinnaird) feared, whatever pains might be taken with it, would prove a rickety bantling after all. Circumstanced as they now were, he knew not what could be suggested except a motion for the adjournment of the court, and that he declined proposing. He was not unwilling, on most occasions, to oppose the opinion of the majority, when he conceived that substantive good was likely to arise from his opposition; but he did not wish to be put forward as captiously objecting to a motion which many individuals seemed to think honourable to Mr. Canning. When he said this, he must be also allowed to

state that he would remain completely neutral. He certainly could never think of being a party to a vote, that came from nothing, and, in his view of it, meant nothing.

The *Chairman*.—"We are in that state now that I really don't know whether there is an amendment before the court or not, since the hon. proprietor who has just sat down has abandoned it; the amendment, therefore, stands in the situation of having been merely proposed, without being afterwards seconded. The amendment, so far, is disposed of, and must either be formally withdrawn, or again seconded."

An hon. *Proprietor* begged leave to second the amendment, because he thought it would rather tend to get them out of the scrape into which they had unfortunately fallen. The original resolution was one which the court had no right to vote; it would be assuming a power which did not properly belong to the court. If they were requested to agree to a vote of thanks, he wished that proper grounds should be laid before the court for that purpose; but here, as it seemed to him, not a single circumstance was adduced that could aid them in forming a correct judgment. He had passed the greater part of his life in the service of the Company, and had been placed in situations that afforded him an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with their affairs, and he must say that the last five years were not marked by any particular circumstances which could justify such a proceeding as the present. He did in his conscience believe that Mr. Canning, admitting all his great powers, had not had an opportunity of rendering any essential service to the Company, which made it necessary to bestow on him a vote of thanks. He rose to dissent altogether from the resolution proposed by the learned mover, because it might hereafter operate most injuriously as a precedent. Considering the nature of the duties entrusted to the board of control, the individual at the head of that board never should be influenced by the hope of praise, or by any other reward beyond what his own conscience gave him.

The *Chairman*.—"Is it to be understood that the hon. proprietor who moved the amendment means to proceed?"

Mr. *Wilkes*.—"Unquestionably, sir. I will presently have a right to address the court in reply, and I hope that a majority of the proprietors will support the amendment."

Mr. *Perry* felt that, in the absence of his learned friend, it devolved on him as a sort of duty to protect what he had done, not from the attacks of misrepresentation, but from an evident misapprehension of the nature and object of the motion. When it was said that his learn-

ed friend had run away and abandoned the motion, the statement was not correct, because it unfortunately happened that he was called away on most urgent and most important business. "But," observed his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird), "the learned gentleman has retreated, and left this his issue to the mercy of the court." Under such circumstances he did hope that the orphan would have found an asylum in every liberal bosom, and sorry he was that this hope was not borne out by the event. He had believed it to be hardly possible that an argument, however weak, could have been raised, to induce the court to suppose that this resolution would not be most honourable and most gratifying to the gentleman to whom it was intended to convey the expression of their high approbation; because, if he were to seek for words which could best express feelings of honour, esteem, and respect towards Mr. Canning, he would find them in the letter of the twenty-four directors, in the sentiments of which his learned friend, by his motion, desired the concurrence of the court. His hon. friend behind him (Mr. Kinnaird) argued that the letter of the court of directors was merely complimentary to the urbanity and courtesy of Mr. Canning, and he affected to read that paper, from which he had extracted the words candour, courtesy, and urbanity, but he had left unnoticed the material parts of the document. Indeed, had he read the very first paragraph of the letter with attention, he must have seen that it meant any thing but empty unmeaning compliment. The directors there expressed their deep regret at Mr. Canning's retirement from his high public station, and went on to say they "begged leave, at the same time, to testify to him the sincere respect with which they had been impressed,"—by what? "by the able, upright, and conciliatory manner in which he had discharged the duties of that station." Able and upright—were these terms of mere compliment? If any words could convey pleasure to an honourable mind, this expression of approbation, coming from honourable minds, must convey it.—(Hear, hear!) Not having been born in England, he was not, perhaps, so perfectly able to judge of, and to criticise, the English language, as many gentlemen in the court; but it did so happen, that his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) was a native of the same country with himself, and therefore, had no greater right to criticise than he had.—(A laugh.) He knew not on what other grounds, but those stated, the court of directors could have ventured to express their opinion of Mr. Canning's merits. It should be recollected that those twenty-four gentlemen were sworn not to divulge particular circumstances, which might

occur between them and the president of the board of control. As, therefore, they were precluded from entering into the particulars of Mr. Canning's conduct, he did not know in what other words they could have conveyed the sentiments of their respect and approbation, if they had not used terms like those which they had adopted. He dared to say, however, that the directors were actuated by feelings, arising out of their intercourse with Mr. Canning, which had been undisturbed and untroubled by variance or dispute, that would have induced them to go further in expressing their thanks to that gentleman, if it had been proper for them to do so. But, considering the anomalous situation in which they stood towards the board of control, the power of that board being, as Mr. Canning expressed it, "corrective, coercive, and repressive," it would not have been proper for them to do more than they had done. If they had acted differently, it might be supposed that this was a newly-discovered mode, practised for the purpose of smoothing the conduct of the board of control in its intercourse with the court of directors. If a hope were held out, that the president of the board of control might look forward to the thanks of the Company, the inference in the public mind would be, that the individual would relax in the performance of his duty, and that to secure those thanks, he would scarcely refuse any thing the court of directors required. It would have been highly improper, nay, it would have been unconstitutional, if the court of directors had gone farther than to express their approbation of Mr. Canning's "able, upright, and conciliatory" conduct, in the discharge of his duties, and he thought that expression of approbation afforded a very sufficient ground and reason for adopting the motion of his learned friend. The amendment which had been proposed, and from which his hon. friend had very properly withdrawn himself, could not receive the sanction of the court. It really declared nothing. It was a mere *non sequitur*. It set forth, "we thank the court of directors for making known to us this correspondence." But what? why we will not institute any proceeding on it. By so resolving, they would cast a slur on the right hon. gentleman, as well as on the executive body. They could not, by possibility, stop short of thanking Mr. Canning, without casting a direct slur on him. He was sure every liberal mind must feel, under all the circumstances, the necessity of abandoning such a course. The amendment could be no otherwise designated than a slur, because nothing followed from it, nothing was to be done on it. It was left completely naked. It merely stated that the

correspondence had been communicated to the proprietors, and there it ended. Why really this was saying nothing. When his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) censured the learned mover, who was absent, for making a comment on part of Mr. Canning's letter, and concluded that he had done so to eke out his speech, as otherwise he had no materials to proceed on, he (Mr. Perry) could not help thinking, that his hon. friend himself had proved that he could make a speech of some length without materials.—(A laugh.) His hon. friend, he was sure, would forgive him when he declared, that there was no gentleman in that court for whom he entertained a sincerer respect. He knew his hon. friend's virtues and his talents, and he admired the manner in which he brought those virtues and those talents to bear on every question of this nature. He was extremely glad, that in all he had said he avoided the slightest shadow of a censure on this right hon. gentleman. Not a word had he uttered in disparagement of his good qualities, or which tended to reflect on his conduct as president of the board of control. He had, on the contrary applauded him for the specific acts alluded to in the letter of the court of directors. He should now conclude with the expression of an anxious, and he trusted well-founded hope, that the amendment of the hon. gentleman would not meet with the concurrence of the general court, but that the proprietors would carry into execution the motion of his learned friend. If they did not, it would be casting a slur on the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, and one which, he was well convinced, was not deserved by him.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. R. Twining deeply lamented, in common, he believed, with all the proprietors, that the learned mover had been called away from the court on this occasion.—(Hear, hear!) He certainly was the last man amongst the proprietors who would desert his post.—(Hear, hear!) But the regret which he felt at his absence was in some degree lessened, when he recollected the able support his proposition had received—first, from the hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume), whose speech had the most extraordinary effect, that of turning one of the opponents of the resolution "tooth and nail" against the amendment, and next, from the hon. gentleman who had seconded the motion. He felt very much gratified by what had fallen from that hon. gentleman, who had been pleased to call in question his own competency to criticise the English language; but, he believed, no man in the country had contributed more than he had done to the information and amusement of the public, by the use which he

had, for many years, made of that language. He had hoped that the amendment, after the grave appeal which had been made, would have been withdrawn. He was far from being uninfluenced by the eloquent and powerful manner in which that amendment was introduced. Indeed he had rarely heard a strain of more strong or commanding eloquence than fell from the hon. proprietor—but still it failed to convince him that the amendment was necessary or proper. When the amendment was handed up to the chairman, he understood that it would only contain the matter included in the first sentence; but whether that portion of it or the whole, as it had since been read, was proposed to the court, he felt a very strong impression on his mind that it ought to be withdrawn, because, in his opinion, it never could be agreed to without throwing that slur on Mr. Canning, which, he was convinced, all who heard him wished to avoid. With respect to the resolution itself, he differed from the opinion entertained of it by the hon. member for Aberdeen, because, under all the circumstances, he did not think it so meagre as that hon. gentleman seemed to suppose it was. (Mr. Hume intimated that he had expressed a different opinion. Other gentlemen had termed it meagre. He asserted that it was not so meagre as they considered it to be.) He felt obliged to the hon. proprietor for correcting him, and was very glad that he had misunderstood his observation. In his view of the case, a very strong ground had been laid for adopting the resolution now proposed; and he was very much mistaken if the motion, when carried, would not be highly gratifying to the late president of the board of control. It had seldom fallen to their lot to receive from the court of directors any such gratifying minutes; and he hoped the court would not be dissuaded from acting on them. It appeared that the court of directors had come to the unanimous declaration, that during the time they had been in the habit of having intercourse and communication with the late president of the board of control, they witnessed every inclination on his part to discharge the combination of duties with which he was entrusted with candour and courtesy. They saw him pay an invariable attention to the functions of his office; and they observed in him a disposition to co-operate with the Company when their interests required it, and that it could be done without detriment to the public. In the many instances in which, from time to time, communications must take place between the directors and the board of control, it was impossible but that various points must be agitated, on which differences of opinion would arise; and when they found

this mutual spirit of conciliation prevail through all their transactions, when they saw that due attention was paid to the interests submitted to the care of each party respectively, when they learned that the most perfect harmony subsisted between them, he thought the proprietors might justly consider the conduct which shewed itself in such an engaging, and, to the Company, in such a beneficial point of view, as a sufficient ground to authorize an expression, if not of their thanks (for the resolution certainly did not include thanks, although it would have the effect of a vote of that nature,) at least of their respect, esteem, and approbation. The right hon. gent. undoubtedly would not feel less pleased with the letter of the twenty-four directors, when he found that the court of proprietors concurred in the sentiments which it contained, and with which he had already expressed himself highly gratified.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He differed very much from the hon. proprietor who seconded the amendment in the first instance, when he stated that the court of directors were the last body in the country who ought to have given an opinion on the conduct of Mr. Canning; because it must become evident on reflection, that if there were any individuals in the country who had an opportunity of deciding on that gentleman's merits, they composed the body who had done so. If the directors, in general, who negotiated (in a great measure through the chair,) with the board of control, if they were satisfied that the interests of the Company had been attended to, while a fair and just regard was paid to the interests of the public, he conceived the proprietors ought to be satisfied that such was the fact, and the certainty of that fact was a sufficient ground for the motion. He thought there were no gentlemen in the kingdom who were more competent to judge correctly on this subject than the directors, or who had a greater right to form a decided opinion on it. He looked to them as being, above all others, the persons from whom they could hope to derive authentic information with respect to the conduct pursued towards the Company, by those who exercised the powers and authority of the board of control.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Gentlemen must be aware, that much of the gratification of feeling that would be attached to the vote of this day's resolution must necessarily arise from the unanimity with which it was agreed to. There had, it appeared, been a degree of unanimity behind the bar, which, without pretending to an intimate knowledge of what passed behind the curtain, did not, he believed, always prevail there. He hoped the example would be followed by the proprietors, and that their court would also display a

scene of unanimity. He bowed with respect to the opinions and talents of the hon. gent. who moved the amendment; but if, on further consideration, he perceived the necessity of an unanimous vote on this occasion (and he made the appeal with confidence, because the sentiments delivered by the hon. gent. could come only from a liberal mind), he trusted that he would have the goodness to withdraw his amendment, although it had received the distinction of having being twice seconded.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon regretted that a special court had been summoned on this occasion. He regretted it on this ground, that, when he considered the estimation in which men of high rank and character were accustomed to hold votes of thanks, it seemed to him that such votes should be reserved for the most important occasions. But when he said this, he must also say, that, as the subject had been brought before them, and as the testimony of the court of directors, and of every individual who had delivered his sentiments this day, concurred in declaring, that Mr. Canning had conducted himself with exemplary propriety, it would not, in his opinion, be wise or prudent to abandon the motion. He therefore, though he lamented that it had been brought forward, gave his most hearty assent to the motion. He wished the hon. proprietor would withdraw the amendment. If not, it must be put from the chair. It would meet with a negative: and the proprietors must then endeavour, as nearly as they could, to be unanimous on the occasion.

Mr. Wilkes confessed, that every observation which had been made by the hon. gent. near him (Mr. Twining), who had recently addressed the court, tended rather to confirm him in the conviction he had previously entertained, of the expediency of the proposition which he had brought forward, than to induce him to abandon it as untenable, and unworthy of support. They had been told of the unanimity of the gentlemen behind the bar; and an idea was thrown out, that because they were unanimous, congenial sentiments should also prevail on this side of the court. This very observation tended to confirm him in his original purpose, that of taking the sense of the court on the subject; because, where unanimity was called for, on a question of which a great concourse of people had no means of deciding, was it just that they should be guided solely by the determination of others? In such a case, looking to the situation in which the two parties stood, he did not conceive that the rejection of the motion would cast any slur on the court of directors on the one hand, or on the court of proprietors on the other.

Indeed, all had concurred in expressing their high sense of Mr. Canning's abilities, and no man more willingly than he had, although he did not deem it advisable to sanction a resolution for which no sufficient grounds were laid. If there were hostile opinions in the court, if the proprietors were divided against the directors, or against themselves, on some proceeding that appeared to be disingenuous; if it seemed likely that dissimilarity of opinion would inflict pain on the directors, or on any other party (and far was he from intending to inflict pain), then perhaps it would be wise to sacrifice something for the purpose of obtaining unanimity for this proposition. But here they encountered no such necessity. All agreed in praising Mr. Canning's abilities; and he could not conceive how the feelings of the court of directors could be hurt, if individuals refused to assent to a proposition, the grounds for which they could not perceive, of the expediency of which they could not, therefore, judge, and which proposition did not originate with the executive body. He had not offered a single observation to the court with reference to any thing contained in the correspondence, because he was most anxious to abstain from giving even momentary uneasiness to any person whatsoever. But it appeared to him that, in taking the course which he had adopted on this occasion, he acted as the advocate of the dignity of that court, and he proved himself to be the benefactor of Mr. Canning. What was the true intent, what the real worth of resolutions of thanks? It was intended that the person on whom such an honour was bestowed should possess something more valuable than the plate that might be presented to him; something that he could treasure as far more valuable than wealth; something that should descend as an *heirloom* in his family; something that he would place in his most safe and sacred depositary; something that he, and his children after him, could view with conscious pride, as the reward of honourable and disinterested service. And what was the resolution which they were this day requested to adopt? Could Mr. Canning view it with pleasure? Could his friends approve of it? Could his children read it with delight? No; it reminded no person of any praiseworthy achievement, of any important service. It was an appendix to an appendix; it was a parenthetical eulogium; it was something—nothing. It was that sort of testimony which would require explanation after explanation; it was that sort of compliment which the proprietors ought not to give, and which Mr. Canning ought not to receive. The observa-

tions made by the learned gentleman who introduced the subject to their notice, whose duty required his absence, and for whom no individual could possibly entertain a higher respect than he did, appeared to him by no means calculated to recommend this motion to the adoption of the court. It was true, they had representations of the excellent conduct of Mr. Canning, exclusive of those they had derived from the court of directors; but still the great objection remained—they possessed no public documents on which they could form a judgment. The directors had borne testimony to the right hon. gentleman's merits; but if the executive body referred to an intercourse with the president of the board of control, on measures in which he and they concurred, might it not be said that, they were pronouncing an eulogium on themselves, when they panegyrized Mr. Canning?—(*Hear, hear!*) With those measures he found no fault; doubtless they were very beneficial. But it was no reason why the court of proprietors (the real seat of the power and dignity of the Company), whose decisions should always be distinguished by firmness, caution, and discrimination; whose opinions should go forth with proper weight, accompanied by those grave considerations, which gave respectability to authority; it was no reason why they should agree to a resolution of this kind, because the court of directors, having had an opportunity of forming a judgment, thought fit to express their sentiments of Mr. Canning's conduct in office, the proprietors having had no such opportunity of judging for themselves. So convinced was he of the inexpediency of this proceeding, that, if he stood alone on this occasion, he would press his amendment. He would take the liberty of saying, that the thanks of that court formed the very highest mark of respect which the proprietors could offer, either to great public characters or to their own hon. directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties, therefore, they ought to be rarely given; and never given unless the reasons which justified the proposition were unequivocally stated. Such had been the rule on former occasions. When he turned to the pages of their journals, and found resolutions approving of the conduct of individuals who had held high situations abroad—when he found the names of the Marquis Cornwallis, the Marquis Wellesley, and the Marquis of Hastings—he found, at the same time, a statement of the services which had elicited the grateful thanks of the Company. They had not contented themselves, on those occasions, with such a resolution as had been brought forward this day. It would have been unworthy of the proprietors, and dis-

graceful to those whom it was meant to honour. It was the hope of such a reward that inspired the hero amidst the toils of war in India; and, he was convinced, that the thanks of the court, given under proper circumstances, were more valued than the pension by which they were frequently followed. Yes, that distinction was prized at a higher rate than pecuniary reward, or even than the honour of having a statue placed in that room. The proprietors had not been accustomed to record their praise; without recording also the specific reasons which led to the act. They had sometimes referred to the plains and fields of combat where battles had been boldly fought, and victories had been nobly achieved; where the proudest laurels in the wreath of British fame had been torn from the enemies infinitely superior in number. At other times they referred to those councils, where statesmanlike wisdom presided, and gave birth to those measures of conciliation and firmness, which had raised the Indian empire to its present greatness, disseminated amongst its millions of inhabitants information and happiness, and extended to them that equal protection, which was ever productive of confidence. —(*Hear, hear!*) It was to facts such as these that the proprietors referred; and, by reference to them, they imparted to each vote they gave that worth which was not nominal but real; that worth which was not fleeting, but which would continue while history recorded the existence of the Company, while the names which they had graced and honoured continued to be perpetuated by the hand of time. Such had been the conduct of that court, and as they valued their own high character, as they hoped that the desire of gaining their praise would hereafter incite new statesmen to devote their lives to their service, and impart fresh energy to the soldier in the hour of combat and in the midst of danger, he intreated them to pause before they adopted this resolution. He was not struggling for a trifle; a great principle was involved in this proceeding—the honour of the court was engaged, and therefore he would stand individually against this proposition, if unfortunately he should be placed in that situation. What he proposed might fairly solicit the concurrent support of all those by whom he was surrounded. For what purpose, he demanded, was that court convened? Not to consider the character of Mr. Canning—not for the purpose of voting praise to Mr. Canning, nor in any one way to investigate any portion of his public life or his private conduct. No such thing, but simply to consider the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the court of directors; and under the amend-

ment he had proposed, at what conclusion would they arrive? at the most proper conclusion, “that we thank the directors for communicating the correspondence, but do not deem it necessary to express any opinion on the subject.” He had however gone beyond this in his amendment; he had introduced words which shewed that nothing disrespectful was meant to Mr. Canning. The amendment contained an expression which put an end to all idea of disrespect; the expression was of such a nature, that if Mr. Canning had an enemy, so inimical that he would derive satisfaction from any offence that was offered to him, that enemy would be disappointed in looking for matter of offence in the amendment. The words he alluded to were these:—“that though the court entertain a very high respect for Mr. Canning, they do not deem it advisable to proceed.” Where then was the disrespect? He must be fond of calumny indeed who thought that such a proceeding as this was calumnious; and he must be exceedingly fond of eulogium who did not perceive all the eulogium in the amendment he had proposed which the occasion called for. He was firmly resolved to adhere to that which originally seemed to be rather a straw floating in the stream, but it had, in his opinion, become an oak, to which, even if alone, he was determined to cling.

Mr. *Pattison*. — “The extraordinary eloquence we have heard this day from the hon. proprietor who has just spoken—eloquence of the most animated and powerful character, and which I may almost call Demosthenian—ought perhaps to check any person of less ability from following him, lest he should incur the charge of presumption: but I beg leave to doubt the soundness of the basis on which the hon. proprietor’s argument is founded. I think the basis manifestly wrong, and therefore I am prepared to contend that the superstructure cannot stand. I understand the intention of the learned mover this day to be to call from the body of the proprietors a declaration that the conduct of Mr. Canning, during the five years in which he filled the office of president of the board of control, entitles him to their respect and esteem, and the resolution undoubtedly goes no further. As a basis for this proposition, the letter of the court of directors and that of Mr. Canning were laid before the court. Perhaps it may be necessary for me to state, that I now address the court as a proprietor, and that at the time the letter was written to Mr. Canning I was not a director, therefore my sentiments cannot be supposed to arise from any personal feeling. I must venture to say that, if the bringing this proposition forward could have been prevented, it would, in

my opinion, have been much better. I, for one, should have strongly deprecated the introduction of such a motion, because I consider it, under all the circumstances, to be unnecessary. But the resolution having been submitted to the court, the proprietors having been called on to express an opinion of Mr. Canning's merits as president of the board of control, the question is, whether we had not better go on, instead of receding from the proposition. And here I beg leave to express my approval of the course adopted by the hon. member for Aberdeen on this occasion; although I have unfortunately often had occasion to differ from the views and sentiments of that hon. gent., it has been by no means invariably, and I must say that, in this instance, he has shewn the clearest discrimination, and has hit the nail on the head completely. He also thinks the motion unnecessary; but he very wisely says, if it be suffered to drop, or if it be superseded by any amendment, such a proceeding will cast a slur on the individual whose conduct the proprietors are assembled to approve; any amendment whatsoever will operate as a negative. Qualified as are the terms of the hon. proprietor's amendment, still it is in effect a negation of the original proposition.—What, then, gentlemen, are we to consider?—merely this, whether an individual, highly distinguished as a statesman, highly gifted as a man, whose situation in the country is at present of a very peculiar nature (I beg leave to impress that circumstance on the minds of gentlemen without at all touching upon politics), deserves to be rewarded by our praise, it having been thought proper by some of his friends to bring forward a motion, eulogizing his conduct while performing the duties of the situation which he lately occupied?—I, Sir, had recently the honour of filling the chair which is now so ably filled by you, and was during that period, of necessity, frequently brought into contact with that rt. hon. gent.; I can only say, and I am sure my assertion will be borne out by the testimony of my hon. friends who accompanied me on those occasions, one of whom (Mr. Bebb) I see near me, that there never was a man who entered on public business with more candour or liberality than Mr. Canning displayed—(Hear, hear!)—That rt. hon. gent. was always ready to listen to any opposition that might be offered, even to the policy of measures which he had himself recommended—(Hear, hear!)—and he never hesitated to abandon his own views of any subject, if good and convincing reasons were advanced for that purpose. (Hear, hear!)

—To eulogize Mr. Canning would be throwing words to the air; his distinguished talents stand on such an eleva-

tion, that the panegyric of an humble individual can add nothing to his fame. Still however, even my praise may be estimable, since I speak the true and honest sentiments of my mind, having no other object in view but to give to merit that meed of approbation which is justly due to it. It has been said that Mr. Canning's administration was not marked by any striking and peculiar circumstances that ought to draw forth an expression of approbation from the great body of proprietors; now I consider this very point, the circumstance of that rt. hon. gent's administration having been so little marked, as one of greatest recommendations, as one of its most admirable features.—(Hear, hear!)—I think that constantly joining with the directors in devising measures for the benefit of the Company, as Mr. Canning did,—that uniting with them in the most urbane and friendly manner, for the purpose of securing or extending the interests of the Company, that the total absence of dispute or bickering with the executive body; these circumstances, which distinguish the reign of the rt. hon. gent. (if I may so term it), deserve no common praise, but may fairly challenge the highest commendation. (Hear, hear!) I cannot, however, permit his praise to rest on this ground alone.—No: it is well known that Mr. Canning filled the situation of president of the board of control during one of the most trying periods that can be found in the history of the Company; and if any thing were wanting to dignify his name, let his letters, which are inscribed on our records, addressed to the Marquis of Hastings on the subject of the Pindaree war, let these be referred to, as monuments of his talents and wisdom. He approved of and supported that policy, the adoption of which put down the power of the Pindarees, and placed India in the flourishing situation in which we now behold it. (Hear, hear!)—I say, therefore, that the greatest praise is due to him. Having been in a situation which enabled me to hear and see Mr. Canning's opinion and conduct on these questions, I feel myself entitled to say thus much in his commendation, and I hope that the court of proprietors will not, on this occasion, throw aside the opinion which has been sanctioned by the whole of the directors: by men who are chosen by yourselves, who are selected as your functionaries, and who therefore have a right to demand your confidence. (Hear, hear!) I trust, to use a commercial phrase, perhaps below the dignity of the subject, that when the directors send a bill to the proprietors so founded, and grouped on such good credit as this is, the latter will give it a full and complete endorsement, and that it will go forward

to Mr. Canning, and receive the gratifying notification that it has met a cordial and full acceptance. (*Hear, hear!*) I most earnestly deprecate disunion on this occasion, and I beg of the hon. proprietor, with whose name I am unacquainted, but whom I have ventured to compare with Demosthenes, and whose eloquence is calculated to make a deep impression on the court, not to persevere in his amendment. On consideration, he will surely be of opinion that unanimity should prevail in this court on such an occasion, and that Mr. Canning should receive this slight tribute without the intervention of any dissentient voice. I grant that it is a slight tribute: it is not drawn up in the forcible style which the learned mover generally adopts: I expected a larger strain of praise than he has thought it necessary to indulge in; but still the resolution expresses the respect and esteem of the court, and the earnest wishes of the proprietors for Mr. Canning's health and happiness, in whatever situation he may be placed. Containing sentiments of this description, I hope it will be carried unanimously, and, with that feeling, I wish I could prevail on the hon. proprietor to withdraw his amendment; for, after all, according to the hon. proprietor's own declaration, his amendment is rather of a negative character. He is willing to express great respect for Mr. Canning (*hear, hear!*) but not in the words of the original motion. He will take a course of his own. And how does he mean to express the respect he feels for Mr. Canning? why, with a *qualifier*—with an *although*—which is just as much as to say, when you are asked to confer a boon, "I will give you so much, but not all that you may expect."—For my own part, I do not like gifts accompanied with an *"although,"* and I therefore hope that the amendment will be withdrawn, and that the original motion will be supported by the unanimous voice of the court.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes was anxious that the hon. proprietor, whose greatness of mind was manifested in the course of his eloquent address, would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Bebb,—"Having had the honour of filling the situation which you, sir, now hold, I was, during that time, in the habit of almost continual official communication with Mr. Canning. Being now out of the direction by rotation, I beg leave to state, that though I could be no party to the

letter of the court of directors, yet it was shewn to me, and met with my most cordial concurrence and approbation. I had no knowledge of the letter previously to its being written, but if I had known that such a letter was contemplated, I should have entirely coincided in the propriety of the act, and should have concurred in every syllable that was written in Mr. Canning's praise."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Wilkes expressed his regret that any hon. gentleman should have risen and made observations on this subject after he had replied. Such a course would justify him in again addressing the court in defence of the amendment; he would, however, only say, that after the speech which he had made, and after the solemn pledge he had given, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Pattison) must see that it was quite impossible for him to withdraw the amendment. He did not mean to divide the court, but he was determined that the amendment should be put.

The question "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," was then put, and carried in the affirmative. The main question (the original resolution) was then put, and also carried in the affirmative, only two hands being held up against it.

Mr. Perry moved, "that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mr. Canning."

The Chairman, in putting the question, said:—"I will not detain the court for many minutes on this subject, but I must observe, that I cannot follow the advice of an hon. proprietor, and precede the transmission of this resolution with a note to Mr. Canning, informing him that I believe it to be a *hoax*."

Mr. D. Kinnard,—"My suggestion was, that you should send a note to Mr. Canning, begging that he would not consider the resolution to be a mere *hoax*."

The Chairman,—"I will not send Mr. Canning any such intimation; and I am extremely glad to find that the proprietors, instead of considering the motion a *humbug*, have not been *humbugged* into a negative vote."—(*A laugh*.)

The motion was then agreed to.

ASIATIC PRESS.

Col. Stanhope, in consequence of the length of the debate and the lateness of the hour, postponed his motion on the subject of the Asiatic Press until the next meeting of the court.—Adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

Staff.—Nov. 15. Lieut.col. Torrens, H.M.'s 65th regt., to officiate as dep.adj.-gen. to H.M.'s forces in India, during the absence of Lieut.col. Murray.

Capt. Carroll, brig.maj. to H.M.'s troops on the Madras estab., to officiate as dep. quar.mast.gen. to H.M.'s forces in India.

17. Lieut. G. Berwick, H.M.'s 13th drags., to be supernumerary aid-de-camp to the Gov.gen., vice McKenzie, appointed to the Nizam's service.

11th Drags.—Oct. 17. Lieut. W. White, from half-pay of 24th drags., to be lieut., vice J. D. Allingham, who exchanges, 15th Oct. 1820.

17th Drags.—Oct. 24. W. Penn, gent., to be cornet by purchase, vice R. Raven, promoted, 1st Sept. 1820.

14th Foot.—Nov. 16. Ens. W. Keowen, to be lieut. without purchase, vice R. Newenham, resigned, 11th Nov. 1820.

17th Foot.—Oct. 3. Ens. Ed. O'Halloran, to be lieut. without purchase, vice P. J. De Moor, deceased, 30th Sept. 1820.

— Moffat, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice E. O'Halloran, promoted, ditto.

9. Ens. J. Carruthers, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Pickering, deceased, 4th Oct. 1820.

Nov. 24. Lieut. Yorke to act as qr. mast. to the regt. in absence of Qr.mast. Kitzell, to Europe on medical certificate.

24th Foot.—Oct. 17. Ens. Geo. Murray, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Schooff, removed to the 67th, 1st Sept. 1820.

Nov. 7. Ens. W. Campbell, from half-pay 71st foot, to be ens. without purchase, vice Geo. Murray, promoted, 1st Sept. 1820.

16. Ens. H. W. Hartley, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Berwick, removed to 13th drags., 1st Oct. 1820.

30th Foot.—Nov. 7. Herbert Compton, jun., gent., to be ensign without purchase, vice G. L. Backhouse, promoted.

34th Foot.—Nov. 7. Ens. F. Stanford, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Bower, appointed to the 14th foot.

47th Foot.—Oct. 17. C. W. Sibley, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice J. Carruthers, promoted 4th Oct. 1820.

Nov. 7. G. Woodburn, jun., gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice Lowrie, deceased, ditto.

J. E. Chinnery, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice John Dillon Brown, resigned, 2d Oct. 1820.

9. Sup.assist.surg. Woodhouse Martin, to be surgeon, vice Geo. Ridsdale, deceased, 25th Oct. 1820.

65th Foot.—Nov. 7. R. Campbell, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice N. F. Johnson, 1st Sept. 1820.

N.B. The appointment of N. F. Johnson, gent., to be ens., vice Mathison, killed in action, has not taken place.

67th Foot.—Oct. 17. Lieut. M. Schooff, from 24th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice W. Rowan, promoted, 1st Sept. 1820.

J. C. Archdale, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice J. Eliot, promoted, 7th Dec. 1819.

69th Foot.—Oct. 3. Ens. and Lieut. F. H. Turner, from half-pay 3d foot guards, to be ens. without purchase, vice Boulbee, promoted, 20th April 1820.

87th Foot.—Nov. 19. Assist.surg. W. Brown, from half pay 24th drags., to be assist.surg., vice J. Robson, resigned, 1st Nov. 1820.

99th Foot.—Oct. 17. R. Stewart, gent., to be ens. without purchase, vice Jenour, promoted, 1st Sept. 1820.

FURLONGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Aug. 30. Capt. Johnson, 8th drags., to Europe on his private affairs for two years.

Sept. 1. Assist.surg. Browne, 69th foot, to ditto for two years, for recovery of his health.

Ensigen Cates, 87th foot, ditto ditto.

2. Lieut. Mellis, 24th foot, for three months, to the Presidency.

9. Cornet Nash, 13th drags., to Europe for two years for recovery of his health.

Lieut. Wolfe, 59th foot, ditto ditto.

Lieut. Harrison, 67th foot, ditto ditto.

30. Capt. Turner, 13th drags., ditto ditto.

Capt. Stevenson, 59th foot, ditto ditto.

Oct. 13. Lieut. Blake, 17th drags., to Europe for two years.

Lieut. Gordon, Royal Scots, ditto.

Lieut. Jenour, 14th foot, ditto.

20. Lieut. Garvey, 30th foot, to Europe for two years on his private affairs.

Lieut. J. McDonald, 89th foot, ditto ditto.

Lieut.col. Torrens, 65th foot, for six instead of three months, in extension.

28. Lieut. Crawley, 17th foot, to Europe, for two years, on his private affairs.

Nov. 4. Lieut.col. Mansel, 53d foot, to

Europe for two years, for recovery of his health.

Lieut. Bell, 89th foot, ditto ditto.

11. Lieut. Archdall, 11th drags., to Europe for two years on his private affairs.

Lieut. Bloomfield, 59th foot, ditto ditto.

Lieut. Reade, 87th foot, ditto, ditto.

Capt. French, 47th foot, to ditto, for two years, for recovery of his health.

Lieut. O'Brien, 87th foot, ditto ditto.

18. Lieut. Mayer, 18th drags., ditto ditto.

Quart.mas. Kitchell, 17th foot, ditto ditto.

Capt. Horsley, 53d foot, ditto, on his private affairs.

The leave granted to Lieut. Stewart, 24th foot, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled at that officer's request.

24. Capt. Harrington, 8th drags., to Europe for two years, for recovery of his health.

Assist.surg. Carter, 8th drags., ditto, on his private affairs.

Capt. Hulme, Royal Scots, ditto ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Sept. 16. In addition to the changes directed to take place in the reg. of artil., by general orders of the 26th May last, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to order, that on the 4th proximo the 11th comp. 4th bat., with the 9th comp. gun lascars attached, march from Dum-Dum to Dinapore, to relieve the 9th comp. 4th bat. and 27th comp. of gun lascars. On the arrival of the 11th comp. 4th bat. at Dinapore, the relieved comps. will proceed to Dum Dum, under the senior native commissioned officer.

Sept. 23. The practice which prevails in the several corps of irregular cav., of entertaining sowars who have not horses their own property, and of mounting them on horses belonging to certain of the European or native officers of those corps respectively, being obviously at variance with the interests of the state, and tending in a great measure to defeat the principal objects of Government, which had in view the keeping places of service open to the best mounted and most respectable of the country cav., the Bargeer system is accordingly to be abolished from the 1st of Jan. 1821; which distant period is fixed to enable the proprietors to dispose of all their bargeer horses, after which all sowars in the several corps of irregular cav. who have not horses *bona fide* their own property are to be discharged.

Officers commanding stations and posts where irregular cav. are employed, will report to the adj.gen., on the 1st Jan. next, that these orders have been carried into effect.

Sept. 29. The most noble the Governor-gen. in council having been pleased to resolve that Lohargong shall no longer be a station for a bat. of the line, that post is in future to be occupied by two comps. from the bat. stationed at Bandah, with a squadron as heretofore from the reg. of cav. at Keitah.

The forts of Kalingur and Adjee Ghur are to be occupied by small detachments from the bat. quartered at Keitah, agreeably to instructions furnished to the brigadier commanding in Bundelcund. The fort of Kalpee is to be garrisoned by a detachment from Etawah.

Agreeably to instructions received from Government, the force stationed in Malwah is to be augmented to 4 bats. of native inf.; and the 1st bat. 3d reg., now stationed at Bhopal, is transferred from the Sangor to the Malwah field force, and is to be put in motion for its destination as soon as may be conveniently practicable. The 2d bat. 18th reg. is attached to the Sangor field force, and will proceed by a route which will be furnished by the Qr.mast.gen.

Oct. 7. The most noble the Governor-gen. in council, considering it expedient that the corps of hill rangers, in consequence of its augmented strength, should be placed on the same footing in respect to European non-commissioned staff with the bats. of the line, authorizes the appointment of a qr.mast.serj. to that corps on the prescribed staff allowances.

Oct. 10. Adverting to the approach of the season for the annual practice of the artillery in the field, including the stations of Benares and Dinapore, his Exe. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following preparatory movements and arrangements to take effect:—

The company of Golundauze stationed at Dinapore, with its gun lascars and ordnance drivers attached, and the European company of artillery stationed at Allahabad, also with its native details attached, will respectively march for Benares, and regulate their period of movement, so as to reach their destination, and enable the whole to commence the annual practice under the senior officer at the time hereafter mentioned.

The companies of artillery directed to be stationed at Loodianah and Kurnaul are to unite at the latter station for the purpose of practice.

In all practicable cases detached guns are to be called into the head-quarters of their respective divisions during the season of practice.

On the march of a company of artillery

from its station for the purpose of practice, the number of men it may be considered necessary to detain at the station will be determined by the general or other officer commanding the station or division.

The annual practice of the artillery in the field, including Benares and Dinapore, will in all practicable cases, commence on the 1st January next; and as it is desirable that all should benefit, commanding officers of stations and divisions will keep the artillery out at practice as long as the weather will permit, to enable relieved companies and detachments to join.

2d Lieut. Cautley will join the 1st company, 2d batt. artil. to which he stands posted, and proceed with it to Rajpootana, instead of remaining at Agra until after the ensuing practice, as directed in G. O., of the 26th of May last.

The detachment of the 3d company 2d batt. of artil., with its gun lascars attached, will, on receipt of this order, march from Londianah to Kurnaul, leaving the irregular Golundauze to man the guns at the former station, until relieved by the 7th company 4th batt. of artil.

On the arrival at Kurnaul of the 7th company 4th batt. of artil., the 3d company 2d batt. with its gun lascars attached, will commence its march towards the presidency, as directed in G. O. of the 26th May last.

The 7th company 4th batt. of artil. will remain at Kurnaul for the annual practice, with the exception of such details as the commanding officer of the division may deem it necessary to detach.

On the close of the annual practice, all companies and detachments of artil. which have moved, or may have been detained for that purpose, will rejoin their respective posts and stations without delay.

Oct. 14. The Governor-gen. in council is pleased to create the appointment of a fourth deputy judge advocate gen. on this estab., for the duties of the large force of the Bengal army stationed at the advanced posts of Nusseerabad, Neemutch, and Mhow, and to nominate Lieut. Jas. Stuart, of the 17th N.I., to that situation, whose general residence will be at the central position of Neemutch.

Oct. 21. The most noble the Governor-gen. in council directs, that the four rissalahs of irregular horse attached to the Goruckpore and Chumparun lt. inf. bat. be discharged the service, previously receiving one month's pay as a donation, to defray their expenses in returning to their homes.

The discharge of the Goruckpore rissalahs will be effected by Maj. Huthwaite; those attached to the Chumparun bat. will be marched under an European officer to Goruckpore, where, on their ar-

rival, they will in like manner be paid up and discharged.

Nov. 14. With a view of affording the military board every necessary assistance, in directly superintending the adjustment of the commissariat accounts about to be placed under their immediate supervision and controul, the Governor-gen. in council is further pleased to authorize, from the 1st Jan. ensuing, the appointment of a joint sec. to the board and accountant in the commissariat department, on a staff salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem, with the pay and full allowances of his regimental rank, and to nominate Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Gavin Young, 28th N.I., to that situation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 26. Lieut. D. Ruddell, hon. Comp.'s Europ. regt., has been appointed assistant Hindoostanee professor at the College of Fort William, in the room of Capt. Roebuck, deceased.

Sept. 29. Mr. C. Mackenzie, collector of Rajshahiye.

Mr. J. Dewar, assist. to salt agent at Hidgelee.

Mr. J. Stainforth, assist. to superintendent of Eastern salt chokes.

Oct. 6. Mr. R. Creighton, register of zillah court of Hooghly.

Mr. H. T. Owen, ditto at Etawah.

Mr. H. Blundell, ditto 24 pergunnahs.

Mr. E. J. Smith, ditto of Allahabad, and joint magistrate at Futtehpore.

Oct. 7. Lieut. S. L. L. Barnett, 2d assist. to resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. R. Wells, an extra assist. to resident at Hyderabad.

13. Mr. F. Nepean, assist. to commercial resident at Etawah and Calpee.

14. Mr. W. Fraser, dep. superint. of Dihlee territory.

21. Mr. J. Majoribanks, agent of Governor-gen. in Bundelcund.

Mr. C. A. Molony, agent of Governor-gen. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Lieut. T. Moodie, assist. to agent of Governor-gen. in Bundelcund.

Mr. W. R. Clarke, an assist. to agent of Governor-gen. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

28. Maj. Henley, agent in Bopaul.

Nov. 13. Mr. R. Richardson, resident at Commercolly.

Mr. J. W. Grant, resident at Hurripaul.

Mr. E. Marjoribanks, resident at Santipore, Golagore, and Renhatty.

Mr. E. Barnett, resident at Malda.

Mr. J. B. Smith, resident at Rangpore.

Mr. C. C. Hyde, resident at Surdah.

Mr. G. R. Clerk, 1st assist. to sec. to Government in the secret and political department.

17. Mr. F. Macnaghten, head assist. to export warehouse keeper.

Mr. W. Dundas, a principal assist. to dep. superintendent at Delhi.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Sept. 8. Capt. B. Sissmore, 12th regt. N.I., to act as dep. paymast. to the Nerbuddah field force during absence of Capt. Fitzgerald.

9. Capt. Swinhoe, 12th regt. N.I., to act as district barrack-mast. to 10th or Agra division during absence of Capt. H. E. G. Cooper.

16. Lieut. and acting Qr.mast. R. L. Austruther, 6th regt. lt. cav. to act as station staff at Kurnaul, vice Capt. Hearsey promoted.

Lieut. E. Garstin, of engineers, to execute a careful survey of the roads leading from Nattore to the commercial residency at Bauleah and Grant Gunge, to determine the proper position and dimensions of the bridges proposed to be constructed on them, and the preparation of regular plans and estimates connected therewith.

Lieut. Alex. Pope, adj. and paymast. of Nat. Inval. at Allahabad, to be executive officer in the 16th or Purneah division of the barrack department, vice Evan MacLeod, deceased.

Lieut. J. A. Currie, 10th regt. N.I., to be dep. paymast. at Dinapore, vice Cooper.

Lieut. W. Burlington, 4th regt. lt. cav., to be sub-assist. com. gen., vice Roberts, resigned.

23. Lieut. T. Sanderson, 8th regt. lt. cav., to be adj. of Nat. Inval., and paymast. to Nat. Pen. at Allahabad, vice Pope, appointed to the barrack dept.

Capt. T. Robinson, 2d regt. N.I., to command the guard of the resident at Indoor; and Lieut. G. Twemlow, of artil., permitted to accept a situation in the Nizam's service.

28. Lieut. Forster, 2d bat. 14th regt. N.I., to act as adj. to five companies of the Mynpory inf. levy proceeding to take the duties of the station of Futeighur.

30. Lieut. Colvin, of engineers, to be garrison engineer and executive officer to the fort of Hansi, with a staff salary of 300 rupees per mensem.

Oct. 7. Brig. Vanrenen, to proceed to Bareilly, and to assume the command of the troops in Rohilkund on the coming away of Brig. Price, who has leave to repair to the presidency.

10. Lieut. and adj. Wortham, 2d bat. 3d regt., is appointed to the temporary charge of Gardner's horse.

14. Capt. A. Galloway, 14th regt. N.I., to be agent for gunpowder at Ishapore.

17. Capt. Anderson, 2d bat. 14th regt., to officiate as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, in absence of Brig.maj. Parke.

19. Capt. Ferguson, commanding the resident's escort at Delhi, to officiate as maj. of brig.; and Capt. Birch, assist. to resident of Delhi at Kurnaul, to act as

dep. postmast. to 3d division field army, during absence of Brig.maj. Salter.

Lieut. Buttanshaw, 4th regt. N.I., to officiate as maj. of brig. at Saugur during absence of Brig.maj. James.

20. Lieut.col. C. Brown, of artil., to officiate as agent for 1st division of army clothing during Maj. Fagan's absence.

Lieut. Delafosse, 5th troop horse brig., to be adj. and Qr.mast. to the artil. of the Nerbuddah field force, vice Twemlow, appointed to the Nizam's artillery.

21. Maj. Stuart, Company's European regt., to assume charge of the office of superintendent and director of the telegraphic communication.

25. Maj. Heathcote, the senior medical staff present, and the interpreter and qr.mast. of the 2d bat. 21st reg. N.I., are appointed members of the out-pension committee at Lucknow, in the room of Lieut.col. Popham, Surg. Phillott, and the interpreter and Qr.mast. of the 1st bat. 23d regt. N.I.

Nov. 1. Maj. Despard, to act as maj. of brig. to 2d division field army.

3. Lieut. Davidson, of engineers, to be garrison engineer and executive officer to the fortress of Asseerghur, with a staff salary of 400 rupees per mensem.

Capt. P. M. Hay, 28th regt. N.I., appointed to the temporary command of the Benares provincial bat., from departure of Lieut.col. Voyle, who has leave to visit the presidency.

14. Capt. R. H. Sneyd, 1st regt. lt. cav., appointed to command of Governor-general's body guard, vice Rainey, embarked for Europe.

Lieut. Garstin, of engineers, to superintend the buildings of the Saugur lt. horse, vice Capt. Taylor.

Lieut. J. Satchwell, 14th regt. N.I., to be a sub-assist. com.gen., vice Montgomerie, resigned.

Messrs. Rushworth and H. Babanau to be temporary assist. to executive officer in the 16th or Purneah division of barrack department, on a salary each of Sonat rupees 200 per mensem.

Lieut.col. Weguelin to be comptroller gen. of commis. outstanding accounts, pending their final audit, up to the 31st Dec. proximo.

Lieut.col. Stevenson, dep.com.gen., to officiate as qr.mast.gen. of the army, and Maj. Canliffe, sen. assist. in the depart., as dep. com.gen.

Lieut.col. J. Paton, qr.mast.gen., is re-appointed com.gen. of the army under this presidency, vice Lieut.col. Weguelin, resigned.

Cavalry.

Oct. 10. Sen. unposted Cornet J. Dixon Dyke, to be lieut., from 17th March 1820, to fill a vacancy.

1st Reg.—Sept. 23. Lieut.col. Elliott, removed from 7th to 1st regt.

2d Reg.—Nov. 16. Super. riding mast. Michael Gorman, doing duty with the 3d regt., is appointed riding master to 2d regt., vice Bastow, dec.

4th Reg.—Oct. 12. Lieut. J. Dixon Dyke is posted to 4th reg.

5th Reg.—Oct. 23. Cornet E. C. Archbold is appointed to 5th reg. at Nusserabad.

6th Reg.—Sept. 28. Cornet J. A. Scott, to do duty with 6th in place of 3d reg.

7th Reg.—Sept. 23. Lieut.col. Clarke, from 1st to 7th reg.

Nov. 14. Capt. Eldridge, 2d lt. cav., to do duty with 7th reg. at Keitah.

8th Reg.—Oct. 14. Lieut. G. A. Kemp-land, permitted to return to duty without prejudice to his rank.

Native Infantry.

1st Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. G. R. Penny, (new prom.) posted to the 1st bat.

12. Ens. R. Campbell, to do duty with 1st bat. 1st reg. at Cawnpore, instead of 2d bat. 19th.

Oct. 24. Ens. J. Dade, to do duty with 2d bat. 1st reg. at Partabghur, instead of 1st bat. 26th reg.

25. Eng. W. H. Symes, to do duty with 1st bat. 1st reg. at Cawnpore instead of 2d bat. 16th.

Nov. 4. Ens. Ed. Brace, to do duty with 1st bat. 1st reg. at Cawnpore instead of 2d bat. 14th.

2d Reg.—Oct. 9. Lieut. G. A. Smith, to act as adj. to the left wing detached to Etawah, during its separation from head-quarters.

20. Lieut. and qr.mast. Baldwin, to act as adj. to the 1st bat., in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Reynolds.

Nov. 9. Capt. J. Harris, removed from 1st to 2d bat. is room of Capt. Broadbent, transferred from 2d to 1st bat.

3d Reg.—Sept. 1. Maj. W. B. Walker, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Maj. J. Scott, from 2d to 1st bat.

Nov. 6. Sen.Capt. H. S. Pepper, to be maj. from 12th Aug. 1820, vice Scott, deceased.

Brev.capt. and Lieut. W. Gregory, to be capt. of a company, from same date, vice Pepper, promoted.

7. Maj. H. S. Pepper and Capt. W. Gregory, posted to the 1st bat.

4th Reg.—Sept. 1. Col. (maj.gen.) A. Fergusson, removed from 8th to 4th reg.

8. Ens. Wm. Payne, attached to 2d bat. 18th, is appointed to 2d bat. 4th reg. to do duty, and join at Sultanpore.

28. Lieut. Hepworth, to act as adj. to the wing of the 1st bat., left at Muttra.

Oct. 9. Lieut. Tempter, to act as adj. to the left wing 2d bat. during its separation from head-quarters.

Nov. 3. Lieut. J. L. Revell, removed from 22d to 4th reg. as junior of his rank, and posted to 2d bat.

14. Lieut. E. T. Bradby, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

7th Reg.—Sept. 9. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hugh O'Donel, to be capt. of a company from 15th Aug. 1820, vice Mor-daunt, dec.

11. Capt. C. W. Hamilton, removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. H. O'Donel, posted to 2d bat. in his room.

27. Lieut. R. Gardner, to be adj. to 2d bat. vice O'Donel, prom.

Oct. 6. Ensigns McGregor, Roberts, and Kinloch, attached to 2d bat. 14th reg., are appointed to 2d bat. 7th.

Nov. 14. Lieut.col. Paris Bradshaw, permitted to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

8th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. W. Croxton, removed from 2d bat. 23d to 2d bat. 8th.

Oct. 24. Lieut. Vansandau, to act as interpreter and quart.mast. to 2d bat. during the absence of Lieut. Wild.

Nov. 14. Lieut. Field, 1st bat., to act as adj. to the left wing of the corps, during its separation from head-quarters.

9th Reg.—Sept. 11. Lieut. N. Campbell, to officiate as interpreter and quart. mast. to 1st bat. during the absence of Lieut. Johnston.

Nov. 6. Ensign C. Douglas, doing duty with 2d bat. 17th reg., to do duty with 2d bat. 9th at Sangor.

10th Reg.—Sept. 21. The undermentioned ensigns attached to 2d bat. 18th reg. are appointed to 2d bat. 10th reg.: Ensigns J. W. Dunbar, G. Fleming, H. C. Williams, J. Paton, G. H. M. Dalby, and J. Frederick.

Oct. 13. Ensigns J. Sage, C. Bracken, and A. Hodges, ditto.

12th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. W. H. Perkins, from 2d bat. 15th to 2d bat. 12th.

13th Reg.—Sept. 1. Maj. T. Hall, posted to the 2d bat.

Oct. 17. Ens. P. Craufurd, to do duty with the 2d bat. at Barrackpore.

24. Lieut. Smith, to act as adj. to 2d bat. during leave of Lieut. and Adj. Forster.

27. Ens. W. Hoggan, appointed to 2d bat. 27th reg., to do duty with 2d bat. 13th.

28. J. L. Revell, 2d bat. 22d, to do duty with 2d bat. 13th.

15th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. J. Garner, from 2d bat. 12th to 2d bat. 15th.

Maj. W. R. Gilbert, posted to 2d bat.

16th Reg.—Sept. 1. Capt. J. Dewaal, posted to 1st bat.

Oct. 7. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Gowan, to be capt. of a comp. from 26th Sept. 1820, vice Dewaal, dec.

Nov. 18. Super. Lieut. W. Vernon, 23d reg., removed to fill a vacancy in the 16th, and 1st bat.

17th Reg.—Sept. 29. Lieut.col. Burnet, removed from 1st bat. 3d reg. to 2d bat. 17th; and Lieut.col. M. White, from latter to former corps, in his room.

18th Reg.—Sept. 1. Col. Tetley, removed from 4th to 18th reg. and 1st bat.

23. Lieut. (Brev.capt.) Herring, to act as quart.mast. to 2d bat. in absence of Lieut. Barstow.

Oct. 9. Lieut. Griffiths, to act as adj. to the right wing 1st bat. during the separation of the wings of that corps.

28. Lieut. Chapman, to act as adj. to the left wing of the corps.

Nov. 7. Ens. J. Paton, to remain with 2d bat. 18th, instead of joining 2d bat. 10th.

9. Lieut. Godby, to act as adj. to 1st bat. in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Sandys.

19th Reg.—Sept. 30. Ensigns W. Whitaker, E. Morshead, J. Stevens, J. P. Macdougall, D. Downing, and E. Wintle, attached to 1st bat. 13th reg. are appointed to 2d bat. 19th, and will join the left wing at Mirzapore.

Oct. 28. Ens. W. Douglas, to do duty with 1st bat. 19th at Benares, instead of 2d bat. 10th.

Nov. 13. Lieut. and Brev.capt. Pettin-gal, 1st bat., to act as adj. to the left wing of the corps.

20th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. (brev.col.) J. W. Adams, C.B., from 2d bat. 8th to 2d bat. 20th.

16. Lieut. H. Burney, 1st bat., is permitted to resign the adjutancy of that corps.

27. Lieut. J. O'D. Macgrath, to be adj. to 1st bat., vice Burney.

21st Reg.—Nov. 14. Ens. J. Jones, to do duty with 1st bat. at Hussingabad.

22d Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. Sir T. Ramsay, Bart., from 2d bat. 27th to 2d bat. 22d.

Lieut.col. W. Thomas (new prom.) posted to 1st bat.

Maj. R. A. C. Watson, to 2d bat.

Capt. W. L. Watson, from 1st to 2d bat.

Oct. 9. Lieut. and Act.adj. Hart, to officiate as interpreter and quart.mast. to 2d bat. in absence of Lieut. Beckett.

12. Lieut. M. Hughes, removed from 2d to 1st bat.; and Lieut. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., from latter to former corps.

13. Lieut. Beckett, quart.mast. 2d bat., to act as maj. of brig. during Capt. White's absence.

23d Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. J. A. P. Macgregor, from 1st bat. 25th to 2d bat. 23d.

27. Ens. D. L. Richardson, to do duty with 2d bat. instead of 1st bat.

Oct. 27. Lieut. (Brev.capt.) Noton, to act as adj. to the 1st bat. in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Wade.

24th Reg.—Sept. 27. Ens. R. W. Halded, to do duty with 2d bat. at Moradabad.

Nov. 8. Lieut.col. G. H. Fagan, permitted to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

25th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. Hastings Dare, from 2d bat. 29th to 1st bat. 25th.

Col. T. Shuldham, posted to 25th regt.

26th Reg.—Sept. 11. Lieut. Blundell, to act as adj. to 1st bat. during leave of Lieut. Constable.

23. Lieut. McBean, to act as qr.mast. to 2d bat. during Lieut. Stewart's absence.

27. Lieut. and Brev.capt. G. Kingston, to be adj. to 1st bat., vice Constable, dec.

Lieut. and Brev. capt T. Frohisher, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

27th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. Goddard Richards, from 2d bat. 22d, to 2d bat. 27th.

Oct. 17. Lieut. Mercer, 1st bat. to act as adj. to the right wing.

31. Lieut. Wintour, to act as interpreter and qr.mast. to 3d bat. during the absence of Lieut. Fenrose.

Nov. 6. Lieut. Conway, to act as adj. to left wing of 2d bat.

28th Reg.—Sept. 21. Ens. W. Grant, 2d bat. 10th, to do duty with 2d bat. 28th.

Oct. 9. Lieut. and Brev.capt. F. Grant, to act as adj. to left wing of 2d bat. detached to Lucknow.

Nov. 3. Ens. Graham, 2d bat. 5th, to do duty with 1st bat. 28th at Agra.

Nov. 16. Ens. Wm. Murray, to do duty with 1st bat. 28th, instead of 2d bat. 5th.

29th Reg.—Sept. 1. Lieut.col. (Brev.col.) J. Price, from 1st bat. 22d to 2d bat. 29th.

30th Reg.—Oct. 23. Lieut. Watson, 2d bat. to officiate as interpreter and qr.mast. during absence of Lieut. and Brev. capt. Fitzgerald.

Nov. 3. Lieut. Dewan, 2d bat. to act as adj. to the left wing.

Rungpore Loc. Bat.—Sept. 27. Lieut. E. Jeffreys, 1st bat. 22d reg., to do duty with the Rungpore loc. bat. at Titlaya.

Ramghur Bat.—Oct. 20. Lieut. J. D. Syers, 2d bat. 3d reg. N.L., to duty with the Ramghur bat. at Sumbulpoor.

Benares Prov. Bat.—Nov. 3. Lieut. Robeson, act. adj. to the Ben. Prov. bat., to act as dep. paymast. in the absence of Capt. Oliver.

Champaran Light Inf.—Sept. 16. Capt. G. Cooper, 5th reg. N.I., to command the Champaran light inf., vice Hay, dec.

Nov. 4. Local Lieut. Seely and local Ens. Canine have resigned.

Ensigns recently promoted to Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies, posted to do duty.

Oct. 10. Lieut. V. H. F. Green, with 1st bat. 16th reg.

Lieut. H. Oliphant, 2d bat. 8th reg.

Lieut. G. Farquharson, 1st bat. 9th reg.

Lieut. W. Glasgow, 1st bat. 2d reg.

Lieut. G. Carey, 1st bat. 24th reg.
 Lieut. G. N. Prole, 1st bat. 6th reg.
 Lieut. P. Brown, 2d bat. 14th reg.
 Lieut. W. S. Prole, 1st bat. 18th reg.
 Lieut. S. Swetenham, 2d bat. 7th reg.
 Lieut. D. Thompson, 1st bat. 28th reg.

*Ensigns attached to H. C. Europ. Reg.
 appointed to do duty.*

Sept. 2. Ensign B. W. Ebhard, with 2d bat. 23d reg., Dinapore.

J. A. Shearer, 2d bat. 11th, Barrackpore.

C. J. Lewes, 1st bat. 25th, Loodianah.

G. R. Talbot, ditto.

J. Hay, 1st bat. 11th, Benares.

C. J. Oldfield, 2d bat. 7th, Futtehghur.

R. Campbell, 2d bat. 19th, Juanpore.

G. E. Cary, ditto.

P. Middleton, 2d bat. 11th, Barrackpore.

Oct. 5. G. A. Currie, 2d bat. 4th, Sultanpore, Oude.

C. Manning, 2d bat. 23d, Dinapore.

P. J. Fleming, ditto ditto.

E. M. Orr, 1st bat. 10th, Barrackpore.

J. Dade, 1st bat. 26th, Delhi.

J. Cumberlege, 1st bat. 10th, Barrackpore.

J. W. J. Robertson, 2d bat. 4th, Sultanpore, Oude.

E. A. Cumbege, 1st bat. 27th, Meerut.

A. M'Kean, ditto, ditto.

T. C. Wilton, 2d bat. 1st, Purtanbghur.

W. Mackintosh, 1st bat. 11th, Benares.

A. T. Davies, 2d bat. 23d, Dinapore.

J. P. Wade, 1st bat. 11th, Benares.

J. F. Douglas, 1st bat. 10th, Barrackpore.

W. A. Ludlow, 1st bat. 19th, Benares.

J. Roxburgh, 1st bat. 27th, Meerut.

J. W. Rowe, 2d bat. 23d, Dinapore.

G. Irvine, 2d bat. 19th, Juanpore.

Oct. 24. J. K. M'Causland, 2d bat. 23d, Dinapore.

28. J. E. Landers, 2d bat. 23d, Dinapore.

J. Garden, 2d bat. 17th, Saugor.

J. Platt, 1st bat. 19th, Benares.

J. Bartleman, 2d bat. 14th, Lucknow.

W. Shortreed, 1st bat. 19th, Benares.

T. L. Kennedy, 1st bat. 5th, Nee-mutch.

E. Squibb, 1st bat. 29th, Juggernaut Pooree.

J. Pollard, 2d bat. 23d, Dinapore.

W. Rutherford, 1st bat. 25th, Loodianah.

A. C. Scott, 1st bat. 19th, Benares.

Nov. 7. J. Sheil, 2d bat. 5th, Kurnaul.

J. Evans, 2d bat. 12th, Etawah.

R. Langton, 2d bat. 13th, Barrackpore.

C. V. Wyld, 2d bat. 8th, Agra.

J. H. Clarkson, 1st bat. 10th, Barrackpore.

J. R. Talbot, 1st bat. 29th, Juggernaut.

M. Richardson, 1st bat. 20th, Barrackpore.

B. Watt, 2d bat. 5th, Kurnaul.

H. Hudleston, 2d bat. 13th, Barrackpore.

J. Finnis, 2d bat. 12th, Etawah.

C. J. Huthwaite, 2d bat. 8th, Agra.

C. Campbell, 1st bat. 1st, Cawnpore.

J. Saunders, 2d bat. 8th, Agra.

*Cadets recently promoted to Ensigns,
 posted to do duty.*

Aug. 29. C. H. Spencer Freeman, G. Huish, W. Jackson (1st), W. McDowell

Hopper, and W. Jackson (2), with Company's European regt. at Ghazepore.

Sept. 12. N. J. Cumberlege, with 1st bat. 27th, at Meerut.

Oct. 9. P. O'Hanlon, C. Guthrie, T. Smith, G. A. C. Stewart, W. Hoggan, J. H. Smith, J. C. Tudor, P. Crauford, W. C. Carleton, W. B. Cave, and F. B. Todd,

with European regt. at Ghazepore.

23. R. Chetwode and T. Lysaght, ditto ditto.

25. A. M'Kean, ditto ditto.

Artillery.

Sept. 16. The following removals to take place in the reg. of artil. from the 1st proximo:—

Lieut. R. Roberts, from 4th to 6th troop horse artil.

Lieut. R. Burrows, posted to 4th troop.

Lieut. R. H. Cumming, posted to 5th troop.

Lieut. F. N. Price, removed from 12th to 11th comp. 4th bat.

Lieut. T. A. Vanrenen, from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 9th comp. 4th bat.

Lieut. J. Rotton, from 9th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. J. H. Jarvis, from 5th to 1st comp. 3d bat.

Capt. T. Lyons, from 5th comp. 3d to 4th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. H. Playfair, from 13th. comp. 4th bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.

Capt. J. C. Hyde, from 4th comp. 2d bat. to the 13th comp. 4th bat.

Lieut. P. Jackson, from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.

Sept. 21. 2d Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson, from 9th to 11th comp. 4th bat.

Nov. 8. Lieut. H. Timings, from 2d to 1st troop horse artil.

Ordnance.

Oct. 7. Sub-conduct. R. Sault, to be a conduct. from 6th June 1820, vice Barclay, dec.

Sub-conduct. J. Beatson, to be a conduct. from 27th Aug. 1820, vice Hunter, dec.

Serj.-maj. G. Leith, Goruckpore It. inf. bat., to be a sub-conduct. from 6th June 1820, in succession to Sault, promi.

Serj.-maj. P. Blaney, of artil., to be a sub-conduct. from 27th Aug., 1829, in succession to Beatson, prom.

Sen. sub-conduct. T. D'Arcey, to be a conduct. from 29th Sept. 1820, vice Humphreys, dec.

Serj. T. Watkins, to be a sub-conduct. from same date, in succession to D'Arcey, prom.

Oct. 25. Conduct. J. Beatson and sub-conduct. Drew are posted to the magazine at Allahabad.

Nov. 3. Dep. Assist. com. J. Cross, to be assist. com. from 14th Oct. 1820.

Conduct. D. Nash, to be dep. assist. com. from 14th Oct. 1820, vice Cross, prom.

Conduct. C. Feldwick, to be dep. assist. com. from same date.

Conduct. R. Kemball, to be dep. assist. com. from same date.

Sub-conduct. A. Robinson and S. Towers to be conductors, from 14th Oct. 1820, vice Nash and Feldwick, prom.

Serjts. G. Foote, bar. serj. at Agra, and J. Hamilton, of artil., to be sub-conducts. from same date.

Medical Establishment.

Aug. 29. Assist.surgs. J. Morton, C. Murdoch Macleod, A. Davidson, M. D. and C. Steuart, are attached to the presidency general hospital.

Sept. 1. Surg. Jacob is posted to 11th instead of 14th reg. N. I., and Surg. C. Assey to the 14th in his room. Surgs. Assey and Jacob to join the 2d bat. of their reg.

2. Assist. surg. Child, to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under the orders of super. surg. Gibb.

16. Assist.surg. J. J. Forbes, posted to 1st bat. 21st reg. N. I., and directed to join the corps with the Nerbuddah field force.

Surg. Phillot, 23d reg. N. I., on separation of bats. at the ensuing relief, to do duty with 2d; and officiating Assist. surg. B. Bell, removed from 2d to do duty with 1st bat.

Assist.surg. J. Clarke, attached to civil station of Dacca Jellapore, permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

28. A assist.surg. J. Jackson, lately attached to 2d Rampoorah loc. bat., posted to 2d bat. 13th reg. at Barrackpore.

Oct. 7. Assist.surg. Poyntz Stewart, M. D. to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Howrah, vice Nighland, dec.

Assist.surg. T. Shutter, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Hooghly, vice Hogg, dec.

Assist.surg. F. P. Strong, to the medical charge of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Young, who resigns; and to perform the

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several medical duties attached to that civil station.

Assist.surg. J. M. Macra, to be dep. apoth. at the presidency, vice Strong.

Assist.surg. J. Jameson, to be surg. vice Harley, struck off, with rank from 16th April 1820, vice Gordon, resigned.

9. Assist.surg. J. Clarke, posted [to 1st bat. 30th reg., in room of Assist.surg. Savage, removed to 2d bat. 10th N. I.

10. Assist.surg. E. Hickman, posted to 1st bat. 23d N. I., vice offic. Assist. surg. Bell.

Assist.surg. J. J. Forbes, posted to 1st bat. 9th N. I., vice Mendes.

Assist.surg. J. F. Royle, posted to 1st bat. 1st N. I., vice offic. Assist. surg. Sullivan.

Assist.surg. C. Dempster, appointed to the troops at the post of Lohargong.

Assist.surg. C. W. Welchman, to the medical charge of the artil. at Rajpootana.

Assist.surg. J. Graham, to the artil. at Kurnaul, vice offic. Assist.surg. King.

Assist.surg. A. Davidson, to do duty under the superintending surg. at Cawnpore.

Assist.surg. J. Grant, 2d bat. 4th N. I., to proceed to Gyah, to perform the medical duties of the civil station at that place and its dependencies during absence of Assist.surg. Cheek.

Assist.surg. J. Forsyth, to do duty with 2d bat. 4th N. I. during absence of Assist.surg. Grant.

13. Assist.surg. C. Stuart, to the medical charge of 2d bat. 18th reg. at Berhampore, during absence of Assist.surg. Ross. On the return of Assist.surg. Ross, Assist.surg. C. Stuart to proceed to Mhow, and place himself under the orders of the dep. sup. surg. with the Malwah field force.

19. Assist.surg. C. Renny, posted to 2d bat. 6th reg., in room of Assist.surg. N. Maxwell.

20. Assist.surg. J. Johnston, to duty with Ramghur bat. at Sumbulpoor.

21. Surg. W. P. Muston, to be a presidency surg. vice Dr. Halliday, removed.

Assist.surg. A. R. Jackson, M. D., to officiate as 1st gar. Assist.surg., vice Shutter.

Assist. surg. N. Maxwell, M. D. 5th. reg. N. I., to the charge of the medical duties of the civil station of Ajmeer.

28. Dr. J. Adam, appointed to the medical charge of the Calcutta nat. militia.

Mr. Assist.surg. H. M. Fraser, lately attached to the civil station of Rajeshaye, is placed at the disposal of his Exc. the com. in chief.

Nov. 1. Assist.surg. G. Waddell is appointed to the civil station of Rajeshahy.

3. Assist.surgs. J. J. Paterson and G. G. Spilsbury are allowed to exchange corps, the former to the 2d bat. 15th and the latter to the 2d bat. 30th N. I.

9. Assist.surg. C. Heynes, appointed to the Rampoorah local bat.

14. Offc. 1st garrison Assist.surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., to be 2d permanent garrison assist.surg. of Fort William, vice Martin, prom. in H. M. service.

16. Superintend.surg. G. Reddie to repair to Cawnpore, and assume the medical superintendency of that division of the army.

17. Apoth. Reid, lately arrived from the upper provinces, is attached to the 2d bat. of artillery at Dum-dum.

Invalid Establishment.

Sept. 23. Lieut. Mackintosh, lately transferred to invalid establishment posted to detachment of nat. invalids at Monghyr.

FURLOUGHS.

Sept. 9. Maj. Alex. Cumming, 7th reg. cav., to Europe on account of his health.

Lieut.col. Voyle, commanding prov. bat. at Benares, from 17th Nov. to 17th Feb. 1821, to the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

11. Ens. J. W. J. Ouseley, Comp. Europ. reg., for two months, to the Presidency, for undergoing the examination previous to his admission as a student into the College of Fort William.

Superin.surg. Keys, for four months, to visit Almorah, for his health.

Capt. Salter, maj. of brig. 3d division, field army, for eight-months to the Presidency on private affairs.

Capt. Brown, Europ. reg., for four months, ditto.

Lieut. inter. and quart.mast. Barstow, 2d bat. 12th reg., from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct., ditto on med. cert.

Lieut. Huthwaite, of artillery, from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept. to Benares.

Lieut. and adj. Constable, 1st bat. 26th reg., for six months, to Calcutta, via Mhow, on urgent private affairs.

Ens. G. Farquharson, 1st bat. 9th reg., for three months, to the Presidency on ditto.

16. Ens. H. Oliphant, 1st bat. 9th reg., to Europe on account of his health.

Ens. T. B. P. Keene, 2d bat. 14th reg., to sea, for recovery of his health, for six months.

Maj. Arden, 1st bat. 27th reg., for six months to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Offc. Assist.surg. J. Smith, for five months, ditto.

Assist.surg. R. Heaslop, to Europe on account of his private affairs.

21. Assist.surg. B. Hardman, 1st bat. 13th reg., from 24th Sept. to 15th Nov., to the Presidency on private affairs.

Lieut. and Adj. Sandys, 1st bat. 18th reg., for two months, ditto.

Lieut. Thomas, fort adjutant, Buzar, for four months, ditto.

Capt. R. Ross, 1st Nuseeree bat., from 15th Oct. to 16th April 1821, to the Presidency on med. cert.

23. Assist.surg. Brown, Cuttack Legion, from 15th Oct. to 30th Nov., to ditto, on private affairs.

Lieut. and Quart.mast. Stewart, 2d bat. 26th reg., from 31st Aug. to 30th Sept., on med. cert. to Mhow.

Maj. Hodgson, 2d bat. 12th reg., from 29th Aug. to 10th Nov., to Allahabad, on his private affairs.

28. Brig. Price, for five months, to the Presidency on ditto.

Lieut. F. J. Bellow, 1st bat. 18th reg., for three months to Allahabad, on ditto.

Assist.surg. J. R. Martin, Ramgurih bat., for three months, to Cuttack, on med. cert.

30. Maj.gen. Ashe, for four months, to the Presidency on his private affairs.

Lieut. J. Paterson, 18th regt. N.I., to Europe, for one year, on his private affairs.

Lieut. and Brev.capt. S. Watson, 28th reg. N.I., to Europe on ditto.

Lieut. F. Crossley, Comp.'s Europ. reg., to Europe on ditto.

Oct. 3. Capt. Rich, 1st bat., 3d reg. for four months on the river, and eventually to the Presidency for his health.

5. Ens. H. K. Strettell, for four months, on med. cert., to the Presidency.

Lieut. and Adj. Craigie, Patnah prov. bat., for three months, to do, on med. cert.

Cadet J. H. Smith, for one month, to visit Burdwan.

7. Maj. W. H. Rainey, 4th reg. lt. cav., and com. Gov.gen.'s body guard, to Europe on his private affairs.

Maj. Povoleri, 23d reg. N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, and eventually to Europe for his health.

Capt. J. Ferris, ordnance com., to sea for his health, for six months.

9. Ens. Graham, Nat. Inv., for four months, to the Presidency, on his private affairs.

10. Lieut. Penrose, 27th reg. N.I., to Europe, via Bombay, on account of his health.

12. Capt. Davis, 1st bat. 6th reg., for six months, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

Lieut. E. Herring, 2d bat. 29th reg., for two months, to the hill provinces on ditto.

Lieut. C. W. Turner, 1st bat. 28th reg., for four months, to the Presidency, on private affairs.

14. Capt. J. P. Boileau, horse art., to sea, for health, for ten months.

18. Lieut. A. C. Beatson, 2d bat. 1st reg., for three months, on med. cert. to the Presidency.

Ens. R. W. Beatson, ditto, ditto, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. and Adj. Reynolds, 1st bat. 2d

reg. for two months, to Allahabad, on his private affairs.

2d Lieut. Cauley, 2d bat. art., for four months, to the Presidency on ditto.

20. Maj. Alexander, 2d bat. 19th reg., late dep. paymas. at Dinapore, for six months, to the Presidency, for the final adjustment of his accounts.

Maj. C. S. Fagan, agt. for clothing, from 15th Nov. to 1st April 1821, to the Presidency on private affairs.

21. Assist.surg. J. Jackson, 13th reg. N.I., to New South Wales for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

23. Lieut. Denby, 1st bat. 15th reg., for four months, to the Presidency on med. cert.

Lieut. Mostyn, 2d bat. 2d reg., for ditto to ditto.

Lieut. G. Hickman, 1st bat. 1st reg., for two months, to Moradabad, on urgent private affairs.

24. Lieut. and Adj. Forster, 28th bat. 13th reg., for four months, on med. cert.

27. Lieut. White, 2d bat. 12th reg., for three months, to the Presidency, previously to applying for leave to Madras.

28. Lieut. J. H. Travis, 18th reg. N.I., to Europe, on his private affairs.

Nov. 3. Lieut. G. H. Woodrooffe, reg. of art., to Europe on his private affairs.

Assist.surg. Philan, to Europe on account of his health.

Lieut. C. T. Thomas, 11th reg. N.I., to the Isle of France, for his health, for eight months.

6. Sir Robert Colquhoun, com. the Kumaon prov. bat., for five months, to visit the Presidency.

Ens. J. Ludlow, 1st bat. 19th reg., for three months, to the Presidency, to undergo examination previously to his admission as a student in the College of Fort William.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]	Nov. 22, 1820.	[Sell.
Ra. Ans.	} Six per cent. loan obligation.	Ra. Ans.
Prem.		Prem.
4 10		4 6

Nov. 29, 1820.

Ra. Ans.	} Six per cent. loan obligation.	Ra. Ans.
Prem.		Prem.
5 10		4 12

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 14, 1820.—The last Session of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery for the present year terminated yesterday. Their lordships took their seats on the bench at about twelve, when, silence having been proclaimed, his Lordship the Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence on the several prisoners convicted during the session. The first called was Lieut. Hodges, to whom his lordship

in the most impressive manner addressed the following words:—

“ Charles Hodges, you have been tried and found guilty of having occasioned the death of a fellow creature by striking him several blows. It is a matter of great pain to the Court to see you, a young gentleman just entering on life in an honourable profession, and from whom your country has a right to expect honourable services, standing here a second time to receive judgment for an offence of the same nature with that for which you have been so recently tried. It was only last sessions that you were charged with a capital offence in having maliciously shot a native, which had you been convicted would have proved fatal to you. The jury finding no malice in the action, and that, although the shot had wounded the unfortunate native, you had not aimed at him, but in all probability fired with a view to frighten him, and the shot had bounded from the ground, very properly acquitted you. You still, however, stood liable for an assault in having fired in any manner near the individual so as to endanger his person.

“ You now stand in a more unhappy situation for yourself, for your friends and for your country. You have killed a person in the service of a friend, who had done nothing to merit severe punishment from his master, much less from you a bystander. He in your presence stated to a fellow-servant that he was hungered, a manner of speaking among the natives implying that he wanted wages. To these he certainly had no claim, having been but a few days in the service of his master. What he said not having been heard by his master, who sat by, you communicated it yourself, and thereby raised his anger. He rose and gave the servant two or three blows on his face with his open hand, such as could not possibly have injured him. If the servant had deserved any punishment, he had surely received sufficient by your means, but there appears to have been in fact no fault at all. Not satisfied with this interference, though we must acquit you of all intent to kill this unfortunate man, yet you unlawfully struck him, over whom you had no right to exercise control; you gave him several violent blows, the consequence of which was his death. If you only were concerned, it would perhaps be sufficient to leave you to your own heart-rending reflections on having thus caused the death of a fellow-creature, and thereby also deprived his family of their supporter. But it is necessary, for example, to shew that none can be permitted to injure the inhabitants of this country with impunity; and when we find that it is the peculiar business of your profession to guard them, we cannot allow you imme-

diately to assume a command over others, for the first quality of a protector is mercy; therefore, not impeding your prospects in life by any mark, the sentence of the law is that you be imprisoned in the Calcutta jail for one year."

The remaining prisoners were then successively called up, and received sentence from his Lordship with appropriate remarks.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

STATUE TO WARREN HASTINGS.

Town Hall, September 13, 1819.—

In consequence of the notice published on the 4th instant by the Sheriff of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering the best mode of expressing the respect entertained by this Settlement for the character and memory of their former Governor General, the late Right Honorable Warren Hastings.

The meeting was opened by the Sheriff in nearly the following terms:

"Gentlemen:—I trust that the object of this meeting, as expressed in the regulation which I have caused to be published, is perfectly understood, and approved of by every man present.

"No one can feel more anxious than I do, that the inhabitants of this city should testify in a distinguished manner their respect for the memory of the late Warren Hastings, and their esteem for his much, severely-trying, and well-proved merits.—It would, however, be foreign from my duty, if I were to state any opinion of my own, respecting the best manner of carrying this object into effect; I shall, therefore, content myself with suggesting that you begin the business of the day by electing a chairman to preside during your deliberations."

Mr. Fendall then moved that Mr. Larkins be requested to take the chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Palmer, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Larkins having accordingly taken the chair, addressed the meeting in an impressive speech, illustrative of the great public and private virtues of Mr. Hastings, and of the gratitude due to him by the Indian community, and his country at large.

The motion of Mr. Wynch, for the erection of a statue, as seconded by Maj. Bryant, having been unanimously agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to conduct the subordinate arrangements:—Mr. Larkins, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Fendall, Sir Charles D'Oyly, Mr. Maitland, Mr. James Young, Major Bryant, Capt. Lockett, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Wynch, Mr. T. Plowden, Mr. James Barwell, Colonel Dick, Colonel Hardwick.

The following were the Resolutions

then agreed to, *nem. con.*, and these last have been officially communicated.

Resolved, That a book be left open at the Town Hall, for subscriptions.

Resolved, That the committee communicate these resolutions to the principal stations, under the Bengal presidency.

Resolved, That the retired officers, civil and military, of this Establishment, now residing in England, be invited to join in the objects of this meeting; and that the Right Honourable Lord Teignmouth be solicited to become the channel of communication between them and the General Committee.*

Resolved, That Messrs. Palmer and Co. be appointed treasurers, and authorized to receive the amount of subscriptions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff, for his prompt attention in calling the Meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

(Signed) J. P. LARKINS, *Chairman.*

September 20, 1819.—At a full Meeting of the Committee for carrying into effect the resolutions of the general meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 13th instant, for the erection of a statue to the memory of Warren Hastings:

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of the general meeting be published in the Government Gazette.

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions aforesaid be printed, and that copies of them be forwarded to every station of the army and civil establishment, and recommended to the particular protection of the chief person in authority.

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions be translated into Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee, for the purposes of general circulation to the native inhabitants under this Presidency, and that Mr. Wynch be requested to prepare the translations.

Resolved, That the principal authority at each station be requested to collect the subscriptions at that station, and to remit the amount to the treasurers, Messrs. Palmer and Co.

(Signed) J. P. LARKINS, *Chairman.*

Subscriptions.

Names.	Subscriptions.
Marquis of Hastings ..	Rupees 1000
Hon. Sir E. H. East	300
Sir Francis Macnaghten	100
Sir A. Butler	200
George Dowdeswell, Esq.	500
James Stewart, Esq.	500

* Vide Lord Teignmouth's letter, *Home Intelligence*.

Names.	Subscriptions.	Names.	Subscriptions.
John Fendall, Esq.	Rupees 500	W. Price	Rupees 16
John Palmer, Esq.	500	Capt. Barton	32
R. Locke, Esq.	300	Capt. Gilbert	32
J. Young, Esq.	500	Lieut. Barnett	16
T. Hardwicke, Lieut. col.	400	F. T. Hall, Esq.	150
Sir C. D'Oyly, Bart.	500	W. Prinsep, Esq.	50
C. R. Crommelin, Esq.	150	D. Clark, Esq.	200
C. T. Metcalfe, Esq.	500	P. Reirson, Esq.	50
P. Maitland, Esq.	500	J. Melville, Esq.	50
P. M. Wynch, Esq.	400	G. Cruttenden, Esq.	100
J. P. Larkins, Esq.	500	D. Heming, Esq.	50
J. Baretti, Esq.	300	James Colvin, Esq.	100
R. C. Plowden, Esq.	200	A. Colvin, Esq.	50
Lieut. gen. Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B.	500	J. W. Fulton, Esq.	100
Col. W. Toone	500	James Kyd, Esq.	50
Capt. Lockett	100	R. Kyd, Esq.	50
J. Hall, Esq.	100	J. Calden, Esq.	50
J. Jameson, Esq.	100	W. Arrow, Esq.	32
W. E. Rees, Esq.	100	Col. G. W. Hessing	200
T. Plowden, Esq.	100	J. Arrow	50
Major Bryant	100	Geo. Tyler, Esq.	50
Capt. G. Young	32	J. O. B. Tandy, Esq.	50
Major Higgins	32	Major Wood	32
J. Barwell, Esq.	100	Capt. Caldwell	32
Robert Saunders, Esq.	50	Major M. W. Browne	32
Major-gen. Wood	50	Capt. Montgomerie	32
Capt. Patrickson	32	Col. Grace	32
Capt. Beatson	32	Lieut. col. Macleod	32
Major Stuart	32	Lieut. Fordyce	32
Capt. J. H. Campbell	32	Lieut. Bingley	16
Lieut. col. J. P. Macgregor	32	Lieut. Garrett	16
Lieut. T. Lamb	25	Capt. Shaw	32
Lieut. col. George Dick	400	Lieut. Costley	16
Alexander Russell, Esq.	100	Capt. John Thomas	32
S. Nicolson, Esq.	32	Capt. E. Day	32
J. Meik, Esq.	32	Lieut. Mien	100
G. J. Siddons, Esq.	125	Col. Pine	32
H. Hope, Esq.	100	Lieut. col. Worsley	32
J. W. Sage, Esq.	50	Lieut. col. O'Halloran	32
C. T. Sealy, Esq.	100	Capt. W. Swinton	32
A. B. Todd, Esq.	100	J. Smith, surgeon, 20th regt.	32
J. W. Sherer, Esq.	100	Capt. F. Macan	32
W. Morton, Esq.	100	Capt. Ralney	50
George Swinton, Esq.	100	Lieut. G. J. Shadwell	16
E. Impey, Esq.	100	John Gray	16
G. E. Law, Esq.	50	Major-gen. St. George Ashe	500
C. Morley, Esq.	100	Robt. Brooke, Esq.	100
C. T. Glass, Esq.	50	Capt. W. Gowan	16
H. Mackenzie, Esq.	100	J. A. Savi	50
H. T. Prinsep, Esq.	50	Robert Frith	50
A. Wilson, Esq.	50	Richard Frith	50
C. Blaney, Esq.	50	B. Comberback, Esq.	100
H. Palmer, Esq.	100	Sir C. D'Oyly, for a tidewalter	20
C. Palmer, Esq.	100	John Addison, Esq.	100
C. Hunter, Esq.	100	Capt. T. P. Smith (25 N.I.)	20
C. Trebeck, Esq.	100	Lieut. R. W. Wilson (29 N.I.)	10
S. Swinton, Esq.	100	W. H. Valpy, Esq.	20
H. Shakespeare, Esq.	100	George Stockwell, Esq.	20
W. O. Salmon, Esq.	100	Lieut. col. D. M'Leod	200
H. Williams, Esq.	100	Lieut. col. A. M'Leod	100
J. De Cruz, Esq.	50	Capt. W. Ball (14 N.I.)	32
J. Macwhirter, Esq.	32	Capt. W. Battine (Artillery)	32
Lieut. col. A. Campbell	32	J. H. D'Oyly, Esq.	100
Lieut. col. C. J. Doyle	32	Major-gen. J. Arnold, C. B. Fd. R.	100
Capt. Lindsay (artillery)	32	Col. J. J. Aldin	50
Capt. Bidwell	32	W. J. Sands	200
Lieut. D. Bryce	16	Gen. B. Marley	25

Names.	Subscriptions.	Names.	Subscriptions.
Lieut.col. T. Fetherston ..	Rupees 16	Norman McLeod ..	Rupees 50
J. Baird ..	16	Lieut.col. L. Grant (of Chunar) ..	53
Capt. Mills Thomas ..	16	Lieut.col. Robertson, (Engineers) ..	50
W. H. Belli ..	50	Mr. Johnson ..	32
Jas. Wemyss, Esq. ..	100	Mons. Verlie ..	25
Lieut.col. J. Ludlow ..	50	Mons. Lislard ..	25
Capt. J. Taylor ..	30	Mr. Thompson ..	32
Capt. A. Spiers ..	30	Mr. Bailey ..	66
Capt. E. J. Ridge ..	50	Mr. Wyatt ..	20
Lieut. J. W. Roberdeau ..	16	Mr. Dawes ..	50
Capt. R. Skinner ..	50	Mr. Mocsween ..	32
Dr. C. S. Heynes ..	30	Lieut. J. Oliver, 1st regt. N. I. ..	16
H. H. Nizam of Bengal ..	500	Lieut. S. Maltby, do. ..	15
H. H. Walida Begum ..	200	Capt. H. T. Tapp, do. ..	20
Nawab Ahmed Ally Khan Behadur ..	50	Native Commissioned and Non-Com-	
Nawab Aboul Kassim Khan Behadur ..	50	missioned Officers, and Men of 5th	
Nawab Syud Mahomed Ally ..	50	Company 1-1 Regt. ..	28
Nawab Shamsroodun Hyder ..	50	Lieut.col. Hastings Dare 2-29 ..	100
Nawab Shumseer Jung ..	50	Lieut. W. Morton ..	25
Nawab Dasud Ally Khan ..	25	J. Hall, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 25 N.I. ..	25
Nawab Jaun ..	50	Lieut. David Mason ..	16
Nawab Muxstapha Khan ..	100	Lieut. Murray ..	40
Nawab Zia Ool Abdun ..	50	Lieut. T. Williams, 2-29 ..	16
Nawab Salabut Jung ..	16	Capt. G. Stubbs, 1-25 ..	32
Indur Chund Jugut Seit ..	200	Capt. J. Frushard, 29 ..	20
Rajah Oddunt Sing ..	400	J. F. Ried, Esq.—Agra ..	16
Seit Obychund ..	200	Col. L. Burrell ..	St. Rs. 200
Seit Bissundchund ..	200	Lieut. col. G. M. Popham ..	30
Najabut Ally Khan ..	20	Capt. B. Roope 2-23 ..	10
Nawab Yasooboodun Ally Khan ..	20	Major C. Povoleri ..	16
Mordaunt Rickett ..	100	Lieut. W. J. Farley, 23 ..	10
J. C. Dick ..	100	Lieut. C. M. Wade ..	16
Henry Douglas, Esq. ..	100	Lieut. M. Giegg ..	16
J. Sandford, Esq. ..	50	Lieut. T. Ward ..	10
W. H. Tippet, Esq. ..	50	Lieut. A. Spiers ..	10
W. M. Fleming, Esq. ..	50	Capt. A. Hardy, 28 ..	16
D. Campbell, Esq. ..	50	Capt. P. Grant ..	16
Lieut.col. R. Willoughby ..	20	Capt. E. V. Dansterville ..	32
Major R. Spottiswood ..	16	Major J. Owen ..	16
Capt. Stephen, (Engineer) ..	50	Lieut. H. Dick ..	16
Archd. Campbell ..	50	Lieut. A. Garstin ..	16
Capt. W. G. Stephen ..	50	Surgeon J. Patterson ..	16
Lieut.col. Jas. Price ..	400	Mantur um ood Dowla Mheny Ally	
Capt. John Tullock ..	50	Khan Bahadoor Secore ..	200
Sir G. Martindell ..	100	Col. Pine ..	400
Capt. S. Arden ..	16	Major Logie, 1-19,—Pertabghur ..	30
Major-gen. Loveday ..	100	Lieut.col. L. O'Brien ..	100
Col. Tetley ..	100	Agah Ahmed Allee ..	50
J. Majoribanks, Esq. ..	100	Shaw Hussan Bezah ..	50
Lieut. T. Moodie, 1. N. I. ..	32	Momin Allee ..	50
T. H. Maddock, Esq. ..	100	Jawaher Sing and Byjenot Sing ..	100
Col. W. L. Gardner ..	32	Meer Khorum Allee ..	50
Capt. H. G. Maxwell ..	32	Mr. Blake ..	36
J. L. Iving, Esq. ..	32	Mr. Hay ..	16
Major-gen. C. Stuart ..	100	John Glas ..	16
Capt. B. Lessmore ..	32	W. Shaw ..	16
Lieut. T. A. Mcin ..	32	G. F. Collins ..	25
Major W. Henley ..	50	Rd. Jenkins ..	100
James Macdonald ..	40	Lieut.col. Rose ..	50
J. Allan, Esq. ..	32	Capt. Wollocombe ..	16
Lieut.col. J. Burnet ..	32	Dr. Carruthers ..	16
J. Gordon, Esq. ..	32	Lieut.col. J. Skenner ..	16
Major W. B. Walker ..	20	Capt. J. Birch, 23d regt. ..	16
Lieut. A. F. Dingwall ..	20	W. Higgs, Esq., of Chandernagore ..	200
Capt. W. Morton ..	50	Rajah of Benares ..	5000
Syed Meer Hadi Allee Khan (Lucknow		Baboo Sheonarrian Sing. ..	4000
Rupees, 200) ..	191	Widow of the late Bishember Pundit ..	4000

Names.	Subscriptions.	Names.	Subscriptions.
Baboo Mu Koond Lall...	Rupees 1000	Matul Buksh Sookder Roy	Rupees 25
Baboo Ramchund	500	Mungul Sing Ram Suhac	25
Baboo Jey Kishen Das	500	Kishen Chund Balsam Das	25
Gool Das and Birjmohun Das ..	125	Lutchmun Das Purmanund	25
Koomund Das Chutterboj Das ..	25	Bhugwan Das Gopal Das	25
Tewarry Urjanjje Nawtjie	25	Mohun Lall Moorleedhar	25
Tilloksee Umersee	25	Dahjee Rao	25
Tilloksee Puddumsee	25	Gosbayne Rambuksh Geer Radda Geer	25
Keksee Sudersee	25	Muttra Das Bijraam Das	25
Tilloksee Teckum Das Lal Chund ..	25		
Lakmechund Munneram	25		
Jewun Das Birjee Mul	25		
Ragonaut Das Dowbutram	25		
Monecke Chund Sihoo Chund	25		
Nyneesook Laljee	25		
Mukoond Roy Lutchmun Das	25		
Mungeerain Gomestah of Reckum			
Chund Dhanroop	25		
Kishen Chund Oodey Chund	25		
Soomer Chund Kurram Chund	25		
Perseeram Lukmee Chund	25		
Roy Sing Gangapershod	25		
Cheyn Sahoo Sham Soonder	25		
Maddoojee Keyshoojee	25		
Bhasker Rao Ramchund	25		
Baulum Bhut Unbund Bhut	25		
Seersee Kishen Ram Kishen	25		
Casheenaath Mundram	25		
Madoree Das Muttra Das Gool Das	25		
Oode Keerum Das	25		
Jumna Das Muttra Das	25		
Gool Das Bindrabund Das	25		
Doolim Das Hurjeewan Das	25		
Tekchund Shioo Sobac	25		
Kosheal Chund Munoo Lall	25		
Rickey Lal Runjee Lal	25		
Shirri Kurnen Rubi Kurram	25		
Gashain Ramhet Geer and Gunga			
Bishen	25		
Muddun Gopal Gangapershad	25		
Dilsook Roy Sarimbsook Roy	25		
Mhant Poiran Das Otmaram	25		
Shaick Gheesa Shaik Hussain	25		
Jaane Mul Kham Chund	25		
Ooma Shunker Chubel Das	25		
Sentaram Bhichook Lal	25		
Suntoke Casheeram	25		
Dyal Das Munny Lal	25		
Sheonaath Ram Poorunder Lal	25		
Udheen Lal Kishen Das	25		
Rhoshial Chund Jumna Das	25		
Fute Chund Hurrack Chund	25		
Jeyt Mul Heera Chund	25		
Oomeydrum Shioo Buksh	25		
Jewun Mul Bhuisidhar	25		
Fukeer Chund Bikharry Das	25		
Jewun Mul Nundkishure Seywuchram	25		
Cheylaram Theyj Band Migrag	25		
Goshiayne Joyram Geer Soomesur Geer	25		
Jadooram Muddun Gopaul	25		
Suddashlo Naick	25		
Ramajee Seereedhurjee Kauleah ..	25		
Huzaree Mul Ramdhun	25		
Ramman Lall Bindabund	25		
Ramman Lall Goolab Chund	25		
Deoepershad	25		

Rs. 41,248

(Signed) J. P. LARKINS, Chairman.
Calcutta, Sept. 14th 1820.

. Subscriptions for promoting the object of the resolutions of the British inhabitants of Calcutta will be received in London by Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, and Co., No. 8, Austin Friars; Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.; Devonshire Square; Messrs. Morland, Auriol, and Co. No. 50, Pall Mall.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE.

After a long and meritorious career of exertion in the public service, the approbation, not only of the Government for whose advantage that exertion has been displayed, but of fellow-labourers in the same field of employment and competition, must be truly and peculiarly gratifying. The proud feeling which such results cannot fail to inspire has been frequently called into action by the departure from India of men equally distinguished for private worth and public virtue. The approaching return of Sir James Edward Colebrooke to England has given another excitement to affectionate and grateful recollections, and has elicited an acknowledgment of his superior talents, which, in the various and important situations he has held, have been eminently useful to the state. We are always happy to record the due appreciation of exalted attainments, and probably no demonstration of esteem and regard could have been more warm and sincere than the public testimony that was given on last Monday night in honour of Sir Edward Colebrooke.

The principal civil servants at the Presidency, including the members of the supreme council, had invited nearly two hundred guests to a dinner at the town hall, and the entertainment was one of the most splendid of the kind we have seen in India. The party was assembled in the marble hall, the tables being laid out up stairs in the ball room, which was decorated with appropriate devices and transparencies. The hon. Mr. Stuart was President on the occasion, and ably supported the chair.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 30.*

SUTTEE PREVENTED.

Benares.—The following communication from Benares will prove highly interesting to every friend of humanity.

"A Mahratta Brahmin died lately at this place, said to be worth nearly two lacs of rupees. His widow expressed her intention of sacrificing herself on the funeral pile of her husband; but the local authority, hearing that she was under the age at which such sacrifices are permitted, interfered, and prevented the infatuated girl from burning herself.

"The corpse of her husband was not burned until putridity had advanced considerably, and even then some of the bones were saved from the ashes by the relatives of the Brahmin, with the intention of burning the widow along with them at a future period. This intention was fortunately discovered, and as the opinion of the pundits had already been given against such a sacrifice, she was prevented from doing so.

"The deceased husband has no children, she will therefore inherit his wealth; this sufficiently accounts for the anxiety of her husband's relations to have her burned. The gooroo, or spiritual father of the deceased, is equally anxious that she should be saved, as, in all probability, the expenditure of her property will principally pass through his hands: by him she is stated to be only eleven years old, her late husband's relations say she is fifteen; her mother-in-law refuses to interfere in the affair. The widow had not eaten for five days when the circumstance came to the knowledge of the local authority: and even when prevented from burning, she expressed a determination to starve herself to death, but it is to be expected that nature will of itself operate to prevent her from keeping this resolution.

"In the mean time, the Brahmins of this holy city are in sad tribulation, and foresee the loss of influence and profit, in the humane and discreet interposition of Government to prevent the disgraceful and barbarous practice of burning an innocent female of twelve years old. In a case like the above, it might be thought advisable to remove the widow for a short time from the charge of her husband's relations, and place her for a given time under the superintendence of the gooroo."—*Cal. Jour. Oct. 4.*

CONVERSAZIONE.

The first Conversazione assembly of this season, held on Monday last at the town-hall, was very fashionably attended, and with a gaiety not often experienced. This amusing recreation bids fair to regain its former place in public estimation, and be more patronized than ever. Certain it is, that no plan hitherto adopted at the Presidency has stronger claims to encourage-

ment, or affords a better or more agreeable mode of bringing society together.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 26.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We regret exceedingly, to have the melancholy task of announcing a very fatal accident which occurred on the river on the evening of Thursday the 19th inst. A pinnace, with one mast, was returning from Chandernagore, having on board Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bagshaw, Mrs. Davis, and her niece, a child, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Macdonald and Mr. Higgins, all residents at the Presidency, when about half past seven o'clock, she was discovered to be falling athwart the bows of the Windsor Castle, lying at anchor in the stream, nearly abreast of the Armenian Ghaut. The pinnace's anchor was instantly let go, and measures adopted by Mr. Higgins, to drop her clear of the ship. These were not, however, so promptly seconded by the boat's crew, as they ought to have been, for although she fell clear of the ship's bows, her mast caught the Windsor Castle's fore yard arm, (the fore yard having been struck) and she was instantly capsized. Mrs. Spencer and Miss Macdonald, in this perilous situation, were successful in escaping from the cabin, in which they were at the time, but Mrs. Bagshaw and her daughter were not so fortunate, and we lament to add that they perished, locked in each other's arms. The remainder of the party, having been on deck, were with the two first mentioned ladies picked up by the boats of the Windsor Castle, that were instantly lowered down for their assistance. Towards midnight, the pinnace was hauled on shore at the custom-house ghaut, the remains of the unfortunate ladies having been previously got out and carried to the Bankshall ghaut, where Dr. Russell attended, and found all means of resuscitation ineffectual. It would be impossible to describe the sensation excited at the Presidency, when the distressing intelligence of this event obtained circulation yesterday morning, or the deep and heartfelt sorrow of those who were acquainted with the amiable sufferers; and we understand that the distraction of the worthy individual, who has thus lost at once the engaging partner of his bosom, and the accomplished child of his affections, is not to be conceived.

An Ayah and some dandies are also stated to have perished by the lamentable accident.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 26.*

NATIVE FESTIVALS.

Various complaints have been made, through the medium of the daily papers, of gross insults being offered to Europeans by the natives, during the late celebration of the Mohurram, and Doorgah Poojah.

We have not heard whether any of the alleged cases have been sifted to the bottom and proved, or whether any application has been made by the persons aggrieved to the proper channel of investigation and redress.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 27. Ship David Clark, Miller, from Gibraltar.

28. Ship Moira. Hornblow, from London 23d April.

Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from London.

Oct. 2. Ship Woodman, Kellie, from London 3d June.

4. Ship La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from London 14th Feb.

5. Ship Venus, Dawson, from Bencoolen.

31. Ship James Sibbald, Forbes, from England 23d June.

Nov. 4. Ship Lady Carrington, Ward, from London.

Ship Duke of Lancaster, Morrison, from Madras 12th Oct.

6. Ship Samarang, M^cCarthy, from Madras 15th Oct.

Ship Nancy, Thomson, from London 15th April.

18. Ship Perseverance, Scarborough, from Penang 14th Oct.

28. Ship George the Fourth, Auber, from London 10th June.

Departures.

Sept. 28. Ship Glorious, Patterson, for Bombay.

29. Ship George Home, Telfer, for Madras and London.

Ship Harleston, Broadfoot, for Bombay.

Brig Minerva, Russell, for Penang and Singapore.

Nov. 2. Ship Coromandel, Butler, for Penang.

Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, for Bombay.

Ship Eliza, Woodhead, for the Persian Gulf.

19. Ship Rockingham, Waugh, for London.

Ship Lady Castlereagh, West, for Rangoon.

30. The following vessels left during the week for their respective destinations:—

Ship Comet, Boag, for Liverpool.

Ship Edmonstone, Brewer, for Bombay.

Ship Mary, Brown, for Penang and Batavia.

Ship Bulmer, Barclay, for London via Madras.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. At Cawnpore, the lady of
Asiatic Journ.—No. 65.

Capt. Hugh Ross, 21st regt. N.I., of a son.

31. At Goruckpore, the lady of J. V. Biscoe, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 7. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut., Interpreter, and Qr.-mast. Thomas Ward, 2d bat. 23d regt. N. I., of a daughter.

11. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 1st bat. 4th N. I., of a daughter.

13. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. F. Gladwin, 13th regt., of a daughter.

15. At Agra, the lady of Capt. S. Swinhoe, of a son.

17. At Futtighur, the lady of Lieut. C. D. Aplin, of a daughter.

22. At Moradabad, the lady of J. J. Bosanquet, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Hussingabad, the lady of Major S. Nation, commanding 1st bat. 8th regt. Nerbudda field force, of a daughter.

— At Azimghur, the lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of Goruckpore, of a daughter.

— At Mullye Tirhoot, the lady of the late Major C. P. Hay, of a son.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. Hen. Babonau, jun., of a son.

24. At Baugulpore, the lady of J. I. Turner, Esq., of Colgong, of a daughter.

25. The lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. H. Jones, of Mindyghaut, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. M. Lyons, of a son.

— At Benares, Mrs. Hasleby, of a son.

27. The lady of Capt. Allan Cameron, country service, of a daughter.

28. At the house of J. O. B. Tandy, Esq., the lady of the late Lieut. R. R. Bruce, of a son.

30. Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.

Oct. 1. At Barrackpore, the lady of W. P. Muston, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

2. At Berhampore, the lady of Jas. W. Grant, Esq., civ. service, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. Payne, jun., of a daughter.

4. In Fort William, the lady of Col. Edwards, H. M. 17th regt., of a daughter.

5. At Calna, Mr. Eliza Russell, wife of Mr. James Russell, of a son.

6. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. col. Whitehead, of a son.

— At Garden Reach, Mrs. Anne Gatliff, of a son.

— Mrs. Letitia Lindstedt, of a son.

7. The lady of Robt. Spankie, Esq., adv.-gen., of a daughter.

8. At the house of J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Chowringhee, the lady of the hon. J. E. Elliot, of a son.

11. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Sanderson, paymaster of native pensioners at Allahabad, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. H. Osburn, of a son.

16. At Agra, the lady of the hon. C. R. Lindsay, civ. serv., of a daughter.

17. The lady of Wm. Durham, Esq., of a son.

18. Mrs. J. Crook, wife of Mr. Crook, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.
 —. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Bingley, 3d troop horse-brig., of a son.
 19. At Juanpore, Mrs. T. Curran, of a daughter.
 20. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. W. Cunningham, dep. paym., of a son.
 21. At Serampore, the lady of H. A. Williams, Esq., civ. serv., of a son.
 —. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. W. S. Beatson, assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.
 22. The lady of Malcolm McKenzie, Esq., indigo planter, Sindore, of a son and heir.
 24. At Chinsurah, the lady of Maj. T. S. Alder, 2d bat. 30th regt., of a daughter.
 25. The wife of Mr. Thos. McDormand, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.
 26. The lady of J. Dunbar, Esq., of a son.
 27. At Garden Reach, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq., of a son.
 —. The lady of Geo. Tyler, Esq., civ. serv., of a son.
 28. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. J. Harris, H. M. 24th foot, of a son.
 31. At Malda, the lady of R. P. Nisbet, Esq., civ. serv., of a daughter.
 Nov. 1. Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.
 —. The lady of Lieut. J. H. Grant, R. N., of a son.
 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. H. Cave, superin. field transports, of a son.
 4. At the Presidency, the lady of Maj. R. P. Field, H. C. S., of a daughter.
 —. At Barrackpore, the lady of Wm. Chalmers, Esq., surgeon to 20th N. I., of a son.
 6. The lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq., civ. serv., of a son.
 7. At Futtyghur, the lady of Lieut. A. Smith, of a daughter.
 8. At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. L. Shaw, 18th regt. N. I., of a son.
 9. At Boroy, zillah Jessore, Madame P. Roquet, of a son.
 11. The lady of W. B. Bayley, Esq., of a daughter.
 —. The lady of the Rev. Mr. Keith, of a daughter.
 —. The lady of Lieut. col. E. Voyle, comm. provincial batt., Benares, of a son.
 13. At Chinsurah, the lady of R. Betts, Esq., of Nattore, of twin boys.
 14. At Kishnaghur, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., civ. serv., of a son.
 —. Mrs. Gunter, Town Hall, of a son.
 —. At Moorelia, on their march from Hadjepore to Mozufferpore, the lady of N. Wallich, Esq., of a son.
 15. At Mallye, the lady of Jno. Tytler, Esq., of a daughter.
 —. At Mirzapore, the lady of J. W. Templer, Esq., civ. serv., of a daughter.
 21. Lady Buller, of a daughter.
24. The lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, commanding Governor-gen.'s body guard, of a son.
 —. Mrs. J. M. Dore, of a daughter.
Latelly, at Contai Tirhoot, the lady of R. S. Cabill, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 12. At Arrah, in the district of Shahabad, Mr. J. Birmingham, to Miss Arabella Miller.
 25. Mr. Chas. Wyndham Hutchins, to Miss Ann White, daughter of Capt. John White, country service.
 28. At the government house, Barrackpore, Hy. Lock, Esq., 26th N. I., to Miss Louisa Sophia Raynsford.
 29. At the cathedral, Mr. J. D'Mello, to Miss Mary Ann Stevenson.
 30. At the same place, Mr. Geo. Minor, H. C. Marine, to Miss Eleanor Clark.
 —. Mr. A. P. Paton, son of the late P. Paton, Esq., of Magras, to Miss Thaque Sarkies, fourth daughter of the late J. Sarkies, Esq., of Calcutta.
 Oct. 2. Mr. Chas. Wyndham Hutchins, to Miss Ann White, daughter of Capt. John White, country service.
 3. At Serampore, Mr. J. Cryder, to Miss Theodo-la Constantine.
 7. At Digah, near Patna, Mr. W. T. Beeby, to Miss D. C. Biss, daughter of the late Rev. John Biss.
 14. At Shahabad, in the house of Jas. Macaura, Esq., by the Rev. Julius Caesar, M.A., Francis Hurd, Esq., to Mrs. Maria Dossa.
 17. At the cathedral, Robt. Fleming, Esq., surgeon, to Miss Mary Anne Shutter.
 18. At the cathedral, Chas. Townshend, Esq., to Miss Anne Taylor.
 —. At the cathedral, Mr. John Atkinson, to Mrs. Sophia Slater.
 19. At the cathedral, Capt. Geo. East, country service, to Miss Catherine Ann Chew.
 21. At St. John's cathedral, Lieut. Wm. Hodgson, 13th reg. N. I., to Miss Anne Maria, daughter of the late Col. Meiselbach.
 23. J. A. Camell, Esq., to Martha, youngest daughter of Arratoon Avietick, Esq., of Rangoon.
 28. At Dacca, John Mackay, Esq., of Cossimpoor, to Miss Charlotte Georgianna Sparrow.
 31. At the cathedral, J. Low, Esq., to Miss Frances Low.
 Nov. 2. At St. John's cathedral, Mr. Wm. Hunt, of Kishennuggur, to Miss Isabella Perronx.
 6. At Serampore, Capt. Maddock to Miss Comberbach.
 11. At Berhampore, Mr. R. W. Jackson, overseer 16th dragoon barr. dept., to Miss Mary Rook.
 15. At the cathedral, Hy. Travers Owen, Esq., civil service, to Sophia,

daughter of the late J. M. Rees, Esq., civil service.

19. Remarried, at St. John's cathedral, J. Nathan Elliot, Esq., to Miss Sophia Newton.

22. At St. John's cathedral, Mr. M. Burke to Miss Eleonora Meneaud.

25. At St. John's cathedral, J. M. Forth, Esq., to Charlotte Georgina, only daughter of George Reed, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 19. After a short illness, Mr. John Williamson, of the firm of King and Williamson.

Sept. 6. At Chandernagore, Lieut. J. Henderson, R.N., late commander of the ship *Carmo*, aged 33.

10. Master Henry Thomas, son of Mr. John M'Arthur.

21. At Saugor, Lieut. and Adj. Burrows, of Gardner's Horse.

22. At Goruckpore, of a fever occasioned by teething, Margaret Maria, the infant daughter of J. V. Biscoe, Esq.

— At Cawnpore, after a short illness, Mr. John Hay, jun., aged 24, son of Mr. John Hay, of Cawnpore, deeply regretted by his relatives and numerous friends.

25. At Benares, Capt. John Dewaal, late commanding right wing of 1st. bat. 16th reg. N.I.

26. At his house in Entally, Mr. John Da Costa, aged 49, leaving behind him a wife and a numerous family.

27. Drowned, whilst bathing in the river near Allahabad, Ensign Gore Page, Company's military service. The untimely fate of this amiable young man was sudden and melancholy; he lost his hold by the side of his budgerow when he was bathing, and sunk to rise no more.

28. Mrs. Mary Russ, wife of Mr. T. Russ, H.C. marine, sincerely regretted.

— Conductor Rd. Humphreys, attached to the army commissariat.

29. At Howrah, Sophia, infant daughter of Mr. Grieg.

— At Fort William, after a very short illness, Lieut. P. J. De Moor, H.M. 17th reg., aged 28.

— At Chandernagore, Mr. M. Durup Dombal, aged 49, leaving behind him a wife and six children to bewail his loss.

— Miss Margaret Leonora Brodie, infant daughter of Mr. John Brodie.

30. Dr. Wm. Hogg, H.C. medical service, much regretted.

— At Mhow, Lieut. Kenneth Cruikshank, horse brigade of artillery.

Oct. 2. After a short illness, Rbt. Nighland, Esq., officiating surgeon at Howrah, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. He has left a widow and seven children to bewail the loss of the best of husbands and kindest of parents, and the inhabitants of Howrah

are deprived of a most skilful, attentive, and humane medical officer.

3. Mrs. Anna Jane Jones, the lady of Arthur Jones, Esq., aged 20.

— At Fort William, Lieut. M. Pickering, H.M. 17th reg., much and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

— At Hobra factory, zillahi of Dacca Jelalpoor, after a long illness, Mr. L. Hodgson.

5. Lieut. Wm. Forbes, R.N., aged 25.

— At Chandernagore, aged 55, Maj. A. N. Mathews, B. A. He was a brave officer, a warm friend, and deservedly regretted by those who knew him.

6. At Lobargong, Capt. G. J. Hendy, 16th reg. N.I.: an officer whose public and private virtues will long be remembered with affectionate regard by a large circle of friends, who have to regret his loss.

— On board the brig *Calcutta*, off Kedgerree, Mr. Thos. Green, proprietor of the brig *Restoration*.

— Mrs. Ann Hogg. Her remains were interred in the same grave as those of her husband, the late Dr. Wm. Hogg, who died on the 30th ult.

7. On board the ship *Geo. Home*, at Kedgerree, Mr. Jno. Mundy, purser of that ship; much regretted, and leaving behind him the character of a worthy and amiable man.

— Miss Eliz. Beaumont; daughter of Mr. Jno. M. Beaumont, late proprietor of the Kidderpore tannery, aged 14.

8. At the advanced age of about 75, Mr. C. Martin, a truly good and virtuous man, of exemplary piety and true christian principles.

— Deeply regretted, Mrs. Gwarkin, wife of Capt. E. Gwarkin, 7th N.I., and deputy paymaster at Meerut.

— At Chitragong, Lieut. Jas. Ewart, of the art. regt., commanding the art. detachment at that post.

9. At Hussingabad, Mr. Henry H. Hancock, apothecary to the European hospital at Hussingabad.

— At Chinsurah, at the age of 73, Mrs. C. G. Herklots, relict of the late G. Herklots, late governor on the part of the late Dutch East-India Company's settlements in Bengal.

12. At Allahabad, Sub-Conductor Michael Monahan, attached to the corps of sappers and miners; a man who by his amiable manners and goodness of heart gained the esteem of all who knew him.

13. Miss Matilda H. Gager, aged 3 years.

18. At Muttra, Lieut. Jas. Williamson, 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I.

19. Drowned by the upsetting of a planice, Mrs. Bagshaw, aged 37, and Miss Cath. Bagshaw, aged 16, the wife and eldest daughter of John Bagshaw, Esq., of the firm of Bagshaw, Barlow, and Co. As amiable in their lives as unfor-

tunate in their exit, they were interred on Friday afternoon, in the same grave, in the presence of their nearest and most disconsolate relatives, and of a numerous assemblage of sorrowing friends.

20. Of the cholera morbus, Capt. Edm. Coppin, of the ship *Lady Banks*, aged 37.

21. At Deegab, near Dinapore, of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Anna Hessing, relict of the late Col. Jno. Wm. Hessing, of Dowlut Row Sindiah's service, most deeply lamented by her afflicted family and friends.

22. Of the cholera morbus, on board his boat at Sooksangor, returning to his factories at Purnea, Mr. Alex. Arnot, indigo-planter.

23. Mr. E. M. Richards, aged 28; most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, being a young man possessed of every amiable quality that could endear him to society.

26. At Chandernagore, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Eales, aged 31, of an illness which she had borne for these 18 months past with christian fortitude, and at last resigned herself to the hands of her heavenly Maker. A tender parent and an affectionate wife, she has left a disconsolate husband and three children, with a numerous circle of friends, to bewail her untimely loss.

27. Near Puttamoondce, on his return to Cuttack from Calcutta, on board the boat, after a short illness of the fever, Mr. J. H. Baptist, of Port de Galle in Ceylon, aged 67, much regretted by his relations and friends.

28. At Saugor, Lieut. Jas. Chas. Cusack, 2d batt. 3d regt. N. I.

29. At Chittagong, the lady of Hy. Walters, Esq., of the civ. serv.

30. Mrs. McDowell, the lady of Capt. McDowell, of the ordnance commissariat, aged 30.

— Mr. Thos. Rodrick, aged 18.

31. Aged 35, Capt. Hans. Jensen, a well-known commander in the country service, deservedly regretted for the integrity of his conduct, and the amiable qualities of his heart.

— Mrs. Catherine Gay.

Nov. 2. Mrs. T. Ellis, lady of Capt. E. S. Ellis, marine-paymaster, aged 28.

3. At Buxar, Mr. P. W. Wattell, aged 58, sincerely regretted.

5. At Hussingabad, Mr. Constantine Fagan, sub-cond. ordnance commissariat.

6. Geo. E. Law, Esq., civ. serv., aged 24.

8. In camp, near Oodeepoor, Lieut. Chas. Carey, 1st batt. 27th regt. N. I., attached to the escort of the political agent at that court.

9. At Titulya, after a few days' illness, Local Lieut. Wm. Dare, Rungpore local batt.

11. At Allahabad, Col. Jas. Tetley, 4th regt. N. I.

16. At Mullie, the infant daughter of Jno. Tyrler, Esq.

17. At Barrackpore, at the house of her son-in-law, Capt. C. R. Skardon, 20th N. I., Mrs. H. P. C. Frushard, relict of the late Jas. Frushard, Esq., of Goosery, aged 56; most sincerely regretted by her friends and relatives.

20. At Serampore, Mr. Lawrence Picachy, sen., aged 78.

22. Mr. M. J. Mascarenhas, sen. aged 64.

26. Mr. Geo. Edw. Smith, aged 45, leaving a family and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

Lately, at Garden Reach, Maria, the lady of W. S. Green, Esq.

— At Lucknow, Mr. Sam. Nicols, aged 24.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 26. Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, treasurer and secretary to the Government bank.

Mr. P. Bruce, second judge of the provincial court for the centre division.

Mr. J. Gwatkin, junior member of the board of trade.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Cavalry.

1st Reg.—Oct. 9. Cornets C. Thwaites, H. A. Nutt, and W. A. Litchfield, removed from 3d and 7th reg., to do duty with 1st L. C.

Native Infantry.

4th Reg.—Oct. 9. Ens. R. Grant, removed from 2d bat. 10th, to do duty with 2d bat. 4th reg.

11th Reg.—Oct. 6. Ens. W. M'Donald, removed from 1st bat. 25th, to 2d bat. 11th reg.

12th Reg.—Oct. 9. Lieut. H. C. Lynch, 19th reg., to return to duty with 2d bat. 12th.

Ens. F. Darby, removed from 17th reg., to do duty with 1st bat. 12th.

22d Reg.—Oct. 9. Ens. H. Bennet, removed from 24th reg., to do duty with 1st bat. 22d.

25th Reg.—Oct. 9. Maj. J. Lindsay, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Maj. T. Smithwaite (late prom.) posted to 1st bat.

5th Ex. Bat.—Oct. 9. Ensien C. W. Boddam, removed from 2d bat. 13th reg. to do duty with 5th extra bat.

Cadets recently promoted to Ensigns, posted to do duty.

Oct. 2. T. Perrier, with 1st bat. 5th reg.

F. B. White, with 2d bat. 6th reg.

P. Reid, with 1st bat. 8th reg.

E. F. Fauvre, with 1st bat. 9th reg.

J. D. Awdry, with ditto.

K. A. McLeay, with 1st bat. 17th reg.

J. S. Impey, with 2d bat. 24th reg.

J. U. Colchbrooke, with 5th extra bat.

Artillery.

Oct. 9. Maj. A. Weldon, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Maj. J. Nixon, from 2d to 1st bat.

Capt. (Brev.maj.) S. Cleaveland, from 2d to 1st bat.

Capt. (Brev.maj.) H. Lindsay, from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. T. Biddle, from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. J. Chisholm, from 1st to 2d bat.

Medical Establishment.

Oct. 9. Assist.-surg. J. Lamb, M.D. removed from 1st to 23d reg., and posted to 2d bat.

Assist.-surg. J. W. Sherman, appointed to do duty under the cantonment surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount.

Assist.-surg. W. K. Hay to do duty under the staff surg. of the Travancore Subsidiary Force.

Assist.-surg. Stokes to do duty under the superintend. surg. in the Ceded Districts.

FURLOUGHS.

Sept. 29. Capt. Fyfe, dep. assist. com. gen. to the sea coast, for his health, for three months.

Oct. 6. Mr. Surg. S. Dyer, to Europe, for three years.

Lieut. J. Hole, 25th reg. N.I., to return to ditto, on sick certificate.

9. Capt. H. A. Miller, 1st bat. 8th reg., to 31st Dec., to Bangalore, on ditto.

Lieut. G. Storey, 1st bat. 16th reg., to 31st Dec., to Cuddalore, on ditto.

*MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**LAW INTELLIGENCE.*

In reporting in our last number the proceedings of the Supreme Court on Monday the 23d inst., on occasion of passing sentence on the prisoners convicted during the late very heavy session, we briefly noticed the motion which had been made in arrest of judgment on behalf of the prisoner Jacob Fritz, who stood convicted of the murder of a native at Bellary. From the late hour of the day when these proceedings terminated we were unable then to do more than this, but we have since prepared an outline of the arguments urged on this occasion, and as the case is one of considerable importance we report the following note thereof.

Upon the prisoner being called upon to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him,

Mr. Staveley, on behalf of the prisoner, tendered two affidavits, one of the prisoner himself, stating that he was born in the town of Knaumfurt in Germany, and had served three years in the Watville foreign corps, before his enlistment into his Majesty's service; and another of three other persons, Germans, stating their belief of his German birth and the general

reputation of his being a German, and a regimental book called the ledger or service roll, by an entry in which it appeared the prisoner was enlisted into his present regiment as a German by birth; after reading which the learned counsel moved, that as the prisoner was not "a British born subject," nor "a subject of his Majesty," otherwise than from his enlistment and service as a soldier, and was tried and convicted for an offence committed out of the limits of Madras, and out of the ordinary local jurisdiction of the court, he was not subject to the criminal jurisdiction of this court, and that the judgment thereof ought to be arrested.

In support of this objection on behalf of the prisoner he referred to the case reported in Sir Thomas Strange's Reports, vol. i. p. 160, Mandeville and Da Costa, and the note of the King v. Scumberg, p. 164, after which he adverted to the 55th of Geo. III., which provided for the removal of persons, not being British subjects, from India; on the words of which he commented as corroborating and confirming the construction put upon the 53d of the late King, chap. 155, to which Sir Thomas Strange in his note has referred, and insisted that the construction adopted by the court in the King v. Scumberg, was the true construction intended by the legislature to be put upon the words "British subject." After some further observations on the words used in some former statutes raising a distinction between British-born subjects and other European subjects not British-born, he concluded with leaving the question for the present in the hands of the learned judge.

The Advocate General, on the behalf of the prosecution, did not oppose the introduction of the affidavits, and consented to the admission of the other documents, subject to proof to be made hereafter of the signatures of some of the officers whose names appeared written in the book, and whose signatures, as well as the authenticity of the roll of the regiment in which the prisoner was described as a German, have since been verified by the affidavit of Capt. Emery, of H.M. 53d regt.

The learned advocate premised that there was no proof at the trial of the point now for the first time set up by the prisoner, but insisted that the evidence all went to shew that the prisoner was a British subject, and that he spoke English.

He then replied at very considerable length to the observations of the learned counsel for the prisoner, and insisted that every soldier, whatever was the country of his birth, became, by his enlistment into the British army, and receiving British pay, and serving under British officers, a British soldier, and argued that there was no distinction between a Bri-

tish soldier and a British subject; and further that the term British subject had the same meaning as *our subject*, which was the word used in the clause of the charter, which defines the criminal jurisdiction of this court. He referred to the clause which pointed out its civil jurisdiction on the words of which he commented, and admitting the decision in *Maunder* and *Da Costa* to be correct. He insisted that that case was entirely out of the question here, and that the short note of the *King v. Scromberg*, which was to be found at the foot of it, was the only case which appeared at all to bear upon the question now before the court. The authority of that case, he said, he could not admit, as it happened to be within his knowledge that one of the learned judges who decided that case had afterwards expressed himself to be of a different opinion, and the case was decided in the absence of Sir Thomas Strange, the then chief justice. The learned advocate then entered into an argument of much length to show the great inconvenience which would arise if the construction attempted to be put upon the words by his learned friend was to be adopted; and he prayed that judgment might be passed upon the prisoner, as cases might happen where crimes of great enormity would escape punishment for want of a proper tribunal to try the prisoner; or in case his lordship should not adopt the construction he was contending for, he hoped he would lose no time in doing what ought to have been done immediately after the former decision, viz. in calling the attention of the legislature to the omission which he contended must have been unintentional on the part of the framers of the act, and which appeared to be so very pregnant with evil consequences in whichever way it was viewed.

Mr. Staveley rose to reply, but was stopped by the Chief Justice, who at great length (to which our limits will not allow us to follow him) entered into the question, as one which he thought of great importance, and which was deserving of a serious and more deliberate consideration than he was able to give it, sitting alone, as he now was, and engaged with so much other heavy business.

He said that motions in arrest of judgment were ordinarily made on matters appearing on the face of the record, and that in strictness no matter could be made available for the prisoner in that form of motion which did not in some way appear upon the face of the proceedings. The objection was not taken by the prisoner upon his trial, nor does any thing appear upon the face of the indictment to raise it, nor were any witnesses adduced at the trial to prove the fact, nor was there any evidence of his being a German, and therefore in

strictness of law if it had been opposed, the prisoner was not entitled to bring this matter forward now to arrest the judgment after verdict, and after he had submitted to the jurisdiction by pleading Not Guilty to the indictment.

The indictment certainly avers that the prisoner is a British subject, and the only evidence given on the part of the prosecution to prove the fact was "that the prisoner spoke English."

Mr. Staveley begged his lordship to recollect that he had in the course of examination asked one of the witnesses whether the prisoner was not a German, and that the advocate general had upon that put another question, whether the prisoner did not speak English. It was true he (Mr. Staveley) had not taken the objection formally, nor had he called any witnesses to prove the fact, but the question was raised, as far as it could be then.

Sir E. Stanley continued, it may be true that the question had been put, but no evidence had been given of the fact; if there had, it would have been left to the jury to determine that fact if the question had been raised at the trial. But although the prisoner had omitted to bring forward the objection at the proper time, yet if a fact is substantiated and brought to the knowledge of the court, which affects the jurisdiction of the court in a case of life and death, he should not be inclined to shut out the objection upon a point of form, if the prisoner could avail himself of it in this stage of the proceedings; and as in this case the admission of the affidavits and other documents were not opposed, but rather consented to by the Advocate General, and the life of the prisoner was at stake, it was his duty to give to the objection all the consideration and weight it deserved. If the point had not been before raised and determined, but had now come before him to be determined for the first time, he should have felt himself more at liberty to enter into the consideration of it, but with that decision before him and the record of the case which he held in his hand, he could not but give it its full weight, until at least he had an opportunity of more maturely weighing and reviewing it with the assistance of other Judges who were now absent, and the advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal.

If he was called on to decide now one way or another, he certainly would be inclined to adhere to the construction of the words *British subjects* which had been adopted by former Judges, as contemporaneous usage and opinion were the best expositors of a charter. But there was no occasion for any precipitation, and by following the course which he proposed to himself to follow, every purpose of public justice would be satisfied, and the

prisoner would have the full benefit of the objection, if it was found to be sufficient, and that he could now avail himself of it. At present, the inclination of his mind was in favour of the decision reported in the *King v. Scomberg*; but he begged not to be bound by any opinion which he expressed now upon a hasty consideration in the midst of the business of a very heavy session.

His lordship remarked that no doubt a foreigner residing under the protection of the British government, owing a temporary local allegiance, would be considered so far a British subject as to render him liable to be tried and punished for high treason in England; but the question is, what has been the construction of the words *British Subjects* in the charters of India, giving the supreme courts a personal jurisdiction over that description of persons for offences committed in the distant territories out of the ordinary limits of their jurisdiction; whether they extend to British born subjects only (in which sense he always conceived they were understood in India), or to others in the situation of the prisoner.

He then went over the several charters and statutes which had been adverted to on both sides, and answered the objections which had been so ably urged by the Advocate General to the construction adopted in the case referred to, and observed that it was not the decision of two Judges only, but it rather appeared, by the printed report of the case, that Sir Thomas Strange had approved of their opinion, and expressed his approbation in very decided terms in that note, page 164, vol. 1 of his Reports. "See since," said the learned Judge, "the 53 Geo. 3. c. 155 sec. cv. which decides the question, supposing it to have admitted of doubt;" he intimates his opinion that there was no doubt before, but even if there were, that statute, says he, has removed it.

The Chief Justice then adverted to the argument of the inconveniences likely to arise, on which the Advocate General had dwelt, from the possibility of cases happening where there would be a defect of jurisdiction, and shewed that in all cases there was an adequate tribunal, either in India or in England, for the trial and punishment of murder and other crimes, by the judicial regulations of the Company and their Governments which were sanctioned by Act of Parliament. Europeans who were not British subjects, were amenable to, and triable by the provincial courts of the place where the crime was committed by them; and a question might possibly arise, whether such a case as the present was triable under the 26 Geo. 3. c. 57, sec. 29, though he rather thought it was not; and that soldiers were for all offences within the mutiny act, or

for crimes of that nature, committed where there was no civil judicature to try them, amenable to courts martial, and punishable by their sentence as for breaches of military discipline; and with respect to murders committed in foreign territories out of Great Britain and Ireland, such murders committed by any person who could be considered as a British subject, in the most extensive construction of those words, were triable in England by virtue of a special commission founded on the statute 33d Hen. 8. c. 23; as was the case of Captain Roche, who was tried at the Old Bailey, for a murder at the Cape of Good Hope, before that territory was subject to Great Britain; and the case of Antonio De Purda a Spaniard, who had listed as a sailor on board the H. C. ship the *Almwick Castle*, and who was tried at the Old Bailey in Oct. 1807, for killing a British seaman on board that ship while it lay in the Canton River in China, and was tried by a jury de medietate—and found guilty; but a question of jurisdiction reserved, as he was a foreigner, whether he came within the meaning of the act 33 Hen. 8th.—He then alluded to the case of two natives of Acheen, who had been tried at Calcutta for a murder committed on the high seas; a report which he held in his hand, and the charge of Sir Henry Russell to the grand jury of Calcutta at a subsequent sessions, when another case of a like nature came before them, in which a question of jurisdiction occurred upon an objection made on behalf of the prisoners that they were *foreigners* not liable to the Admiralty jurisdiction which was confined by the charter to those only who were subject to its ordinary civil jurisdiction, and which objection after judgment passed upon the prisoner, and an appeal allowed by them to his Majesty in council, upon a difference of opinion among the judges, it was at length cured by the clause in the 53 Geo. 3. c. 156. sec. 110; but the prisoners were not, he believed, executed.—That case had been previously referred home for the opinion of the judges and authorities of England, and was sent back to be discussed by the judges of the courts of India, where the case arose; and the doubt which arose upon the charter and jurisdiction was finally cured by the act to which he had alluded—on which the Advocate General suggested the propriety of referring the case home for the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and expressed a wish that the present supposed defect of jurisdiction might be amended by act of parliament.

But the learned judge said he thought the course which he proposed to adopt was the most prudent and proper, under the circumstances. The course adopted in England, when the judges sitting at the Old Bailey had any doubts on which they

required advice or assistance, was to save the point, and refer it to the consideration of the Twelve Judges, and the course he ought to adopt here was to respite judgment, and refer the case to the judges of the Supreme Court in India, who had been in the habit of expounding the charters of the other king's courts erected in India, and to request their opinion thereon, and also upon the following points, which he should submit to their consideration:—1st. Whether the prisoner was entitled to avail himself of this objection in this stage of the proceeding. 2dly. Whether the prisoner being a German by birth (which did not seem to be controverted), having enlisted in a regiment of his Majesty serving in India, and being resident and serving in the Company's territories in India at the time he committed the murder, was to be considered as a British subject and subject to the jurisdiction of the supreme court within the meaning of the charter; and 3dly. If he was not so subject, to what other jurisdiction he was amenable, and should be transmitted for trial for this offence. He concluded, therefore, a most able judgment by expressing his intention of availing himself of the earliest opportunity of consulting the learned judges of Calcutta as to the construction which had been adopted by them upon the phrase "British Subject" and "our subject." At least in the first instance, if it should be found upon consulting the judges that there was a defect of jurisdiction, it might be expedient to apply to the authorities at home to remedy it by an act of parliament, making all Europeans (though not British-born subjects), who were in the military service of his Majesty or the Company in India, subject to the jurisdiction of the supreme courts; but he remarked that it was not usual for judges to refer cases that came before them for decision to the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General. After having done this, he should be enabled either to proceed to pass sentence without further delay, or should remit the prisoner to that jurisdiction to which it would more properly belong to take cognizance of his offence, and justice would be satisfied by the punishment following at no very long distance after the perpetration of the crime; whereas by a reference to England, the delay would be of twelve, and probably eighteen months in the first instance before any answer could be obtained. In the mean time he exhorted the prisoner not to flatter himself with any vain hope of escape from justice, for if it should be found that this court has not the power to punish the offence, he would be handed over to another which had the power, where he had no doubt he would meet such punishment as the heinousness of the

crime he had committed deserved.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 31.*

WEATHER.

A northerly wind, with clear and fine weather, prevailed at the Presidency for some days previous to Tuesday, when a change began to take place, and early yesterday morning the weather had quite the regular monsoon appearance. After daylight heavy rain commenced, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Fortunately there was very little wind; the weather however was very threatening in the former part of the day, but it cleared off a good deal in the afternoon. A small schooner dragged her anchor, and was in great danger of being lost; having got within the surf, which at the time broke far out; and being unable to make sail, owing to the wind blowing right on the land, but by the prompt assistance afforded her from the shore she was warped out into deep water again. Most of the small craft which remained in the roads got under weigh, and the wind having shifted more to the northward, were enabled to obtain an offing, and to make considerable way towards places of shelter to the southward.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 19.*

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. The lady of Lieut. and Adj. Spicer, 2d bat. 8th reg., of a son.

5. At Chicacole, the lady of C. Searle, Esq., of the medical service, of a son and heir.

13. At Trichinopoly, the lady of G. F. Cherry, Esq., of a son.

16. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Ogilvie, 1st bat. 17th regt. of a son.

20. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. C. S. Hopkins, of a daughter.

28. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. P. Riely, of a daughter.

Nov. 2. At Negapatam, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, of a son.

3. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Sweeney, H.M.'s 53d regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. Lieut. W. Page, qr. master of 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I., to Miss Anna Maria Dobbin.

Nov. 1. At Arcot, Lieut. H. White, qr. master of brigade, centre div., to Miss Eliza Jeffreys.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. At Nagpore, Lieut. J. C. Budd, 1st bat. 3d regt. or P.L.I.

Oct. 9. At his house in Bemlipatam, P. Lawson, Esq., at the advanced age of 76.

20. In Vepery, Mr. G. Thomson, aged 44. Mr. Thomson had served the hon.

Company at Amboyna as auctioneer, from the year 1810 until that settlement was given up to the Dutch Authorities, and he then received the approbation of the British Resident. He was respected by those who transacted business with him at his auction room on the beach, lamented by his family, and sincerely esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

26. At Nellore, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Ward, of the spasmodic cholera, greatly lamented by her family and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Nov. 7. At the house of Col. Marshall, Lieut.col.Sutherland Macdowall, Resident at the courts of Tranacore and Cochín.

Lately, on board the H.C. ship Marq. of Huntly, in the Bay of Bengal, after a long and distressing illness, Lieut. D.N. McDonald, 1st bat. 10th regt. M.N.I., and lately attached to the Wallajahabad Lt. inf., an officer whose early death is deeply lamented.

BOMBAY.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Sept. 9. With the view of affording the medical authorities in England every requisite information, as well relative to the previous diseases of invalids belonging to his Majesty's service, as to their complaints when on the passage to Europe, the hon. the Governor in council is pleased to publish the following regulations, which are to be strictly adhered to on all future occasions, of invaliding men belonging to his Majesty's regts. serving under this Presidency.

Subordinate regimental or station committees shall be assembled at out-stations in the month of Sept., for the general examination of the European soldiery requiring to be invalided, and the medical officers in charge of his Majesty's corps will prepare returns of all men belonging to them proposed to be discharged the service on account of disease, or to be sent to Europe for change of climate, made out after the form annexed. These returns being submitted to the station committees, will form the grounds upon which individuals shall, after personal examination and due inquiry, be recommended to be forwarded to the Presidency, for final inspection, as soon after the close of the rains as practicable.

The station committees, after finishing their examination of his Majesty's soldiers, will transmit to the brig.maj. of King's troops, and to the medical board, copies of these reports, with such remarks on each individual's case as may be deemed requisite, and the general

committee, which will be annually assembled at the Presidency, shall be furnished by the maj. of brig. with those returns, for information and guidance.

The general committee, on concluding their final examination of his Majesty's invalids, will forward to the medical board a separate return, drawn up after the form annexed, of all men whom they may recommend to be sent to Europe, on receipt of which the board will prepare and submit to Government, for transmission to the army medical board in England, a general return of all the invalids of the season belonging to regts. in his Majesty's service under this Presidency.

Previously to any ship not in the hon. Company's regular service being employed for the conveyance of invalids to Europe, the commander of the ship will be directed by Government to desire the surg. to wait on the medical board, to produce such testimonials of his qualifications or medical education as he may be possessed of; and should this prove satisfactory, and the surg. appear from their inquiries to be qualified for the charge, the board will report accordingly to Government, in order that the transport may be engaged.

Early intimation will also be sent to the medical board, by the brig.maj. of his Majesty's troops, whenever arrangements have been concluded for embarking any party of invalids; and the medical board will be made acquainted by that officer with the names, designations, and former corps of the men to be embarked; likewise the name of the vessel, and that of the medical officer receiving charge of the detachment.

The medical board, on receiving this intimation, will furnish the surg. in charge with a copy of the invaliding rolls and returns of the individuals entrusted to his care, for his guidance in regard to their medical treatment on board of ship, and ultimate delivery to the port medical officer in England, where the invalids may be landed.

Agreeably to the suggestion of the army medical board in England, all surgs. in charge of invalids of his Majesty's service on board ship are required to keep a regular register of the medical treatment of each case during the voyage, which is to be transmitted to the medical board in London, along with their bill, as a voucher for the payment of the sum allowed for medical attendance.

Sept 9. An allowance of twelve rupees per month for an officiating clerk, and of six rupees for a peon, is authorized by the hon. the Governor in council to be paid to persons performing those duties at stations where divine service is regularly

performed, on the production of certificates from the commanding officers or chaplains at head-quarters of European regiments as well as stations, whether prayers be read by a chaplain, or a regimental officer in the absence of the former.

Oct. 16. Adverting to the rate of table allowance hitherto sanctioned for officers proceeding on duty from port to port in India, the hon. the Governor in council is pleased to authorize the payment of six (6) rupees per day on that account instead of four (4), and to direct the increased rate of allowance to be uniformly adopted for all places, including the Gulf station, where the rate at present is eight (8) rupees for sick officers only; the following deductions being made from the several ranks of officers who may be embarked, &c.

Field officers, Rs. 6 0 per day	
Captains 3 0 do	} Addition- al half batta.
Lieutenants 2 0 do	
Ensigns 1 2 do	

Oct. 19. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to prohibit conductors and sub-conductors of the ordnance, store, and commissariat departments from trading or from having any concern, directly or indirectly, with sales of articles of any description which are required for the public service.

Oct. 20. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to extend the provision of the general order of the 20th of May 1811, in regard to burial fees and the supply of coffins to the European wives and widows of all European soldiers and pensioners under this Presidency, and to establish the following fees for the burial of officers at subordinate stations, viz.

For the chaplain	Rs. 6 0
clerk	2 0
sexton	1 0

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Oct. 16. Capt. Aitchison appointed to undertake the digest of the military regulations in force under this Presidency.

19. Lieut. G. P. Le Mesurier, 7th regt. N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Baillie, vice Lieut. Baillie.

24. Lieut. Matheson, 3d regt. N.I., to command a detachment ordered as an escort for the hon. Sir Geo. Cooper, knt., returning by land to Madras, to proceed as far as the limits of the territories dependent on the Presidency.

Native Infantry.

10th Regt.—Oct. 18. Lieut. S. D. Sior-det, to take rank vice Baanayne, struck off, 29 Sept. 1817.

Artillery.

Oct. 18. Lieut. J. W. Watson to be capt., vice Strover, promoted, 11 Sept. 1820.

Capt. J. Cocke to take rank vice Quartley, struck off; as Lieut. 14th Aug. 1817; as capt. 1st Sept. 1818.

Lieut. M. Declinzean to take rank, vice Cocke, promoted, 14 Aug. 1817.

Lieut. W. Jacob to take rank, 29 Sept. 1817.

Capt. W. H. Foy to take rank vice McIntosh promoted, 19 June 1820.

Medical Establishment.

Oct. 19. Assist.-surg. Nimmo is relieved from the medical duties of the Company's cruiser Mercury, and assist.-surg. Duncan appointed to succeed to that situation.

FURLOUGHS.

Oct. 18. Lieut.-col. W. Imbark, C.B. commanding southern division in Gujarat, to the Presidency, to the 15th of Dec.

Lieut. R. W. Smith, 11th regt. N.I., to England for 12 months on his private affairs.

25. Capt. J. Barclay, 1st bat. 12th N.I., to ditto for three years on ditto.

Assist.-surg. T. Tomkinson, to sea for three months on medical certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AUGMENTATION OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Such has been the acquisition of territory and importance to the government of Bombay of late years, that its army has been gradually augmented to three regts. of N.C., two batts. of English artill., two troops of horse artill., and 12 regts. of N.I. No augmentation has taken place in the European inf. of the hon. Company: it remains as one regt.—But three or four regts. of King's troops are now serving under the Bombay government. It is thought that a farther augmentation of the Company's troops must soon be made.

—Extract of a Letter.

ARAB PIRATES.

It will be no doubt in the recollection of many of our readers, that an English seaman, of the name of Powell, was brought here by the H. C. Cruiser, the Prince of Wales, from Maculla, in the month of May last, bringing a letter from Capt. Rutland, who stated his vessel, the Swallow of Madras, to have been wrecked and taken possession by some Arabs in a small bay, called Dumkote, a little to the northward of Cape Fartash.

The Captain himself arrived here the other day in a Dow, and from him we collect what follows.

"We sailed from Colombo on the 20th Jan. 1820, and on the 16th fell in with some very bad weather, when the bowsprit was carried away, the sails split, and much other damage received; the vessel also made a great deal of water, so much

as to keep both pumps agoing, and also bailing occasionally; the leak was on the starboard side, and we were obliged to keep on that tack, and stand to the N.W., as the wind was from the N.E. All our sails having been blown away, we made but little progress, and at the end of forty-three days we made the land near Cape Morebat, in lat. about 700 N., on the coast of Arabia. As we were in great distress, our first care was to find out a place that afforded anchorage and refreshment. We coasted along to the southward, and at last saw a dow at anchor near a village, close to the northward of Cape Fartash; we ran in, and anchored in four fathoms; our anchor was scarcely at the bottom when the vessel was boarded by Sidee Alvie, the chief of the village of Dumkote, and some of his men, who demanded money from us, but as they were not at that time understood, they went down to the cabin and laid hands on every thing they saw; as it was impossible to make any resistance, as they were all armed, they took all the things on shore. At sunset Sidee Alvie went on shore, leaving six men on board, who employed themselves in plundering what was left.

In the morning Sidee Alvie sent a boat on board, for some of the crew to go on shore to him; two were sent, George Garrow and a Malabar passenger. After they had been on shore two hours, they were sent on board again. During the time they were on shore they were interrogated as to who they were, money was demanded from them, and they were asked to turn Mahomedans, and all this through the medium of a Banban, of whom here are plenty settled all about the country.

The pirates, for their intentions were sufficiently manifest, now ordered us to weigh the anchor and run the vessel on shore, or they would immediately cut our heads off. It was impossible to resist: they were armed at all points, whilst our crew were fainting with hunger and fatigue, having had nothing in the shape of sustenance for several days but a little water. The anchor was tripped with difficulty, and the moment she struck the beach Sidee Alvie sent his men to plunder a second time. The masts were cut away; the cargo, consisting of betel-nut, was then put out on board another vessel, and was ultimately carried to and sold at Muscat. During the day, Sidee Alvie made us go to the wreck to show him where the money was hid, but finding none, they abused us; after they had got every thing out of the vessel, they set fire to her for the sake of the iron and copper. My writing-desk was broke open, and every thing taken out of it.

The chief of Ghydah, a large town in

the interior, hearing of our distressed situation, now came down, with a number of camels and a large retinue; the pirates immediately took to their vessels and put to sea, whilst the village of Dumkote was razed to the ground by the order of this benevolent chieftain.

We accompanied him after this to his own village, when he gave us (six in number) a house to live in, and treated us with the greatest kindness. He told us if we would all stay until one of his own vessels arrived, that he would send us all to Bombay; but that if I wished to remain and see what the pirates did with the property I was welcome, and should not want protection. Powell and three others, however, preferred going away immediately, and were sent to Maculla, whence they came in the Prince of Wales to Bombay."

Captain Rutland, however, preferred remaining with Sidee Gheel Bin Hamet, the chief of Ghydah and Kisseen, to see if any of the property might be recovered. During his stay among these people he experienced much kindness, and employed himself in making excursions to the coast, accompanied by some people of this friendly chief, as protectors. In this way he travelled as far north as Mazeira, visited Morebat, and at the piratical village of Dofar saw the wreck of a ship of about 400 tons, built of oak. The report was that this ship had been taken in June, that the crew had been all murdered, with the exception of a European boy of about 16, who had claimed the hospitality of the chief in a manner not to be resisted.

Sidee Gheel's vessel now arrived from Zanguebar, and Capt. R. being heartily tired of this kind of life, he accepted the offer before made him, and embarked for Bombay in Sidee Gheel's vessel, with a few stores that were preserved by this chief.

The country is represented as being very barren, the Arabs employing themselves only in warfare, the Hindoos of Kutch being the merchants and artificers. Sheep, goats, and camels are in great plenty; cattle very scarce, and but a few horses; fish is in plenty, and the chief support of both man and beast; wood is scarce, and culinary vegetables there are none. Rain there was but little; no crops of any kind were seen; the soil abounds in saltpetre; they have plenty of firearms, many of them of English manufacture.

One of the pirate vessels belonging to Sidee Alvie, from Duncote, has also arrived in the harbour; and the people, on the information of Capt. Rutland, are under examination by the police, and we

trust that the perfidy of Sidee Alvie will not go unpunished, or the benevolence of Sidee Gheel go unrewarded.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Oct. 25.

EDUCATION.

India appears by late accounts to be very tranquil, and no probability is perceptible of any interruption to that happy and prosperous condition. Education, under the auspices of the English, seems steadily progressive. We have seen a letter from Poona, dated in October, stating that a petition has been sent from the Mahratta town of Panwell to the Bombay Government, soliciting that a school might be established in that town to teach English, &c. Panwell is a town of considerable extent and importance, a few miles up the river Penn, in the Mahratta country, on the eastern side of Bombay harbour, into which the river runs. It is on the main route between the cities of Poona and Bombay.

Native Schools.

We have much pleasure in communicating, that a meeting of the Native School and School-book Committee was held on Tuesday last, when a number of respectable natives attended, amongst whom were:—Jamsettjee Bomanjee, Hormarjee Bomanjee, Curlettjee Manockjee, Daveedass Hurjeevundass, Franjee Cawasjee, Jamsettjee Edaljee Dastoor, Ragoonath Crustna Josey, and Vencoba Sadasew Naique.

Daveedass, on the part of the natives, addressed the meeting to the following purport; that the heads of castes and respectable natives present were perfectly aware of the beneficial effects which would result from the establishment of an institution of the nature proposed; that since the last meeting of the 23d Sept. they had done all in their power to obtain the concurrence and aid of the natives, by more than once inviting their attendance to consult on the subject; but they regretted to say that their efforts had been without effect, owing, as they were given to understand, to some prejudices being entertained by a certain portion of the natives against the institution. Jamsettjee and Hormarjee Bomanjee corroborated the statement made by Daveedass, adding, that though the heads of castes had not such influence over their respective classes as to prevail upon them generally to assist in so laudable an undertaking, they would be happy themselves to contribute towards it.

The primary object of this branch of the institution, preparing and publishing useful school-books in the native languages, to be sold at a cheap rate, or disposed of gratuitously, according to the discretion of the committee, having then been clearly explained, the native gen-

tlemen proceeded to elect the following persons as members of the committee:—

Rattoonjee Bomanjee, Franjee Cawasjee, Hormusjee Dhunjee, and Moolna Feroose, Parsees; Daveedass Hurjeevundass, Nagurdass Heerjee Modley, Ragoonath Crustna Josey, and Sadasew Cassinath Chetty, Hindoos; Cazeer of Bombay, Cazeer Goolam Hoossain, Mahomed Embralin Muckba, and Mahomed Aly Rogay, Mussulmans, Vencoba Sadasew Naique, native secretary.

It was then resolved, that the book for the subscriptions should be circulated amongst those present, and the other respectable native inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies.

During the meeting, copies of the different school-books published at Calcutta were shown to the natives, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with the nature of their contents.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Oct. 28.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.*

On Wednesday the Court commenced with the trial of Bomanjee Manockjee, a parsee, for riding a horse furiously through the streets of Bombay. It appeared that the defendant had been seen galloping his horse close along side another parsee on the Agaree road. That the horse of the other parsee had knocked down an old woman who had since died of the injury then received. The defendant on seeing the accident had pulled up his horse, and turned round towards the woman, when the police peon seized him. The other parsee had rode off, and was unknown. The defendant was in the middle of the road, the horse which ran against the old woman was on the side of the road: under these circumstances, the jury acquitted the defendant. Wittul Wassoodew Punt was next tried on one of the indictments against him for obtaining goods under false pretences, and the case being clearly made out, he was found guilty. The counsel for the prosecution then stated that he should not proceed with the other two indictments.

The last case tried was the traverse of Cuthooden Counchallia for forgery, which occupied the court part of Wednesday and Thursday. There was a great deal of directly contradictory evidence adduced. The defendant was acquitted. The sessions were then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning, when sentence is to be passed on the convicts.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Oct. 21.

The following were the sentences passed on the convicts of the sessions.

Wittul Balgoviud and Heria Luckmon Ghurrit, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for life.

Dawood Dossa, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for life.

Aja Pooja, Lakha-Manick, and Laljee Petamber, ditto for seven years.

Dhurmajee Lingoo, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Velfee Monjee, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Haug, Chinaman, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Baboojee Hubeeljee Borah, to be imprisoned for one year, and during that time to be once publicly whipped.

Ragoo Madowssett, to be imprisoned in Bombay for one year, and to be once publicly whipped.

Rama Raghoojee Koddum, to be imprisoned for one year, and once publicly whipped.

Witkul Wassoodew Punt, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

After the sentences were passed on Saturday, the sessions were dissolved.—*Ibid*, Oct. 28.

On Tuesday last, the hon. Sir Wm. D. Evans took the oaths and his seat on the bench, as Recorder of Bombay, under the usual salute.—*Ibid*.

SEIZURE OF CAPTAIN GRANT.

As Capt. Grant, of the Marine, and lately commanding a vessel in the Guyco-war service, was proceeding from the coast of Oka to Amrellie, he was seized on the 30th July by Bawa Wallee, a Barwutti Katty, who has long been committing depredations from the hills of Gur and Babrewar. Capt. Grant was taken near a village named Byawadee. He had four horsemen, his moonshie, and two sepoys with him. He was immediately forced away, and is now a prisoner in the mountains between Amrellie and Korenar. The Katty threatens to kill him if he is not restored to his grass, or rights, in Kattiwar. We do not apprehend that he will carry his threats into execution; at the same time, nothing can be more distressing than the situation of that respectable officer. We are persuaded that every effort will be made to effect his liberation.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Sept. 2.

We have the gratification of stating that Lieut. G. Grant, of the H. C. Marine, who had been seized on by a predatory Barwutti Katty, Bawa Walla, as mentioned in our paper of the 20th Sept., has, by the exertions of Maj. Ballantine, the political agent in Cutch, been released, and was safe in camp at Darre Gudea, on 17th Oct.—*Ibid*, Oct. 28.

VISITATION OF BISHOP PRENDERGAST AT KAVEL.

His Grace the Rt. Rev. Bishop Prendergast on the 8th inst. honored the

faithful congregation of the church of Kavel with a visit, when the principal Portuguese inhabitants met his Lordship in procession, and from a considerable distance conducted their Rev. Prelate through a numerous chain of tastefully ornamented triumphal arches.

The neighbouring population of all denominations poured in from every side to see the holy personage, around whom they indiscriminately crowded, like the children of Israel surrounding their august legislator. Upon stopping in front of the church, the Corymbus band played the patriotic anthem "God save the King," after which two youths, instructed for the occasion, spoke in a most impressive manner an appropriate address, on the entrance of his Grace into the church,

"Plausibus late modulemur Altis,
Canticum laudis tibi clare Princeps,
Quot tue dotes Animi verilis,
Pandemur ore"

was sung with the most sublime effect.

The holy prelate then celebrated a private mass, which was followed by an excellent sermon from the text,

"Ecce Pater tuus et Ego dolentes,"

was preached by the Rev. Mr. Matheus, in a strain of impressive eloquence which found its way to all hearts, and highly gratified the worthy Bishop.

About two o'clock his Grace, accompanied by a select party, sat down to a splendid dinner, prepared for the occasion by the Rev. Theodorio D'Abreo, the vicar of Kavel.

The happiness which was diffused by the cheerful though benign presence of the holy man, whose suavity and amenity of manners operated as a sunshine of pious joy to all hearts, will long be remembered by those who have had the more immediate happiness of enjoying his Grace's conversation; but, in a word, the absence of so much goodness will be severely felt by the Catholics of Bombay, all of whom pray for his safe and speedy return to them, long to be their director in the paths of his divine master.

The worthy prelate is about to depart for Goa.—*Bom. Gaz.* as quoted by *Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Nov. 9.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette:—

"I am at present recovering from a severe attack of the terrible disease the cholera, which very nigh put an end to my existence, all the usual remedies having availed nothing, the irritability of stomach rejecting every thing that was taken; the violent thirst I think exceeded any I ever felt or could have imagined. In the midst of my agonies, I recollected that Dr. Milne

recommended a blister raised by the nitric acid as an excellent and certain remedy, if applied in time, which having mentioned to the surg., it was immediately applied; when, I may say almost from that moment, I felt all the symptoms abate, and have, thanks to the Almighty, continued to improve ever since. I mention this circumstance to you, dear Sir, as perhaps you may have it in your power to render assistance by that application to those similarly afflicted, as I think it cannot be too generally known."

P.S.—"It may not be unacceptable to your readers to be informed of the process of raising a blister by nitric acid: I suppose merely by dipping a sponge in the acid, and applying it to the part; but as I mean henceforward to keep a phial of the acid in my house for the purpose, I should be glad to be correctly informed through the medium of any medical friend of yours."—*Bom. Gaz., Sept. 20.*

LOSS OF THE SHIP DIANA.

The arrival of the Roberts, on the 22d inst., from the Gulf, has at last enabled us to give some account of the unfortunate ship the Diana, of this port.

The last we heard of this ship was when she was spoken with by the Duke of York, to the southward of the Lacc, some time in June last; she appears to have been lost in the early part of July, on the Island of Curia Muria, situated in the bay of the same name, in latitude 17° 37' on the coast of Arabia. The only European survivors from this ill-fated ship appear to be Capt. J. Irving, of the 2d N.I., who was proceeding to join his corps on service in the Persian Gulf, and the gunner, an Englishman of the name of Thomson. It will be needless to trace the causes that led to this fatal accident; that their reckoning was erroneous is evident enough, as the vicinity of the land was not even suspected.

The rock on which she ran was so steep-to, that had it been discovered at the distance of a ship's length it is probable she might have avoided it, as there are good channels between all these islands, of which there are four large and two or three small ones.

The captain (Williams), and his officers, Mr. J. Henderson and G. Oliphant, could not effect a landing, and were all drowned.

Cap. Irving lived on this island or rock for nearly three months, subsisting chiefly on fish; but they had intercourse with a few Arabs, who resided on one of the rocks; they were however ultimately relieved by a passing dhow, which conveyed them to Muscat, whence they were re-

ceived on board Cap. Kemp's ship, the Roberts.

The same dhow that took these unfortunates from the rocks of Curia Muria, was also conveying the crew of the Nadir Shah from Zanzibar, where she had been wrecked, to Muscat. Her commander, a Frenchman, has also reached this place in the Roberts.—*Bom. Cour., Oct. 28.*

TROOPS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

The following ships have been taken up for the purpose of conveying the relief of troops to Deristan, on the island of Kishum, in the Persian Gulf, &c.—Ann, 789 tons; James Scott, 648 tons; and Cornwall, 403 tons; these ships having been taken up for Deristan and back to Bombay, at the rate of from 28 to 33 rupees per ton, for the trip.

The relief about to proceed on these ships will consist of the 2d bat. of the 12th regt. with the usual detail of followers, &c. &c., under the command of Captain Deschamps, of that regt.—*Bom. Gaz. Oct. 18.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 19. Ship Lady Borlindon, Lering, from London 3d June.

22. Ship Roberts, Kemp, from Muscat.

26. Ship Malabar, Longlands, from Bassorah 22d Sept.

Ship Castle Forbes, Reid, from Batavia 23d Aug.

Departures.

Oct. 21. Company's cruiser Nautilus, Middleton, to Mandarie in the Gulph of Cutch.

23. Brig Hamady, Mahomed, to Columba.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Maragon, the lady of Sir Roger de Farin, of a daughter.

Oct. 14. At Nagpoor, the lady of J. Gordon, Esq. of a son and heir.

23. The lady of Major Cowper, of Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26. At Ahmedabad, by the Rev. S. Payne, Captain Barnewall, political agent in Kattiwar, to Catherine, eldest daughter of William Ironside, Esq., of Houghton-le-spring, in the county of Durham.

DEATHS.

Oct. 4. Near Kutch, Lieut. Ambrose De l'Etang, of H.M. 17th regt. lt. drags.,

an officer of promising talents, and most sincerely regretted.

7. On board the *Lady Borrington*, at sea, Mr. James Nicol, Jun.

CEYLON.

Oct. 7. Yesterday evening, at a late hour, Sir Richard Ordley, puisne justice of the supreme court of judicature, and suite, reached Colombo, and proceeded immediately to the King's house, where apartments had been previously prepared for their reception. This morning at daylight a salute of 13 guns was fired from the ramparts of Colombo, in honour of Sir Richard's arrival at the Seat of Government.

About 1, P. M. he proceeded, in company with the hon. the Chief Justice, to the court-house of the supreme court, where, his patent being read, he took the oaths and his seat on the bench as puisne justice of the said court, under a similar salute.—*Cey. Gov. Gaz.*

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

The accounts from Siam are of a very melancholy nature. The spasmodic cholera, we are concerned to learn, continues to commit the most dreadful ravages at that place and on the coast.—*Penang Gaz. Sep. 27.*

PENANG.

COMMERCIAL REGULATION.

Fort Cornwallis, 5th July, 1820.—The hon. the Governor in council has deemed it expedient to pass the following resolutions, to be in force from the date hereof, and so to continue till notice or orders to the contrary may be duly promulgated, viz.

Resolved, that the duty at present levied by the 2d article of the custom-house export regulations, of 16 dollars per chest on opium exported from this port, and of 8 dollars per chest on opium transhipped therein, be discontinued for the present on such opium as may be imported after this notification.

Resolved, that the duties at present levied by the 10th article of the custom-house import regulations, on piece goods and cotton wool, be in like manner discontinued for the present.

Resolved, that the duties now levied at this port by the 8th article of the import regulations, on goods and merchandize the produce or manufacture of Siam, be also discontinued for the present.

All articles of the above description are, however, to be still passed and entered at the custom-house, as usual, although their passage may be free.

Published by order of the hon. the Governor in council.

W. A. CLURLEY, Sec. to Govt.

CORONER'S INQUEST

On Saturday last (Oct. 21), an inquest was held at Tulloh Teccoose, on the body of Chee Ha, a Chinese, who was killed by an alligator.

It appears that the unfortunate man had proceeded about 11 o'clock on Friday night, being moonlight, into the river in that district, for the purpose of repairing his fishing stake, and while so employed was seized by the alligator. The cries of the deceased brought several of the Chinese inhabitants to the spot, but not sufficiently in time to save his life; they had, however, by shouting and beating the animal with sticks, rescued the body from its jaws, which was brought out of the water dreadfully mangled.—*Penang Gaz. Oct. 28.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We have the pleasure to announce, at last, after an interval of almost seven weeks, the arrival of a vessel from Calcutta, the ship *Syren*, Captain J. M. Donnell, from Calcutta the 3d, and the Pilot the 9th inst., anchored in the harbour yesterday afternoon.

The H. C. ship *Investigator* will proceed to Calcutta in the course of this week.

Yesterday morning arrived the ship *Gloucester*, Capt. W. Rankin, from Singapore the 19th, and Malacca the 23d instant.

Same day anchored in the harbour the brig *Cordelia Catherine*, Captain T. Bacon, from Passier the 20th; and brig *Two Friends*, Capt. F. Mount, from Cratty the 26th inst.

The *Hero*, of Malown, Capt. Neish, is said to be at Banes, delivering a cargo of rice, and was shortly expected at Singapore. The lady of the hon. J. Macalister, Esq., we understand, is a passenger on board, from Java, where she had arrived in the H. C. ship *Lady Campbell*, from England.

Mr. J. Carnegie, of Malacca, has proceeded to Europe in the H. C. ship *Regent*, for the benefit of his health.—*Penang Gaz. Sep. 27.*

On Thursday evening anchored in the harbour the private trader *Minstrel*, Capt. W. Barnes, from London the 25th Dec. last, and Singapore the 15th inst.

Same day arrived the ship *Good Success*, Capt. W. Poynton, from Canton, the 9th August, and Malacca the 19th instant.

Yesterday afternoon came to an anchor the brig *Minerva*, Capt. Russell, from Calcutta the 29th Sept.—*Ibid. Oct. 28.*

DEATHS.

Aug. 11. On board the H. C. ship *Castle Huntly*, off *Pulo Penang*, in the Straits of Malacca, Maj. Jas. Scott, 3d regt. N.I.

17. At Penang, at the house of Geo. Alexander, Esq., M.D., superintending surg. at that Presidency, Capt. Robt. Caulfield, of the royal navy.

Oct. 23. At Suffolk, the infant daughter of the Hon. W. E. Phillips.

MALACCA.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6. After a few days' illness, Mr. George Poynton, of the ship *Philippa*, a most excellent officer, whose benevolent heart was ever open to afford assistance to those who required it. His loss will be deeply felt by his relations and friends.

Sept. 13. Capt. D. Kidd, of the *Juliana*.

SUMATRA.

FORT MAHLBOROUGH.

Proclamation by the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieut. Gov., May 29, 1820.

"To all persons inhabiting those parts extending from the sea to the mountains, and comprised under the general name of *Bencoolen*.

"It not being the intention of the Company, hereafter, to import rice for the consumption of the settlement, all persons, whether Malays, Bengalese, Chinese, Neas, freed Coffrees, English or other Christians, as well as all other Residents, are required to plant rice for their subsistence, either in sawahs or ladangs, agreeably to the ancient institutions of the country: that is to say, if they plant in sawahs, not less than five bamboos of seed by each male adult; if they plant in ladangs, whatever the nature of the ladang, not less than 10 bamboos of seed by each man and his wife.

"As soon as these orders are circulated, it will become the duty of every one to select a place for his sawah or ladang, and whoever fails herein will be subjected to a fine of five dollars.

"Further orders will hereafter be issued regarding the time for sowing and transplanting the paddy.

"The only persons who are not subjected to the operation of these orders are the military European and Bengal and the convicts.

"And, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter take place with regard to the rights of the proprietor of the soil, it is hereby declared, that in all sawahs, the proprietor of the land has a right to one-fifth of the annual rice crop, beyond which it is not legal for him to exact from the tenant, unless in the case of advances or special contract. As an encouragement, however, to bring new lands into

cultivation, it is at the same time declared, that such new lands shall not be subject to this claim or rent, until after the expiration of three years from their first being brought into cultivation.

"For all ladangs the proprietor has a similar right to one-fifth of the rice produced, payable annually, but no exemption is allowed for new lands, as in the case of sawahs.

"This division of the annual crop of rice, as far as concerns the share of the proprietors of the land, is adopted as the custom of the country, and will be hereafter respected and enforced accordingly.

"Approved and confirmed by the assembled chiefs of the country, and proclaimed in the *Pangeran's* court, on the 29th May 1820.

"The above orders to be published in the Malay, Bengalese, and Chinese languages, by beat of gong, in the different bazars and villages throughout the country.

"By order of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov.
(Signed) "W. R. JENNINGS, secretary."

PALEMBANG.

Accounts from the eastward of the 2d of May, relative to the affairs of Palembang, mention, that the sultan's defences are very extensive, and that it does not appear at all certain that the second expedition of the Dutch will be more successful than the former. The sultan is now engaged in repairing the ills done to his country during the residence of the Dutch. A very unfortunate circumstance, it is said, occurred when the Dutch were driven out, which has not been stated in any former account. The fire rafts, intended to act against their shipping, by some accident became entangled, and, getting aground near the Arab town, the latter caught fire, and, with the whole native town of Palembang, was soon reduced to ashes! The number of houses burnt is not estimated at less than 40,000.—*Penang Gaz.* Sept. 2.

BANCA.

A very gallant affair is reported to have taken place on the 2d of August last, off *Coba*, on the Island of Banca, in which twenty Malay pirate prows were defeated by the little brig *Pallas*, Capt. Roberts, of 150 tons; the prows, one of which bore a white flag with a black dagger and skull, surrounded the brig, and kept up a constant fire upon her, which was returned with such effect, for upwards of two hours, as to induce them to pull in shore. A breeze springing up at the time, the brig made all possible sail, and firing a broadside, sunk one of the boats. The *Pallas* was very much injured in her hull

and rigging, and in twenty-six broadsides which she fired during the action, expended two hundred pounds of powder, two hundred and sixty round of shot and forty canister ditto, and thirty-four bags of musket balls, each bag containing twenty-six, and two hundred and forty-two ball cartridges!—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 23.*

CHINA.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE
LATE EMPEROR KEA KING;

*Said to have been given on Sept. 2d, 1820,
the day on which he died.*

The great Emperor, who received from Heaven and revolving nature the dominion of the world, hereby announces his will to the empire.

When I, the Emperor, gratefully received from his late Majesty (Kien Lung) that high, honourable, and pure sovereign, the imperial signet, and succeeded to the throne, I continued to receive his personal instructions in the affairs of government three years afterwards.

I have considered that the foundation of a country and the great principles of social order, consist in venerating Heaven, imitating ancestors, being assiduous in government, and loving the common people.

Since I entered on my office, I have exercised the strictest caution, and have felt a solemn awe whilst I daily meditated on the important duties devolving on me. I have remembered that Heaven raises up princes for the sake of the people, and that the duty of feeding the people and teaching them is laid upon the one man.

When I first conducted the affairs of government, the rebellious banditti in the provinces of Sze-Chuen, Shen-Se and Hoo-Kwung were not yet reduced to a state of tranquillity; and I had to instruct and to stimulate the great officers and the grand army; to put them in order, and to direct them; by which efforts the banditti were successively destroyed, and subsequently the terraqueous world enjoyed tranquillity and repose; every hamlet found delight in its proper occupation, whilst I protected, as in my bosom, and bountifully largessed the poor people: thus they and I were blessed with repose and rest.

But in the eighteenth year of my reign, abandoned people again created disturbance, and rushed inside the sacred gate of the palace. The rebels connected themselves with the districts Taao and Hwa, and spread themselves over three provinces. However, happily, by a reliance on high Heaven's assistance, the leaders were destroyed, and the remnant exterminated, and in less than two months tranquillity was again restored.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 65.

I have always considered that heterodox opinions are pernicious to the people, and have often issued orders and instructions on this subject, to render government respected, and to connect men's hearts. I set in order, and enjoined by authority, fundamental principles, the cords which bind society together, hoping to make the administration of government pure, and the public manners substantially good: these cares I have never for a day dismissed from my breast.

The Yellow river has from ancient times till now been China's grief. Whenever at Yun-te and Kwan-hea, the mouth of the river has been by sandbanks impeded, it has, higher up the stream, created alarm by overflowing the country; on such occasions, I have not spared the imperial purse to embank the river, and restore the waters to their former channel.

Since a former repair of the river was reported to me, six or seven years of tranquillity had elapsed, when last year, in the autumn, from the excessive rains, there was an unusual rise of the water, and in Ho-nan province the river burst its banks at several places, both on the south and north sides, and the stream Woo-che, flowing transversely, forced a passage to the sea. The injury done was immense.

During the spring of this year, just as those who conducted the repair of the banks had reported that the work was finished, the southern bank at E-sung again gave way. Orders have been issued to commence the repairs after the autumn, and money has been given for the work, which it is calculated may be completed during the winter.

I have paid particular attention to the lives of my people, and have been anxious to prevent a single individual being destitute. When excessive rains or drought occurred in any part of the empire, I have remitted the land-tax, and I have conferred grain. As soon as distress was reported, immediate relief was given.

Last year, on the 60th anniversary of my birth, when the public servants and people were presenting their sincere congratulations, I thought what benefit I should confer, and finally proclaimed a remission of all debts for land-tax to the amount of upwards of twenty millions, with a wish that every individual should enjoy abundance, and all ranks ascend together the heights of general joy.

This year, during the spring and summer, and onward to autumn, the rains were seasonable, and from every province plenty was announced to me, which afforded real pleasure to my heart.

In the middle of autumn, I, with a feeling of reverential obedience to the instructions of my ancestors, was proceeding to Mou-lan on a hunting-excursion,

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and, to avoid the heat, stopped at the mountain cottage. I have hitherto enjoyed robust health, and, although advanced beyond the sixth decade of my life, I could ascend or descend a hill, or could visit the rivers or the plains without a feeling of weariness.

On this occasion, in the course of my journey, the intense heat of the atmosphere affected me, and yesterday, having whipped my horse across the mountain of wide Benevolence, when I came to the Hill cottage I felt the phlegm rise to suffocation, and apprehended I should not recover. But, in obedience to the law of the departed sages of my family, I had already, in the fourth year of my reign, in the fourth month, on the 10th day, at five o'clock in the morning, previously appointed an heir to the throne, which I myself sealed, and locked up in a secret box.

When the rebels, in the 15th year, attempted to climb over the palace walls, the imperial heir, with his own hand, fired and shot two of them, which caused the rest to fall with terror to the ground, and the sacred abode, therefore, was in consequence preserved in quiet.

The merit of this conduct was very great, and as the purpose of making him heir was not to become apparent, I created him a king, to be styled "*The Wise*," thereby rewarding his singular services.

The present disease will end my life; the divine utensil ("the throne") is supremely important, and it becomes proper to transfer it to another. I therefore command all the ministers of the imperial presence, all the statesmen of the Military Board, and all the great officers of the imperial household, in an assembled body, to open the secret deposit. The imperial heir is benevolent, dutiful, wise, and valorous, and will be able to sustain the trust committed to him. Let him ascend the imperial throne, and succeed to the universal rule.

The duty of a sovereign prince consists in knowing men's characters, and giving repose to the people; I have long discussed clearly this subject, but to carry these duties into effect is truly difficult. Let them be duly considered, let them be strenuously maintained. Attach yourself (O my son!) to the good and virtuous, love and feed the black-haired people, and preserve our family dominion over the great patrimony to myriads of ages!

The *Lo-ke Classic* says, that dutiful sons perpetuate well the designs of their fathers, and illustrate well the affairs of their ancestors. May your strenuous efforts never be intermitted!

I have arrived at the high honour of being the son of Heaven, my years have extended beyond a sexagenary cycle; the

happiness I have attained may be denominated great; I hope my successor may be able to continue my purposes, and will cause the world to enjoy the felicity of general tranquillity, and thus my wishes will be gratified.

When I received the imperial seal, I had two elder brothers and one younger brother.

In the spring of this year, the royal brother King-tsin departed this life, and only the royal brothers E-Tsin and Ching-Tsin remain; these for offences were deprived of their emoluments, which punishment is hereby entirely remitted.

The Shoo-King relates that the ancient emperor Yu closed his career on a hunting excursion, my fate has therefore been that of others. And further, this place, Lwan Yang, is one which, according to rule, must be annually blessed by the imperial presence, and my predecessor, his late majesty, was born here. Why then should I be indignant (at dying here)?

Let the state mourning be agreeable to former usage, and be put off after twenty-seven days. Announce this to the empire, and cause every one to hear it.

Kea King, 25th year, 7th moon, 25th day.
[Translated by the Rev. Dr. Morrison.]

THE HE-CHAOU,

Or "*Joyful Proclamation*" of the new Emperor of China, TAOU-KWANG.

On the 17th of the eighth moon (September 23d, 1820), the great emperor, who has received from Heaven and revolving nature the government of the world, issued the following proclamation:

Our Ta-tsing dynasty has received the most substantial indications of Heaven's kind care. Our ancestors, Tae-tsoo and Tae-tsung (about A.D. 1600) began to lay the vast foundation (of our empire), and Shue-tsoo (in 1643-4) became the sole monarch of China.

Our sacred ancestor Kang-he, the emperor Yung-Ching, the glory of his age; and Keen-lung, the eminent in honour, all bounded in virtue, were divine in martial prowess, consolidated the glory of the empire, and moulded the whole to peaceful harmony.

His late Majesty, who has now gone the great journey, governed all under Heaven's canopy twenty-five years, exercising the utmost caution and industry: nor evening or morning was he ever idle. He assiduously aimed at the best possible rule, and hence his government was excellent and illustrious. The court and the country felt the deepest reverence, and the stillness of profound awe. A benevolent heart and a benevolent administration were universally diffused. In China Proper, as well as beyond it, order and tranquillity prevailed, and the tens of thousands of common people were all happy.

But in the midst of hope that the glorious reign would be long protracted, and the help of Heaven would be received many days, unexpectedly, on descending to bless, by his Majesty's presence, the village Lwan Yang, the dragon charioteer (the holy emperor) became a guest on high.

My sacred and indulgent father had, in the year that he began to rule alone, silently settled that the divine utensil, the throne, should devolve on my contemptible person. I, knowing the feebleness of my virtue, at first felt much afraid I should not be competent to the office; but on reflecting that the sages, my ancestors, have left to posterity their plans, that his late Majesty has laid the duty on me, and Heaven's throne should not be long vacant, I do violence to my feelings, and force myself to intermit awhile my heart-felt grief, that I may with reverence obey the unalterable decree, and on the 17th of the 8th moon (October 3, 1820), I purpose devoutly to announce the event to Heaven, to earth, to my ancestors, and to the gods of the land and of the grain, and shall then sit down on the imperial throne. Let the next year be the first of Taon-Kwang ("Reason's glory"). I look upwards, and hope to be able to continue former excellencies. I lay my hand on my heart with feelings of respect and cautious awe.

When a new monarch addresses himself to the empire, he ought to confer benefits on his kindred, and extensively bestow gracious favours. Whatever is proper to be done on this occasion is stated below.

1st. On all persons at court, and those also who are at a distance from it, having the title of Wang (a king) and downwards, and those of or above the rank of Kuang (a duke), let gracious gifts be conferred.

2. On all the nobles below the rank of Kuang, down to that of Kih-kih, let gracious gifts be conferred.

3. Whether at court or abroad, in the provinces, Manchow and Chinese officers, great and small, civil and military, shall all be promoted one step.

4. Those officers whose deceased parents have received posthumous titles of honour, shall have those titles increased, to correspond with the promotion of their sons.

5. Officers at court of the fourth degree of rank, and in the provinces those of the third, shall have the privilege of sending one son to the Kwo-toze-Keen (National College).

6. Officers who have been deprived of their rank, but retained in office, and whose pay has been stopped or forfeited, shall have their rank and pay restored.

7. Let the number of candidates to be accepted at the literary examinations in

each province be increased from ten to thirty persons.

8. Let the required time of residence in the Kwo-toze-Keen College be diminished one month on this occasion.

9. Let all the Keu-jin graduates be permitted, as a mark of honour, to wear a button of the sixth degree of rank.

10. Let officers be dispatched to sacrifice at the tombs of departed emperors and kings of every past dynasty, at the grave of Confucius, and at the five great mountains and the four great rivers of China.

11. Excepting rebels, murderers, and other unpardonable offenders, let all those who have committed crimes before day-break of the 27th of the eighth moon (the day of ascending the throne) be forgiven. If any again accuse them of the crimes forgiven, punish the accuser according to the crimes which he alleges against the person already forgiven.

12. All convicts in the several provinces who have been transported for crimes committed, but who have conducted themselves quietly for a given time, shall be permitted to return to their homes.

13. Tartars under the different banners, and persons of the imperial household, convicted of the embezzlement of property, and punished by forfeits, if it can be proved that they really possess no property, let them be all forgiven.

14. Let all officers of government, whose sons or grandsons were charged with fines or forfeits on account of their fathers' crimes, be forgiven.

15. Let officers and privates in the Tartar army, to whom government may have advanced money, not to be required to repay it.

16. Let all soldiers of the Tartar and Chinese army who have seen service, and are now invalided, have their cases examined into, and have some favour conferred on them, in addition to the legal compassion they already receive.

17. Let there be an inquiry made in all the provinces, for those families in which there are alive five generations, and those who have seen seven generations, and rewards be conferred in addition to the usual honorary tablet conferred by law.

18. Agriculture is of the first importance to the empire; let the officers of government every where laud those who are diligent in ploughing and sowing.

19. Old men have in every age been treated with great respect; let there be a report made of all above seventy, both of Tartars and Chinese, with the exception of domestic slaves and people who already possess rank.

20. Let one month's pay be given to certain of the Manchow and Mung-Koo Tartar soldiers, and also to Chinese troops who joined the Tartar standard at the conquest.

21. Let men who belong to the Tartar army, and who are now above 70 years of age, have a man allowed to attend upon them, and excuse them from all service. To those above 80, give a piece of silk, a catty of cotton, a shih measure of rice, and ten catties of flesh meat, and to those men above 90 years of age, double these largesses.

22. Let all overseers of asylums for widows and orphans and for sick people be always attentive, and prevent any one being destitute.

Lo! now, on succeeding to the throne, I shall exercise myself to give repose to the millions of my people. Assist me to sustain the burden laid on my shoulders.

With veneration I receive charge of heaven's great concerns. Ye kings and statesmen, officers great and small, civil and military, every one be faithful and devoted, and aid in supporting the vast affair, that our family dominion may be preserved hundreds and tens of thousands of years, in never-ending tranquillity and glory. Promulgate this to all under heaven; cause every one to hear it.

[Translated by the Rev. Dr. Morrison.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April 11. The East India Company's ship *Earl of Balcarras* arrived off Weymouth yesterday. The undermentioned ships were at Canton when the *Balcarras* sailed from thence on the 24th Nov., viz. — *Seachy Castle*, *Orwell*, *Marchioness of Ely*, *General Hewitt*, *Warren Hastings*, *Princess Amelia*, *Lady Campbell*, *Thomas Coates*, *Castle Huntley*, *Prince Regent*, *Duke of York*, *Buckinghamshire*, *London*, *Astell*, *Asia*, *Canning*, *Winchelsea*, and *Dorsetshire*. The *Lady Melville*, *Dunira*, and *Marquis of Huntley* had not arrived.

PHILIPPINES.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.*

The following extract of a letter, dated Marao, Nov. 24, 1820, with its enclosures, communicates a minute detail of this melancholy occurrence:—

"At Manilla, on the 9th day of Oct. last, the Indians, in a large body, excited by the Spaniards, rose and commenced the massacre and plunder of all the foreigners they could lay their hands on, and continued the bloody business until the afternoon of the 11th. The following account is written by an American gentleman, Mr. Price, who was an eye-witness to the massacre, and narrowly escaped death. Never was there a more diabolical or atrocious breach of the laws of hospitality, religion, and humanity perpetrated! What renders it particularly abhorrent to the rules of civilized society was its being

committed before the eyes of the captain-general, and all the constituted military and civil authorities, without producing the discharge of a single musket, to save those defenceless and unfortunate strangers living under their protection! The several governments, to whom those unfortunate sufferers belong, ought to demand redress, and have the heads of the Manilla government, the Spaniards who excited the Indians, and the ringleaders of the assassins, severely punished. The French are supposed to have lost 212,000 dollars, plundered; and the Chinese, who were assassinated to the number of eighty-five, it is supposed, have lost a much more considerable sum."

Mr. Price's Account.

"The attack commenced about eleven A. M. on Mr. Godfoi, the surgeon, in the street of Santa Cruz; they cut and mangled him in a shocking manner, and left him for dead; he was taken to the guard-house, and on his coming to a little, his hands were tied behind him by the Spanish soldiers, and he was carried into the Corregidor's prison, where he remained twenty-four hours without any assistance; he was then sent to the hospital, and I am happy to say that when I left he was recovering fast. The report of this act of atrocity spread fast, but it was reported that I had been the sufferer. Capt. Nicholls, on hearing it, immediately started to my assistance, leaving a note to Warrington and Wilson, informing them of the event, and requesting them to follow. This note was shortly after received by Capt. Warrington; he and Mr. Wilson proceeded towards the quarter of St. Miguel, where I resided. At the apothecary's shop in the *Escalita*, they met Mr. Stewart, American consul, and Captain Balston, of the English country ship *Edward Srettel*. They informed them that Nicholls had ascertained it was Godfoi who was wounded, and not me, as we had supposed; and that he had met Godfoi, the naturalist, and that both of them had gone to the palace to demand protection and assistance from the governor.

"Godfoi and Nicholls shortly after joined them. Nicholls said, the only satisfaction they could get from the governor was, "that he would consider of it." The whole of the company (Stewart and Balston excepted) now started to visit the wounded Godfoi. Warrington was called back by these two, and advised not to proceed; but he jumped into his carriage, and ordered the coachman to drive and overtake his companions. The mob at this time was large, and growing outrageous; he was unable to come up with them. Several attempts were made to pull him from his carriage; his coachman became frightened, turned the carriage, and drove back as far as the apothecary's.

* For an account of Manilla, see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. x. p. 249.

Here they rejoined Balston and Stewart. The mob was now approaching towards them, and they could distinctly see that Wilson, Nicholls, and Godfol, were prisoners. To provide for their own safety was all they could do. Warrington and Balston entered the house occupied by some Persian merchants, and Stewart the house of a Spaniard; the two former were at first concealed in a back room, which they had hardly entered when the Parsees exclaimed, 'poor Wilson is murdered, Nicholls is stabbed in the back, and the Frenchmen they are cutting to pieces, and dragging about like a dog.'

"An attack instantly commenced on the house of Mr. Guillot, which was exactly opposite that of the Parsees; poor Guillot was first fired at by a serjeant of the regular army, and afterwards literally cut to pieces; and an Armenian, Mr. Baptiste (who had been twenty years in this country, where he had married) escaped badly wounded. The house was stripped and plundered. The Parsees, expecting the attack now on their side of the street, insisted upon Warrington and Balston's descending into the common sewer, where they remained five hours, and afterwards (say the next day, at ten A.M.) escaped into the city in a close carriage with a guard of dragoons.

"The hotel for foreigners kept by Bernard Hautelman, a German, who held a commission as lieutenant in the Spanish marine, was the next place they attacked. The mob, which had greatly increased, now filled the street on which it fronted. Hautelman went to the door in full uniform, thinking they would respect him as a Spanish officer: but he was deceived; they cut him down, left him for dead, and rushed over his body into the house. At this time there were luckily only four gentlemen in the house, viz. Toulon, Gautrin, Vose, and Duperat. Vose immediately leaped from the window into the outer yard of a house belonging to a Spaniard, and concealed himself under a platform, where he remained till night, when he entered the city, blacked and dressed like an Indian. Duperat was instantly butchered: his grey hairs could not preserve him from the blood-hounds of Manilla. Toulon and Gautrin were in the same room; they took leave of each other: one concealed himself under the bed, and Gautrin covered himself with a mat; the mob rushed into the room, dragged out Toulon, and killed him by a thousand wounds, but did not discover Gautrin. They again returned, and again left the room, one villain excepted, who stopped, probably to look for more plunder; he discovered Gautrin, who is a stout, powerful man, and from whom he received a blow that knocked him down, but before he had given the alarm, the

mob returned, and Gautrin, with his fists only, fought his way through them, receiving terrible wounds at every instant, from the pikes, knives, and clubs of the assassins. Just as he cleared the crowd that still pursued him, his sight failed; a Spanish civil officer seized him, tied his hands, and led him to the guard-house, when, shameful to relate, the officers put him in irons, and were going to finish the work the mob had begun. He demanded a confessor; they sent for one, but in the meantime a Spanish officer, Senor Olire, came in, and humanely prevented the massacre; he had Gautrin carried to the hospital on a bier. Gautrin was recovering fast when I left Manilla. Every thing in the hotel was plundered or destroyed; they even cut the poor horses and animals about the house to pieces.

"A simultaneous attack now commenced in many places on the houses where foreigners were known to reside. The house of Mon. Pasquet was immediately forced; here Mon. Debar was cut to pieces; but Pasquet escaped into the house of a Spaniard, by whom he was concealed; every article in the house was destroyed. The house occupied by Captains Warrington, Nicholls, and Wilson, was completely stripped (several lancers, and a lad belonging to the Addison, escaped by the roof into other houses); the papers of the Addison and Merope were destroyed, as was every article of clothing, &c. contained therein; and so furious were the mob at finding no blood to spill, that they cut even the ceiling and the sashes of the windows to pieces. I have made one omission in this narration (as I intended to relate the events of this bloody day in succession, as they followed each other): that is, that the mob, after killing Nicholls, Wilson, &c. in the Escalita, separated; one part proceeding to St. Miguel's, and attacked the house of the Russian consul Dobell; but as this comes under the head of my own part of the narration, I shall leave it till the last. I also forgot to say, the governor appeared in the Escalita, and that directly after Wilson and Co. were murdered, while their mangled bodies lay exposed to his view, he expostulated with the mob on what they were doing, and said, 'If the Frenchmen have poisoned you, why do you murder English and Americans?' He soon after left them, taking no method or measure to stop the massacre; but, on the contrary, his conduct so far encouraged the mob, that they afterwards asserted that what they were doing was by the 'governor's orders.' Mr. Dunsfeldt's house was attacked about two P. M., the door of which was excessively strong, and resisted the efforts of the mob to force it three hours. Mr.

Dunsfeldt had this day invited a number of friends to dine; unfortunately several of them were in his house at the time of the attack. At three P. M., two hours before the door could be forced, the governor, Don Mariano Fernandez Fagueras Menendes de Godin, Fernandez del Reguero, Valen Flores, knight of several orders, &c. &c. (I write his name at large that I may assist in handing it down to the infamy it deserves), appeared in the front of the house, accompanied by several officers, and a guard composed of 50 foot and some dragoons. He implored the populace to desist, and retire to their houses; they hooted, and even lifted their pikes to his breast, when instead of ordering his troops to disperse the mob, which one discharge of small arms would have done in a moment, he sneaked off, leaving the unfortunate gentlemen to their fate. This pusillanimous conduct of the Governor can neither be excused nor palliated in the least point, as it is a notorious fact that at this moment there were from four thousand to five thousand troops quartered within two furlongs' distance, most of them under arms, and might have been brought to his assistance in fifteen minutes. Two hours after this, the mob, being left entirely to act as they pleased, and without fear of punishment, forced the door with large pieces of timber they had brought from some distance for the purpose, rushed into the house, mangled and cut every one therein in such a horrid manner that the bodies could not be distinguished. The following are the names of the unfortunate men that suffered at this place:—A. Shaffalitzky, T. Dunsfeldt, M. Estroup, M. Arnaud, Mr. Martin, and Justin, a French lad, servant of M. Estroup, and Joseph his cook. The head of Shaffalitzky was severed from his body, thrown from the window, and kicked through the streets! The other bodies were also thrown from the windows, dragged about by the mob, who jumped on, pierced, and mangled them, till they hardly retained evidence of their ever having been human. The plunder of this house was immense, as was also that of the house of M. Pasquet: 20,000 dollars in specie, besides a large quantity of indigo and nan-kins, which were thrown into the river.

I resided in the quarter of St. Miguel (about two miles from the city), at the house of the Russian consul, P. Dobell, Esq. His family were luckily with him at Macao, his nephew, Mr. Bennett, of Philadelphia, excepted. The house was attacked about one P. M. by the mob from the Escalita. Several of the peace officers of St. Miguel (say three or four) came to the door, and advised Mr. Bennett to open it, saying they would protect us. The door was opened, and the mob rushed in with the officers, who succeeded

for some time in keeping out the villains from the room we were in; but notwithstanding their exertions, many of them entered from time to time, and at last I was driven at the point of their knives out of the window; from thence I had immediately to swim the river, amid a shower of stones and clubs. I landed on the opposite side, at the gate of a large distillery, belonging to an Armenian, who had settled here. The gate was shut, and I succeeded in climbing a wall of fifteen feet; but no sooner had I shown myself on the top, than I was attacked by the people of the distillery; knocked off the wall by clubs, fell into the yard, and was made prisoner. Previously to the mob entering the house, Mr. Bennett and myself had determined to swim the river, for the purpose of asking advice of the Armenian, and had stripped ourselves all but a flannel shirt; and in this situation was I when a prisoner, having had no time to dress myself, as Mr. Bennett had done before he opened the door. My arms were lashed behind me so fast, that, the circulation of the blood being nearly stopped, my hands swelled, and the pain became excessive; in this manner was I led, or rather dragged, through the streets (the populace beating me, and throwing mud and filth on my head at every moment) to the house of the head peace-officer of the village, where I found Mr. Bennett, whom they had taken from the house soon after I was driven from it. They now put both our feet in the stocks, in company with an Indian, arrested for robbery. The villains at this time began to consult respecting the manner in which they should kill us: they settled the point, and were about to put it into operation, when the presence of mind of Mr. Bennett saved us. 'I am a catholic and a christian,' he exclaimed, 'kill me without a padre to confess me, and the whole of you will die before morning.' Superstition induced them to believe that what Bennett had told them would take place, and they left us at rest a few moments longer. During the whole time (or rather till dark) the mob remained shouting, and demanding us of the master of the house, making many attempts to burst in; and it is truly astonishing they did not succeed, as the place was a mere hut of bamboo. About five P. M. we were suddenly alarmed by the sounds of heavy blows, cries for mercy, and the shout of 'kill them! kill them!' In a moment after Mons. d'Artiel was brought in, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner, covered with blood, his skull fractured, and one of his eyes almost beaten from the socket. He was placed beside us, as was a poor lascar belonging to the *Merape*, who was also terribly lacerated. At six P. M. they took Mr. Bennett from the

stocks, under pretence of obliging him to cure a sick woman; but, in fact, they were carrying him to the house of a person who had just died (one to whom Mr. Bennett had given medicine, and, as they said, poisoned), to sacrifice him upon the dead body; but a serjeant of the regular troops saved his life, by proposing to the mob to carry him to the house of a sick person, who lay at the point of death, to make him cure her. This they did, telling him that the moment the woman died they would bury their knives in his bosom. Luckily the woman got better; and, night coming on, the mob agreed to murder those of us they had left on the stocks, and return to their houses. Bennett's presence of mind again saved us: "Touch one of my companions," said he, "and this woman shall be a corpse."—They even begged of him to let them kill us; but he repeated his threats and saved us. Towards midnight, a family who had formerly washed for me came to see me, and kindly gave me some clothes, and a cup of warm chocolate, which greatly relieved me, as I had been lying near eleven hours with only a wet shirt on, pinioned, and in the stocks, under an open window, with a shower of rain beating on me. About one o'clock I was taken from the stocks, and allowed to lie down on a mat in a better apartment. I supposed Bennett was killed, and expected every moment to share his fate. At eight A.M., on the 10th, Bennett was brought back, to my great joy, the serjeant having remained with him: this man swore to save us or die with us. At nine, A.M. we were put into canoes, and carried down the river to the corregidor's house, and put under a strong guard to protect us. I now felt safe: the mob at this time had assembled in the streets to murder us as we came along, but were disappointed, for we came by water, and not, as they expected, by the road. There now appeared to be considerable difficulty as it regarded the disposal of us. No corregidor was to be found; the person who held that office had got frightened and run off, leaving every thing in confusion. At this time there were four companies of regular infantry, one of flying artillery, with two pieces of cannon, and a squadron of cavalry drawn up in front of the house. A square was formed of infantry, we were placed in the centre, when they started with us for the city: the mob at this crisis filled the streets to the number of 10 or 15,000 men. The soldiers had no orders from the governor to fire in case they attempted to seize us, and we were again carried back to the house; after which a square was again formed, that conducted us to the prison of the corregidor (about 20 yards distance only), where we were locked up until a favourable chance to

convey us into the city should offer. Don Manuel Barella, the former corregidor, had his house adjoining the prison, into which communication was had from the second floor. He humanely conducted us to his own chamber, gave his bed up to poor D'Arbell, and assisted in washing his wounds: they were numerous and dangerous, having had pikes and knives thrust into almost every part of his body. About half-past eleven there appeared a great stir outside the prison; all the guards were called off but four; and about noon, looking from the window, I saw the troops drawn up in columns, in front of the city gates. We were presently informed that the mob were murdering and plundering the Chinese in the Escalata; that all the Spaniards were getting into the city with their families as fast as possible.

"Our friend, the former corregidor, received a letter from the Government, requesting him to resume his office, as the old cowardly Count had disappeared. He immediately mounted his horse, and read a proclamation to the mob, which the governor had sent him, ordering them to disperse, or the troops should attack them, and hang every fifth man they could catch. The mob immediately dispersed, and went quietly to their houses. Why did not the governor issue such orders before, when he arrived in the Escalata, and have saved the lives of those unfortunates who were afterwards butchered? The answer is but too readily given—that he did not wish to prevent the massacre of the foreigners; and I really believe he is at this time sorry that so many escaped as there did, few or none of these last being in the least indebted to his exertions for their safety. We remained in the prison that night, D'Arbell and the wounded being sent to the hospital in the evening. At ten A.M. on the 11th, a guard, to our great satisfaction, conducted us to the city; we were placed in the castle of Santiago.

"Here we found about twenty or thirty gentlemen, French, English, Portuguese and Americans, who had also been placed in the fortress for protection. My arrival was unexpected, as I had been on the dead list for two days, and the fate of Mr. Bennett had been also a mystery to them. We even here found the same disposition against foreigners in the soldiery; nothing but military restraint prevented their finishing what the populace had but too successfully begun. Great talk was made by the Spanish officers and government of the satisfaction we should have; that the leaders of the mob were arrested; that they were to be burned, hanged, &c. &c. without mercy. They were arrested, it is true; but not long before we left they gave them their liberty,

from time to time, gradually dismissing the assassins without any sort of punishment; nay, even the serjeant who was known to have fired at Mr. Guillot, and had killed him, whom they told us was to be shot, was seen, a week afterwards, at the head of his platoon, escorting the host."

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Thomas V. Wilson, an American shipman, United States navy, formerly of the frigate *Macedonia*, going home on a sick certificate; D. Nicholls, an Englishman, commander of the country ship *Merope*, of Bengal; Godfoi, a Frenchman, naturalist, sent out by the French government to make collections; Guillot, a Frenchman, supercargo of the French ship *l'Eglantine*; Toulon, a Frenchman, officer of the Imperial French Guards; Duperat, a Frenchman, merchant, formerly of the ship *Masters*; Debar, a Frenchman, captain of the French ship, *Cultivateur*, of Nantes; J. Duntzfeldt, a Dane, merchant; A. Shaffalitzky, a Dane, merchant, of the house of Stevenson and Co.; Estoup, a Frenchman, captain of the French ship *Alexander*; Arnaud, a Frenchman, officer of the *Alexander*; Martin, a Frenchman, pilot of the *Alexander*; Justin, a Frenchman, pilot of the *Alexander*; a French boy, Estoup's servant; Joseph, a Frenchman, cook of the *Alexander*; a sailmaker, a Frenchman, of the ship *l'Orient*, died of his wounds; D'Arbell, a Frenchman, a respectable planter, settled here two or three years since; Hautilman, a German; Guatrin, a Frenchman; and Baptiste, an American.

Ten seamen, English, at different places, not belonging to any particular ship. Six more persons, Europeans, names unknown. Eighty-five Chinese are known to have been murdered; but it is supposed there were many more.

PERSIA.

In our second volume, p. 542, we gave a letter from the King of Persia to the Governor of Bombay, strongly recommending Mr. Assist. surg. Sharp, of that establishment, to be promoted to the rank of surgeon, in consequence, as it appears, of a letter from his Exc. Sir Gore Ouseley, of that gentleman's eminent professional skill and services, exhibited in many cures, considered as "wonderful" at the Persian court. Letters recently received from Tehran, the winter residence of the Shah, notice the approaching departure of Mr. Sharp on account of ill health. On this occasion, his Majesty the Shah, as a token of his high approbation of the continued services of Mr.

Sharp, has conferred on him the Order of the Lion and the Sun of the second class. Mr. Sharp purposes coming to England by the route of Moscow and Petersburg.

By the last accounts from Persia, the Ambassador, well known in England, France, Germany, &c., had returned, and had been very graciously received by his master the Shah. He is said to have highly amused and edified the Royals and Nobles of Persia, by the relation of his travels, and description of the extraordinary things he had seen. Of England he is reported to have spoken very respectfully and gratefully; but his rapturous encomia are reserved for France, with which country he appears to have been highly delighted.

The ship *Robarts* brings us the information of H.M. brig *Curlew*, with the H. C. cruisers, and some troops from Deristan, having proceeded to the attack of a place called *Laskerie*, situated about 50 miles to the southward of *Ras-el-had*, where they are to meet and co operate with some of the Imam's troops in the reduction of their hill forts. The circumstances that have led to these offensive operations are as follows:—On some alleged aggression on their part, the H. C. cruiser *Mercury* was sent there with a flag of truce, some months ago. The interpreter with the flag landed, having swam from the boat through a very high surf, when he was met with by some stragglers, who ran him through with their spears; the boat's crew then opened a fire on them, in which several of them fell. It is to demand reparation for this outrage that the operations have been commenced.—*Bom. Cour. Oct. 28.*

Supplement to Calcutta Intelligence.

We have had many changes here, and more are in contemplation, in consequence of the number of people going home this year. There are four Generals, two Residents, and numerous other individuals who are about to take their departure. The former are, Sir Wm. Keir (overland), Gen. Stuart, Gens. Ashie and Trapaud. The two Residents are Russell and Moucton. It is said that Sir D. Ochterlony is going to Lucknow; and Mr. Metcalfe (sec. to Government) has been appointed to the Residency of Hyderabad. Mr. Roocke is going home, and Mr. Pattle is appointed to the Board of Revenue; and my friend James Elphinstone is to be nominated Chief Judge of the Appeal Court here.—*Extract of a Letter, dated Calcutta, Nov. 29, 1820.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

April 11. A Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to George Abercrombie Robiuson and Thomas Reid, Esquires, Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interests during the last year.

Same day, a ballot was held for the election of six Directors, in the room of Charles Grant, George Smith, Sweny Toone, William Astell, Campbell Marjoribanks, and Charles Elton Prescott, Esqrs., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported on the following day that the election had fallen on John Bebb and James Daniell, Esqrs.; the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone, and James Inglis, James Pattison, and John Loch, Esqrs. The numbers were—for

John Inglis, Esq.....	1,709
James Pattison, Esq.....	1,667
Hon. W. F. Elphinstone..	1,646
James Daniell, Esq.....	1,639
John Bebb, Esq.	1,486
John Loch, Esq.....	1,124
Charles Mills, jun., Esq..	618
William Curtis, Esq....	587
Abraham Welland, Esq..	386

12. The new Directors took the oaths and their seats. Thomas Reid, and James Pattison, Esqrs., were chosen Chairman and Deputy-Chairman for the year ensuing.

The following gentlemen are candidates for the next vacancy:—

Charles Mills, jun., Esq.
William Curtis, jun., Esq.
Abraham Welland, Esq.
Lieut.col. J. Baillie.
John Petty Minspratt, Esq.
Lieut.col. Daniell.
W. H. Trant, Esq.
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.
William Masterman, Esq.
Lieut.col. Young.

SIR H. V. DARELL, BART.

April 18. A General Court was held at the East-India House, to determine, by ballot, on the following question:—

“That Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart., late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the Service, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the Act of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. 85.”

The question was carried in the affirmative.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 65.

SHIPS DISPATCHED, &c.

April 10. A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. C. Graham, of the Bombay; Capt. J. Mills, of the Minerva; Capt. T. Haviside, of the Windsor; Capt. W. Hope, of the Herefordshire; Capt. J. P. Wilson, of the Hythe; and Capt. W. Mitchell, of the Bridgewater; all for China direct.

17. The dispatches for China by the ship Hythe, Capt. J. P. Wilson, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

21. The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz. the Windsor, the Bridgewater, the Bombay, and the Minerva, for China direct.

25. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. W. Manning, of the Thomas Grenville, and Capt. J. Blanshard, of the Marquis of Wellington, for Madras and Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

RELIEF OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

We are enabled to give, from good authority, the following list of regiments on foreign service, and of regiments about to return home.

4th and 18th dragoons to India, to relieve the 8th and 17th dragoons.

6th foot, to St. Helena, to relieve the 66th.

13th ditto, to India, to relieve the 2d battalion of the 1st foot.

38th and 54th ditto, at the Cape, to proceed to India.

41st ditto, to India, to relieve the 59th.

44th ditto, to India, to relieve the 53d.

2d battalion of the 1st foot, 17th, 53d, 59th, and 65th foot, to return from India.

33d and 91st ditto, to Jamaica.

49th and 54th ditto, to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the 38th and 54th.

58th and 61st ditto, to return from the West Indies.

66th ditto, to return to St. Helena.

75th ditto, to go to Gibraltar.

51st and 85th ditto, to the Mediterranean.

82d ditto, to remove from the Mauritius to Calcutta.—*New Times.*

ROYAL EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Mitchell Greenaway to be capt., vice Cancellor, who resigns.

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Ensign R. Fletcher to be lieutenant, vice Kiddell, ditto.

Ensign Willoughby Wigston ditto, vice Greenaway.

John Brown, gent., to be ensign, vice Fletcher.

Edward Parish, gent., ditto, vice Wigston.

Thomas Hennah, gent., ditto, vice Thornton.—*War Office, April 13.*

EGYPTIAN TOMB.

Yesterday afternoon (April 27) the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, was opened for the purpose of affording to the friends of Mr. Belzoni an opportunity of privately inspecting his *fac simile* of the interior of the regal tomb which he discovered in the vicinity of Thebes.

The exhibition will be open for the inspection of the public, on Tuesday the 2d of May.

Such an exhibition is really a most important acquisition to the world of science. It is so interesting in its nature, and so perfect in its execution; it stands so solitary and unequalled, that it would well become the country to appropriate it to herself. As it now exists, its durability depends on the capricious turns of popular favour; for it would be unjust to expect that Mr. Belzoni should keep it open for the benefit of the learned at his own detriment, after it had ceased to be a source of profit. To prevent the possibility of its being ever dismantled and lost to the world, let it become national property. Sufficient room may be found at the British Museum to enable this ingenious and active artist to form a complete and lasting *fac simile* of this astonishing piece of antiquity; and surely parliament could have no objection to grant a sufficient sum to make the purchase and secure so precious a treasure to our country.

DIAMOND.

The famous Pigot, or Pitt diamond, has been disposed of, by Messrs. Rundall and Bridge, for the sum of £30,000, to the Pacha of Egypt.

PRINCE OF MADAGASCAR.

The ship Colombo, Captain Richardson, from the Isle of France, arrived in the Downs on the 14th inst., having on board Prince Ratafe, and ten other Madagascar youths, under the care of George Harrison, Esq. Ratafe is a native prince of Madagascar, and has been sent to England by Radama, king of that island, on the occasion of the ratification of a treaty with his Majesty, by which the

slave trade has been finally abolished in its greatest market in the eastern hemisphere.

Our readers are probably not aware that the population of Madagascar, exceeding four millions of people, is advancing rapidly in the career of civilization, and that a market for European industry is thereby opening, to replace the traffic thus happily abolished, and which was formerly carried on to such an enormous extent, that from one port alone the average exportation was not less than four thousand souls annually.

We are happy to learn that the Rev. Dav. Jones, a missionary, is residing at the court of Radama, opening a vast field of usefulness, and diffusing the blessings of christian knowledge amongst that interesting and docile, but hitherto uneducated race of people.

Madagascar is one of the most fertile and productive islands of the globe: it produces, particularly, innumerable herds of the finest cattle, with which it supplies the neighbouring islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

It was from this island, which lies at the entrance of the Indian Seas, that the celebrated La Bourdonnais, in the year 1746, drew the means of repairing and victualling the squadron, with which he afterwards sailed for the purpose of attacking the English fleet on the coast of Coromandel; indeed at all times, since the first establishment of the French power in Mauritius, the French drew from Madagascar all sorts of supplies for the subsistence of the squadrons and privateers successively detached from the Isle of France to attack us in India, and which, during the last war, covered the Indian Seas, and occasioned enormous depredations on British commerce.

It is well known that France has long looked to Madagascar as a colony that would more than replace all she has lost in the East Indies, and that she has been busily employed ever since the peace in endeavouring to gain that ascendancy which Great Britain, ever since the capture of Mauritius, had obtained, and which, by the recent ratification of the treaty, is now so happily and permanently established; thereby ensuring the total abolition of the Slave Trade in Madagascar, and also opening to us the secure and lasting possession of all the advantages and resources, commercial and political, which that vast, populous, and productive country is capable of affording.—*New Times, April 20.*

STATUE TO WARREN HASTINGS.

Extract of a letter from J. P. Lark

Esq. to the Right Honorable Lord Teignmouth.*

"My Lord:—At a general meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, convened at the Town Hall, on the 3d of September last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of expressing the respect entertained by this settlement, for the character and services of the late Right Honorable Warren Hastings, their former Governor-general; it was unanimously resolved to erect a statue to his memory; and it was further resolved, to solicit your Lordship to communicate this resolution to the retired officers, civil and military, of the Bengal establishment, now residing in England, who have been invited to cooperate in carrying the objects of the meeting into effect.

"As Chairman of the General Meeting, I have now the honour, in the name, and by the desire of the British Inhabitants of this Settlement, to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the resolutions and proceedings on the occasion, together with a list of the subscriptions already received, and request that your Lordship will be pleased to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to secure the ends in view. The retired servants of the Honorable Company, civil and military, now residing in England, will no doubt be influenced by similar sentiments of respect and esteem with the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, and will be happy in having an opportunity afforded them, of evincing in the most sincere manner their zeal and attachment to the memory of him, 'who still lives in the hearts of many; and whose name, will be transmitted with respect to generations yet unknown, through the protecting care of those who stood forth to do it honour while its possessor was still living.'—I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "J. P. LARKINS, Chairman."
Calcutta, 20th August, 1820.

(Circular.)

"Sir:—I have the honor to communicate, for your information, a copy of proceedings held at two meetings of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, on the 13th and 20th of September 1819; together with an extract from the letter of the Chairman accompanying it, addressed to me under date the 20th of August, 1820.

"I beg leave at the same time to solicit the favour of your assistance, in executing the wishes of the British Inhabitants in Calcutta, by communicating their proceedings to the retired officers, civil and military, of the Bengal establishment, within the circle of your acquaintance.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"TEIGNMOUTH."

Portman Square, March 30, 1821.

AMERICAN TRADE TO CHINA.

We learn, by the *Huntress*, from Canton, that the United States frigate *Congress*, anchored at Chumpee on the 8th of November, in consequence of the Chinese government having objected to grant permission for the regular transportation of her stores, &c. from Canton to Lintin in Chinese boats, and refused to appoint a comprador; but it is now expected that all differences will be adjusted, and that the frigate will sail for Rio about the 25th of November.—*New York Gaz.* March 31, 1821.

MERMAID.

It was mentioned in all the public journals some time ago that a Mermaid caught in the Indian Seas had been brought to this country. The creature so described, and no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, is now in the museum of Surgeons'-hall. It is about eight feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common seal. There is also a young female, of the same species, in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate (internally) in a structure like the human hand; the breasts of the female are very prominent, and in suckling its young, not only this appearance, but their situation on the body, must cause that extraordinary phenomenon which has led to the popular belief. In other respects the face is far from looking like that of the human race, and the long hair is as entirely wanting as the glass and comb.—*Lit. Gaz.*

MASACRE AT MANILLA.

A proclamation by the political chief of the Philippine Islands, published in a *Bordeaux Journal*, states, as the cause of this tragical event, that the superstitious Indians, who inhabit the district of Tondo, and the town of Biordo, having seen a collection of insects, serpents, and other animals, dried and preserved by the French Naturalists, conceived that it was the process by which poison was made for the wells and river, and the origin of the cholera morbus; some miscreants, profiting of the ignorance of these Indians, instigated them to commit the murders and plunder which took place on the 9th and 10th of October. The political chief requires the natives to denounce to justice the guilty promoters of the diabolical plan, as the only medium through which they can have any claim upon the clemency of his Catholic Majesty, and thus to redeem the stain which has been thrown upon the Philippine Isles and their inhabitants.

* Vide Calcutta Intelligence, p. 304.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 1. Liverpool, ship Comet, Boag, from Bengal 27th Nov.

2 Gravesend, ship Zoroaster, Thompson, from Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers:* Miss Lindengreen; Lieut. Rhehling; Mr. Ropstoff; Mrs. Vickers; Mr. Ducomet; Mr. Cayrow; Mr. Dugard; and Major Montague.

7 Gravesend, ship Camden, Johnson, from Bombay 3d Nov.—*Passengers:* Lieut.col. Muttelbury; Mr. Goreham; Mr. Smith; and Mrs. Douepte.

14 Gravesend, ship Earl Balcarras, Jameson, from China and St. Helena.—*Passengers:* Mr. Maconochie and Mr. Orme.

— Gravesend, ship Thames, Le B'anc, from China and St. Helena.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Bellasis, and Master Baretto.

— Portsmouth, Star transport, Lieut. Hire, from Trincomalee 15th Oct.—*Passengers:* Maj. Skinner, Lieuts. Steele, and Kendell, Assist.surg. Whitfield, and two companies of the royal art.; Lieut. Mudge, R.E.; Lieut. McLean, 72d.; and Lieut. Shaw, 83d reg.; also Mr. F. L. Maitland, midshipman of the Leander; Mr. Seymour, late of the Topaze; Mr. Smith, late of the Brazen; and several naval invalids.

15 Gravesend, ship George Home, Telfer, from Bengal 6th Oct. and Madras 26th.—*Passengers:* Mr. Bateman and Maj. Obina.

— Gravesend, ship Columbo, Richardson, from the Mauritius.—*Passenger:* Capt. Harrison.

17 Gravesend, ship Coldstream, Heppenstall, from Bengal 11th Dec., and St. Helena 22d Feb.—*Passengers:* Miss Bagshaws, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Cave.

— Cowes, ship David Shaw, Jordan, from the Mauritius 11th Jan.

Departures.

March 27. Gravesend, ship Cadmus, Appleby, for Bombay.

31 Deal, ship Adamant, Elsworthy, for New South Wales.

April 4. Gravesend, 7 Deal, ship Anna Robertson, Biden, for Madras and Bengal.

— Gravesend, 20 Plymouth, ship Marquis of Hastings, Edwards, for Bengal.

11 Deal, ship Grenada, Donald, for New South Wales.

14 Gravesend, ship Princess Charlotte, Blyth, for Ceylon.

15 Gravesend, ship William Miles, Beadle, for Madras and Bengal.

18 Gravesend, 20 Deal, ship Phoenix, Weynton, for Bombay.

— Gravesend, 21 Deal, ship Hythe, Wilson, for China.

— Gravesend, ship Herefordshire, Hope, for ditto.

21 Gravesend, ship Nautilus, Pearson, for ditto.

22 Gravesend, ship Windsor, Havslide, for ditto.

23 Gravesend, ship Minerva, Mills, for ditto.

— Gravesend, ship Bombay, Graham, for ditto.

— Gravesend, ship Bridgewater, for ditto.

BIRTHS.

March 29. At the East-India College, Haileybury, the lady of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, of a daughter.

April 5. On Herne-hill, the lady of John Kaye, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 5. At Dewsbury, Yorkshire, the Rev. Joseph Bailey, late curate of St. Michael le Belfrey, at York, to Miss Parkin, daughter of the late Rev. J. Parkin. The rev. gentleman and his bride will immediately proceed to India under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society.

12. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Serles V. Wood, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

Also, at the same time, Mr. Gustavus Thomas Taylor, of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, solicitor, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Buzzard, of High Holborn.

21. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Geo. Rose, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Robt. Pouncy, of the East-India Company's service.

25. At Ipswich, the Rev. Chas. Bridges, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Torlesse, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment.

26. At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Sir W. Dick, Bart., late of the Bengal military establishment, to Mrs. Fraser, widow of Lieut.col. Fraser, late of the 76th foot.

DEATHS.

April 1. At Brighton, Sir Charles Edmonstone, of Dunheath, Bart. M.P., for the county of Stirling.

2. At the East-India College, Herts, Hamilton Murray, the infant son of the Rev. Dr. Batten.

17. In Sloane-street, Lieut.col. George Smith, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in the 83d year of his age.

23. At his house in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, after a long illness, Henry Churchill, Esq., many years of the East-India Company's service.

24. In Bennett-street, St. James's, John Wood, Esq., late commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Marquis Wellington,

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES.

FOR THE YEAR 1821.

[illegible]

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>
Sophia - - -	600	Reynolds -	Madras and Bengal.
Andromeda - -	500	Stewart - -	Ditto.
Abberton - -	500	Gilpin - -	Ditto.
Ajax - - -	500	Clark - -	Ditto.
Rochester - -	600	Sutton - -	Ditto.
Matilda - - -	700	Drake - -	Ditto.
Palmira - - -	600	Lamb - -	Ditto.
Woodford - -	600	Chapman -	Bengal
Fairlie - - -	600	White - -	Ditto.
Ogle Castle - -	540	Crossley - -	Bombay.
Blenden Hall -	500	Greig - -	Ditto.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 4 9	to 0 5 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.			Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 9 8	— 0 11 0
Cheribon.....cwt.	3 9 0	— 3 15 0	China.....cwt.	0 12 0	— 1 7 0
Somatra.....cwt.	3 8 0	— 3 12 0	Zedoary.....cwt.		
Mocha.....cwt.	7 18 0	— 8 10 0	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	9 10 0	— 11 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 5	— 0 0 8	Blue.....cwt.	14 0 0	— 15 0 0
Madras.....cwt.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 8	— 0 0 7	Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0 7 9	— 0 8 3
Bourbon.....cwt.	0 1 2	— 0 1 5	Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 7 6	— 0 7 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 7 6	— 0 7 9
Aloes, Epatic.....cwt.	5 5 0	— 7 10 0	Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 7 0	— 0 7 6
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2 16 0	— 3 0 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 6 9	— 0 7 0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 6 6	— 0 7 0
Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	Fine & Good Copper.....cwt.	0 6 3	— 0 6 6
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	7 10 0	— 8 10 0	Middling Ditto.....cwt.		
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 4	— 0 4 0	Ordinary and low.....cwt.	0 3 2	— 0 4 0
Ceylon.....cwt.	0 1 9	— 0 2 0	Fine Madras.....cwt.	0 6 0	— 0 7 4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	94 0 0		Manilla.....cwt.		
Lignea.....cwt.	9 0 0		Rice.....cwt.	0 8 6	— 0 14 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 1 5	Safflower.....cwt.	13 0 0	— 17 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 1 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 15 0	
Colombo Root.....cwt.			Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0 14 1	— 0 15 2
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 35 0 0	Novi.....cwt.	0 16 1	— 1 5 10
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	Ditto White.....cwt.	0 16 1	— 1 5 10
Arabic.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 5 0 0	China.....cwt.	0 18 1	— 1 1 1
Assafetida.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 15 0 0	Organzine.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 2 0 0
Benjamin.....cwt.	3 0 8	— 38 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 6 0	— 0 6 5
Anini.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 9 0 0	Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 8	— 0 3 9
Galbanum.....cwt.	25 0 0	— 30 0 0	Bourbon.....cwt.		
Gambogium.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 15 0 0	Mace.....cwt.	0 9 3	— 0 5 6
Myrrh.....cwt.	8 0 0	— 15 0 0	Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 9 4	— 0 4 4
Olibanum.....cwt.	9 0 0	— 6 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 0 14 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 6	Pepper, Company's.....lb.	0 0 7	
Dye.....cwt.	0 8 9	— 0 8 6	Privilege.....cwt.	0 0 7	
Shell, Black.....cwt.			White.....cwt.	0 1 0	
Shivered.....cwt.			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 11 0
Stick.....cwt.			White.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 2 10 0
Musk, China.....cwt.	0 12 0	— 0 16 0	Brown.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 4 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 3	— 0 2 4
Opium.....lb.			Congou.....cwt.	0 2 5	— 0 3 6
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 0 10	— 0 0 11	Souichong.....cwt.	0 3 10	— 0 4 6
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 15 0		Campti.....cwt.	0 3 1	— 0 3 9
Cloves.....cwt.	0 5 6		Twankay.....cwt.	0 6 11	— 0 3 4
Mace.....cwt.			Pekoe.....cwt.		
Nutmegs.....cwt.			Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 2 10	— 0 4 0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 3 0	Hyson.....cwt.	0 5 3	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 0 0		Gunpowder.....cwt.	0 6 0	
Senna.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 8 0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 2 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	6 0 0	— 6 10 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 May—Prompt 1 July.

Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Choppahs—Blue Cloths—Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Shawl Pieces—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Scarfs—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Sewing Silk—Crapes.

For Sale 9 May—Prompt 1 August.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 1 August.

Company's.—Saltetre—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—Saltetre—Ginger—Mace—Sago—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 16 May—Prompt 1 August.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Turmeric—Senna—Rhubarb—Aloes—Cardamoms—Safflower—Sarsaparilla—Shellac—Lac Dye—Gums—Gum Arabic—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Anini—Botax—Munjeet—Tincal—Nux Vomica—Tamarinds—Soda—Vermillion—Red Ochre—Castor Oil.

For Sale 18 May—Prompt 1 August.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Sapan Wood—Rattans—Elephants' Teeth—Sea Horse Teeth—Horn Tips—Grindstones.

For Sale 5 June—Prompt 1 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 200,000 lbs.; Congou, Campti, Pekoe, and Souching, 4,600,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lbs.; Hyson, 900,000 lbs.; Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000.

For Sale 12 June—Prompt 7 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP'S LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Thames and Earl of Balcarras, from China; and Camden, from Bombay.

Company's.—Tea—Saltetre—Cotton—Pepper.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Silks—Raw Silk—Sewing Silk—Crapes—Dragon's

Blood—Benjamin—China Silk—Soy—Mother-of-Pearl Shells and Counters—Pearl Knife Handles—Tortoiseshell—Elephants' Teeth—Black Wood—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Accounts received from Bengal to December last state that the Company's six per cent. paper was then at a premium of four and a half per cent.

The exchange for bills at Calcutta on London had declined to 2s. 3d. per sicca rupee, at six months' sight.

Bills on Bengal are at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per sicca rupee, at thirty days' sight.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, April 27, 1821.

Cotton.—The purchases of cotton for the week ending yesterday consist of above three thousand bags; a great proportion was taken on Saturday. The business done the first of the week was inconsiderable; yesterday however considerable sales were reported.

Sugar.—There has been very little business done this week in Muscovades, owing chiefly to the holidays: there is not the slightest variation in the prices.

Coffee.—There were considerable public sales of Coffee declared for this week, but, owing to the languid market, the greater proportion was withdrawn.

Indigo.—There is little variation in the prices since the sale at the India House; in some instances Indigos cheaply purchased have been resold at a premium of 9d a 3d per lb., but generally the market may be stated at the prices then obtained; the holders are, however, firm, and there is a confident anticipation of a further improvement.

Silk.—The sale at the India House is expected to close early next month; the prices are nearly the same as at last sale.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April 1821.

1821. Mar. 26	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1790.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent. Annuities.	Gentleman.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 80. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 p. Cent. India Bonds.	per Dy. Each Bull.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Ticket.	1821. Mar. 26
27	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.6p	par 1p	70 1/2	—	27
28	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.8p	par 2p	71 1/2	—	28
29	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40p	1d. 1p	70 1/2	—	29
30	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.42p	1p. 1d	71 1/2	—	30
31	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.45p	1p par	72 1/2	—	31
April 2	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.46p	par 2p	72 1/2	—	April 2
3	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47p	1.3p	72 1/2	—	3
4	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.48p	2.3p	72 1/2	—	4
5	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.47p	2.4p	72 1/2	—	5
6	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.49p	4.6p	72 1/2	—	6
7	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.47p	4.6p	72 1/2	—	7
8	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.47p	5.6p	72 1/2	—	8
9	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.47p	4.5p	72 1/2	—	9
10	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4p	72 1/2	14 14 0	10
11	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	72 1/2	14 14 0	11
12	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.47p	4.5p	72 1/2	—	12
13	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47p	4.5p	72 1/2	—	13
14	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.46p	4.6p	72 1/2	—	14
15	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.46p	4.6p	72 1/2	—	15
16	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.46p	4.5p	72 1/2	—	16
17	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46p	4.5p	72 1/2	—	17
18	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.43p	4.5p	72 1/2	—	18
19	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 1/2	—	19
20	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 1/2	—	20
21	—	70 1/2	71 7/8	—	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 1/2	—	21

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

§c. §c. §c.

LITERAL VERSION OF FIRDŌSĪ'S EPISODE

or

ROSTAM AND SOHRĀB.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—After my essays of March 1820 and the few alternate preceding months and the introductory matter which they contained, and to which I would wish to refer your readers, I was ready to commence with my *literal* version of the great Persian heroic poet Firdŏsĭ's episode of رستم

وسهراب Rostam and Sohrāb; and shall accordingly now begin with it, after a few more lines of connecting and previous comment.

It has often been remarked, that every country has its brilliant and dark eras of literature; and it is a curious circumstance, that Asia and Europe, its special seats heretofore, would seem to have alternated on this subject. The sublime and inspired writers of our scriptures, and a contemporary set of poets, who doubtless during the کيān Kayiān dynasty flourished also in Persia, had become extinct some time pre-
Asiatic Journ.—No. 66.

vious to the ages of Homer, Hesiod or Sappho, and of Thales of Miletus, Esop or Pythagoras, who being all of them natives of يونان Ionia, or Asia Minor, then a province of the Persian empire, had opportunities of kindling their poetical fires, and acquiring knowledge at those lamps, "which," as Lord Bacon observes, "might in their times have still "burnt within the now desolated "and forgotten tombs of oriental "and Persian genius!"

Genius may lie dormant for a time, but whenever, through any such convenient medium, or that most common one of translation, a new people may get a glimpse of it, the poets of this nation become inspired, and often rival their originals. And though, during its dark ages, Europe had preferred a legend of some now forgotten saint to Virgil and Horace, the Latin of the classics had occasionally some solitary monk, like myself, who could relish and perpetuate them in copies.
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But man is a bundle of habits ; and genius is fortunate when she meets him in his good habits. The Roman classics were at best only copyists themselves ; for the finest sentiments and sublimest images of Virgil are little better than translations from Homer : and take what the Romans borrowed from the Greeks in their stories and machineries, besides an elegance and beauty of expression, only Horace, and perhaps Juvenal, can be considered as originals. However, it was not till the sacking of Constantinople by the Turks, that modern Europe became scholar-like acquainted with the ancient Greek language and classics.

Many have regretted that Shakespeare had not had a Greek and Latin classical and university education ; but it was perhaps better he had not ; for only attend to Ben Jonson, who is commonly considered as his superior in those two chief requisites of a poet, memory, or rather *learning*, and *judgment*, and not much inferior in *genius*, how much he excels him in the unities of time and place in his plays, and in his discrimination of character ; yet he has scarce a striking thought, that we cannot also trace to some Greek or Latin classic, and carrying along with it all that heavy phraseology, such a *literal* translation must ever be encumbered with ; whereas, again, how original are the thoughts of Shakespeare, and how simple and dignified is the language in which he clothes them !

Yet the soul of Shakespeare, in Queen Elizabeth and James the First's days, was not like that of Milton, in Charles and James the Second's days, a star that shone alone ; but a planet, that circulated amidst a constellation of bright luminaries ; and from the previous spread of Greek classic lore upon the fall of Constantinople, and the translation of our Scriptures upon the Reformation, had laid open to it all that great and marvellous store of Pagan and sacred antiquity,

which, like another sun, had for some time been gradually dispelling the darkness of many past ages of ignorance and superstition !

But this mighty store of knowledge had ceased to be a novelty, and the genius of Europe has again fallen asleep. The language of our English drama, that of heroic poetry, and that of polite literature, may be said among *ourselves* to have respectively *lived* and *died* with Shakespeare, Milton, and Addison, and a few of their cotemporaries. Some of our present race of poets have attempted to supply its place, by imitating the Italian poetry and Spanish romance ; and others have affected to refer to the oriental apologue through the medium of the Saracens ; but the fact is, that the two former are but copies of a copy ; for the Arabian romances, as we have them in the *Thousand and one Nights* and other similar works, are now well known to be only translations from the Pahlowí پهلوی

of the Persian poets during the ساسان Sásán dynasty, which commenced in our A. D. 230, and was finally overthrown by the Saracens, A. D. 651.

In Mr. Hamilton's valuable translation of *Antar*, the European literary world is at last favoured with a *genuine Arabian romance*, where it finds nothing of the gorgeous and richly furnished palaces, and the fruit and flower-stocked gardens of the شاهان شاه Shahán-shah or king of kings, the pomp, pride, and circumstances of sultáns, sultánahs and their viziers and khájahs, and the real oriental machinery of jins and demons ; but extensive and arid tracts of rock and sand, with patches of scanty pasturage and stunted trees, and the adventurous and migratory life of the Badowins, rather governed by a simplicity of manners than any code of laws, and controlled by a patriarchal authority, rather founded in a re-

spect for, than a fear of their Shaikh شيخ or chief.

The three mighty eras of Persian history and literature were that of the Kayian dynasty, commencing, perhaps, one thousand years before our christian era, and terminating in the Grecian Alexander's overthrow of دارا Dárá or Darius : that of the Sásán dynasty, commencing with اردشیر بابگان Ardishir-Bábagán, and terminating with the overthrow of یزدگرد Yizdigard by the Saracens : and that of the third, commencing with the decline of the Khalifate, A. D. 950, and terminating with Jámí and Hatifá, or about the end of our fifteenth century.

The respective dialects of those three eras were the دری Darí, the پهلوی Pahlowí, and the پارسی Pársí, not differing from each other more than the English and Scotch dialects of the Saxon do in this island ; and rather in the casual inundation of foreign words, than in the idiom or grammar of the language.

Among the plunder after the battle of قادسیه Cádisiyah, A. H. 15, a copy of the Bastán-namah بستان نامه, or chronicle of the ancient Persian monarchy, written in the Pahlowí dialect, fell to the share of the Saracen general Sád-bin-wakás, who falling himself afterwards into disgrace, more out of contempt of the Khalif Othmán, than any good-will to an humbled foe, preserved it, when every archive besides was, it is feared, industriously destroyed. Better than three centuries afterwards, this copy was

found in the library of Sultan Mahmúd of Ghaznah, and put into the hands of the famous poet Firdósí, that he might remodel his شاه نامه Shahnámah, a work he had already been many years engaged in, upon it : for on his introduction to Ansári, the favourite court poet, and his having questioned him on this subject, he answered that he had brought along with him from توس Tós his native city in Khorasan a تاریخ ملوک عجم or history in poetry of the Persian kings.

It is evident from this, that Firdósí had written much of his Shahnámah, or history of Persian kings, before his introduction at the Ghaznian court, and that he had other documents besides the Bastán-namah ; and that the chief use he made of this was, to translate from it many of the episodes, with which his great poem is adorned ; and this he would seem to do by making a literal translation from the Pahlowí, or dialect of the Sásán dynasty, into the modern Pársí ; which, by the bye, had in the course of three hundred years been much inundated with Arabic ; and which, as he tells us, he took pains to restore to its Pahlowí purity : for, as he proudly says of himself : "through my studies, the arm of eloquence grew strong, and the books of the Pahlowí dialect came into reputation." Indeed it is clear from the two first opening couplets of the episode of Rostam and Sohráb, which I am going to translate, that it was a literal version of what the holy minstrel, or دهقان Dabcan, was in the habit of chanting in the Pahlowí ; as that had again no doubt been from the دری Darí :

ز گفتار دهقان یکی داستان * به پیوندم از گفته پاستان
&c. زموید برینگونه برداشت یاد * که رستم یکی روز از بامداد

"Among the stories of past times, I have met one, as related

"in the words of an annalist and minstrel ; and which the reve-

"rend narrator brought after this manner to my recollection; saying, early one day, the hero Rostam," &c.

By the bye, it were useless to refer to our Persian dictionaries for this signification of chronologer, storyteller, &c. I have given to this word

دهگان or properly دهقان, for it is a pure Persian word; the former being its spelling when adopted into the Arabic; and in this sense it is to be found only in such a dictionary of the pure Persian as the Farhangi Jihangiri; and a translation of this I hope to be able soon to make public.

However as that store of science and literature, by which the genius of Europe, on its recovery from the dark ages, was illuminated, has, as I have said, been long exhausted; and as, from this want of a fresh supply of pagan and sacred translations, it has of late been observed to be again falling asleep; I congratulate the learned public on that new and copious Persian store which has been opened from the extensive conquests of the East India Company, and the opportunities it now has of exploring this in their late establishments of colleges at home and abroad, and a consequent growing taste for all sorts of oriental knowledge.

Nor, any more than Shakespeare was with a critical skill in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, would I desire to see genius cramped with a college study of Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit; but rather trust to many retired Company's servants, who might, like myself, become the voluntary drudges of making translations from these languages; at the same time however recollecting, if they wish them to be useful, to render them literal; examples of which I have often, as one of them, humbly obtruded upon your pages, Mr. Editor; and one in particular in my last Essay for March: and it was with this

view, and in order to excite a rivalry among the Company's college students, that I projected this translated specimen of one of Firdôsi's Epic poems; for, as I have noticed before, his *Shahnamah* is not one epic, but a collection of many epic poems!

But no oriental scholars are better capable of doing justice to this project, than the Professors at the Company's Colleges; and I am happy in being able to congratulate the oriental public on an able translation *precisely in this style*, lately published by Mr. Stewart, the Persian professor at Haileybury College, of the seventh book of that curious Persian work the *Anwâr Sobahî*, with a liberal notice of which I may possibly soon trouble you, rather for the purpose of bringing it more into the public view, than with any splenetic design of a critical review of it. With a like motive, a friend of mine lately endeavoured just to draw the public attention to that valuable Persian Dictionary the *Burhâni Câtâ*, but from mistaking his object, only half his notice was published, and that so garbled, that I shall endeavour to prevail on him to furnish me with a copy for its complete publication in your Journal; for from a want of being thus properly noticed, many valuable Oriental works have of late fallen, I may say, still-born from the press.

During the long dark era of Europe, from the decline and downfall of the western Roman empire, A. D. 450, to the revival of literature in 1450, a period of 1000 years, Asia shone with uncommon literary lustre, *first*, during the last 170 years of the Persian Sâsân dynasty in its Pahlawi literature: *secondly*, during the Khalifate of the house of عباسى Abassi at Baghdad, in its Arabic or rather Tâzi literature: and *thirdly*, for a period of 500 years, during the decline, and after

the ruin of that house, when the modern Persian literature was in its glory; and which, curious enough, began to decline in A.D. 1450, when Europe had a glimpse of recovering itself; for Jami, one of its latest Persian classics, accompanied Mohammed the Second, Sultan of the Turks, on his capture of Constantinople!

The object that such drudges as myself could have in view, in our Persian translations of the classics of the last period, would be to bring them into the notice of our own best and most popular poets; but Scott seems to have exhausted himself, or is supposed to be engaged in the prose composition of those Northern Novels, which display more genius and skill than English literature has afforded us since Shakespeare: but Scott is not the author of them. Byron is too gloomy and misanthropic to relish real oriental literature; and Moore is fitter to translate the Ghazals of Hafiz and Saâdî, than the *Ausâf*, or heroics, of Firdôsî and Nizâmî. But of some, that are considered as only minor poets, I have a better opinion, and particularly of Barry Cornwall, a late perusal of whose *Marcian Colonna*, &c. has satisfied me, that in rich imagery and elegant diction, in the music of his verse and in the tenderness and delicacy of his feelings, he equals, if not surpasses all the three!

The trade of a popular poet is now-a-days very profitable, and holds forth strong temptations to be voluminous; but Sappho and Anacreon, Horace and Virgil, Gray and Burns, did not render themselves immortal by writing for the booksellers. In his translations from Anacreon, and some of his Irish melodies, Moore has much credit; but I had lately occasion to quote examples of confused metaphors, that ought to satisfy him not again to aspire at heroic poetry: and I am sorry to remark, that my favourite, in imitation of

such carelessness, compares the vast ocean to a huge animal:—

“and its sleep,
“Is as a giant’s slumber, loud and
deep!”—

Again, speaking of a mountain’s peak:—

“out of a pine-wood high,
“Springs like a craggy giant to the
sky!”—

Now, although he may meet in the writings of all his three great precursors with frequent examples of the abuse of this figure of speech, when he comes to read translations of the Persian heroic poems he will find no such incongruities. For instance, in the fourth couplet of the following *Epîc*, Firdôsî compares *Rakhsh*, the horse of Rostam, to an elephant in one copy or

پیل پیکر and to a mountain or

کوه پیکر in another: also he, on

one occasion, calls a camel the ship of the desert: but he is never found so inconsistent as to reverse those similes, and call a mountain a horse, or a ship a camel, well aware that we may dignify a small object by comparing it with a great one, but must demean it by comparing a huge object to a little one. And he is rather too fond of the heathen mythology; for though he uses it prettily, it had long since got trite and out of fashion with our classical poets.

He is more truly and poetically happy when he compares the lovely Julia to the moon:—

“She came amidst the lovely and the
proud
Peerless; and, when she moved, the
wallant crowd
Divided, as the obsequious vapours light
Divide to let the Queen-moon pass by
night!”—

Here I could swear, that he had Tahiminah, the heroine of the following episode of Firdôsî in his eye, as she advanced towards the couch where Rostam lay asleep, preceded by her bondswoman holding a torch in her hand:

يكي بنده شمعي معنبر بدست * خرامان بيامد ببالين مست
 پس بنده اندر يكي ماه روي * چو خورشيد تابان پر از رنگ و بوي

"A bondswoman, holding a per-
 fumed torch in her hand, grace-
 fully approached the intoxicated
 hero's pillow; and behind her
 there advanced a moon-like char-
 mer, dividing the vapour like a
 radiant and orient sun, and dart-
 ing forth bloom and perfume all
 around her." And the following
 beautiful and descriptive person of
 another mistress only required to
 be more particular to be a literal
 translation of Tahiminah's herself:
 "Oh! never was a form so delicate
 Fashioned in dream and story to create
 Wonder and love in man: she was fair,
 And young, I said; and her thick
 tresses were
 Of the bright color of the light of day:

"Her eyes were like the dove's—like
Hebe's.—or
 "The maiden Moon, or star-light seen
 afar,
 "Or like—some eyes I know, but *may*
not say."
 "Never were kisses gathered from such
 lips,
 "Nor yet the honey, which the wild bee
 sips
 "From flowers, that on the thymy
 mountain grow
 "Hard by *Ilianus*, half so rich:—Her
 brow
 "Was darker than her hair, and arched
 and fine,
 "And sunny smiles would often lovely
 shine
 "Over a mouth, &c."
 But what he—"may not say"—*Fir-
 dósí shall for him:—*

دو ابرو کمان و دو کيسو کمند * بېلا بگردار سرو بلند
 دو برکت کلس سوسن مي سرشت * دو شمشاد غنبر فروش از بهشت
 دو بيجاده گفتي که جادو نهفت * عيان شان بالماس اندیشه منت
 بناگوش تابنده خورشيد وار * فرو هسته زو حلقه گوشوار
 لبان از طبرزد زبان از شکر * دهانش مکلل بدر و گهر
 ستاره نهان کرده زیر عقيق * تو گفتي ورا زهره آمد رفيق
 روانش خرد بود و تن جان پاک * تو گفتي که بهره ندارد ز خاک

"Her majestic figure was state-
 ly as the waving cypress: her
 two eye-brows forming a bow,
 and her two ringlets a noose."
 "Each cheek and temple was a
 rose-bud amidst a bed of lilies,
 and her two braided tresses were
 twigs of the *Shamshád*, or box
 tree, shedding paradisaical fra-
 grance; and her two rows of am-
 ber necklace were, you might
 say, a casket full of legerdemain
 gems, for they seemed as per-
 forated with the diamond of
 imagination: the lobes and cir-
 cles of her ears were brilliant as
 the luminary day, and from them
 appended ear-ring clusters of pre-

cious stones: her lips dropt honey,
 and her tongue sugar, and her
 mouth displayed a double row of
 pearls set on a wall of rubies: all
 the other stars were lost sight of
 amidst this blaze of loveliness
 and jewelry, and Venus was alone
 left as her administering compa-
 nion: in short, her soul was in-
 tellect, and her body the pure
 spirit or principle of life, and you
 could scarce believe that any
 part of her was earthly."
 As painters technically express
 it, *Firdósí* in this, as in his many
 other descriptions of oriental female
 loveliness, comes down to the can-
 vas; and any low sign-dauber has

only to copy the poet's appropriate and beautiful detail, to make a decent picture of it. Thus Anacreon:

Ὀδὲ κηρὸς αὖν δύνηται

Γραθε καὶ μυρὶ πνεύσας.

"And if your art can rise so high,

"Let breathing odours round her fly:"

for he introduces her walking towards us بلا بکردار سرو بلند

"with the majestic figure of a
"stately and waving cypress:" and though we in Europe are apt to attach ideas of mourning, sorrow and dislike to this handsome tree, bearing possibly in mind the *invisas cupressos*, or *hateful cypresses* of Horace, yet the orientlists, though like ourselves in the habit of planting them in their burying grounds, ever esteemed them the emblems of grace and elegance, and as the likenesses of lovely woman, those of joy and cheerfulness. Nor were the Greeks and Romans uniform in their prejudice, for Theocritus, xviii Idyl: compares Helen Ἡλένη
κυμαρίσσης; and Virgil, in imitation of him, often refers to them with complacency and reverence: *En. ii. 713.*

"*Est urbe egressis tumulus, templum-
que vetustum*

دگرها شنیدستی این هم شنو *

You have now to listen to the combats of Sohráb, and Rostam, you have heard my details of other

آغاز داستان شاهنامه از رستم و سهراب

1. The commencement of the Story in the Shahnamah of Rostam and Sohráb.

Among the tales of past times I have met with one, as related in the words of a story-teller and minstrel; and which the reverend seer brought after this fashion to my recollection; that early one morning the hero Rostam, being in a melancholy mood, made ready for the chase; and, having filled his quiver with arrows, and mounted

"*Deserta Cereris; juxtaque antiqua
cupressus*

"*Religione patrum multos servata per
annos.*"

"Without the wall stands Ceres' vacant
fane,

"Raised on a mount; an aged Cypress
near,

"Preserved for ages with religious fear."

The Persian text I follow is that appending to James Atkinson's Calcutta edition of his English Poem of Sohráb; which, as I have already stated, and it may now be proved by a comparison, is any thing but a translation of Firdósi's original. Of my small deviations, in consequence of a careful collation with two MSS. texts, two instances occur in the two first couplets, as quoted above; but none are of such magnitude as to require a special text.

As I have before noticed, Firdósi's poem of the Shahnamah contains altogether sixty thousand verses, and is partly history and partly romance; but though thus affording much diversity of subject, a continuity pervades the whole; and such an episode as this of Sohráb, which is in fact a perfect epic poem of itself, is introduced after this manner.

کنون رزم سهراب رستم شنو

battles and contests, and must now attend to these.

his horse Rakhsh, he sallied forth, and set that *living mountain* in motion; and turning his face towards the borders of Túrán, proceeded like a ravenous lion prowling after prey.

On reaching that territory he beheld a plain, filled throughout with the onager or elk. His coronet-shaded cheek bloomed cheerful as a rose-bud, and rising in his stirrup he set Rakhsh off at full gallop; and with his bow and arrows, his

noose and mace, did mighty execution along that sporting ground. Then with a heap of sticks and chips, and with boughs of trees, he lighted up and made a blazing fire: and, when ready for his purpose, the elephant-bodied hero selected one tree as a spit, and impaled a whole male elk upon it; for in his hands such an animal was like the wing of a chicken: and, having thus roast-

ed it, the gord or warrior carved and ate it; and picked the marrow from its bones as a desert. After that he walked majestically to the border of a lake, where he quenched his thirst with the water, and composed himself to rest: here he slept, and was refreshed after his fatigues, whilst Rakhsh ranged at his pleasure, and was enjoying the pasturage.

فرو گرفتن سواران دران رخس رستم را و برین اورا بشهر سمنگان

2. *Of some Túrání, or Turkish, marauders seizing Rostam's horse Rakhsh, and carrying him along with them to the city of Samangán.*

It happened that some (seven or eight) marauding Turks were at that time passing through that hunting forest, who caught a glimpse of Rakhsh in the meadows, as he grazed along the banks of the lake at his leisure: and so soon as they espied such a steed loose in the wilderness, they hastened to prepare the means of catching him. Now that Rakhsh was aware that they had surrounded him with their snares, he snorted aloud like a furious lion; the head of one of them he tore from the body with his teeth, and two of them he laid flat with a kick: three of those cavaliers were thus killed, and the intrepid Rakhsh was still at liberty. The cavaliers closed upon him from all sides at once, and managed to throw a royal noose over him; and entangled in this they dragged him towards the city, every one expecting to be benefitted by him; and continued to lead him throughout the dwellings of their tribes, that each might secure his share in such a prize. I have heard that they brought him to many (forty) brood mares, but could with difficulty get an offspring or a foal only from one.

On awaking from his pleasing slumbers, Rostam looked after what chiefly concerned him; he cast his eye along those pasture grounds,

but could no where get a sight of Rakhsh. Dejected at not finding his horse, and bewildered in his mind, he fell into the reverie of getting on to the city of Samangán: he addressed himself, saying, now must I trudge it on foot, and how in my gloomy prospects can I get spirits to support it? encumbered with my quiver and battle-axe, with my helmet, sword, and war cloak, how am I to make good my passage through the forest, and what means of defence have I against any assailants? for the Turks will taunt me, and say, who were they that bore off his Rakhsh, and left the able-bodied hero to founder and perish after this manner? Now I must put up with my helpless plight, and reconcile myself at once to much mental affliction: it behoves me to secure my arms and bind up my loins for the journey, and peradventure I may trace my horse's footsteps. While he threw the bridle and saddle across his shoulders, the far-famed hero concluded that address to himself; and taking the track of Rakhsh he set out on foot, and had a load of thought and care weighing on his mind.

On his approaching the city of Samangán, notice was given to the prince and nobles, that the coronet-wearing champion has come on foot, his horse Rakhsh having strayed from him at the sporting ground; that personage, who is entitled to wear a crown, must meet distinction from the nobles of a king: each of them would remark and say,

either this is Rostam, or a sun surrounded with rays of glory!

The king hastened forth to meet him on foot, attended with a numerous and splendid retinue. On joining him, he asked, how came this? The man experienced in war is your friend and ally: in this city and its territory we are all your well-wishers, and ready to obey your commands; our bodies and desires are subservient to your will, and the heads and lives of our nobles bow to your pleasure.

When Rostam had pondered on this speech, he made short of entertaining evil thoughts of him: he told him, my horse Rakhsh has wandered from his pasturage, and gone astray without tedder or bridle: now I have traced his footsteps as far as Samangân, and what borders of lakes or reed wildernesses are there beyond this? If you can, O King, restore him to me, I shall have no cause of quarrel with any body: if you bring him back, you make sure of my thanks, and secure my gratitude as the reward of your kindness; otherwise if my Rakhsh is not forthcoming, it may cost you the head of many a chief.

The king answered him, O honoured Sir, none would dare to maltreat you in this business: give not way to anger, but come and be my guest, and every thing may be made to accord with your wishes; let us for this one night indulge ourselves in wine, and banish care and sorrow from our bosoms; for asperity and violence can answer no good purpose, while with gentleness we may charm a serpent from his hole. So long as so renowned a horse is

in existence, we cannot lose all trace of Rostam's Rakhsh; we will seek after and soon make him forthcoming, and the man of experience is assuredly honourable and trust-worthy.

The able-bodied hero was pleased with these words, and his mind relieved from all suspicions and doubt. He thought it respectful to attend the king to his mansion, and with a hearty good will became his guest; perhaps he might through his means recover his Rakhsh, and at the same time participate in his festive entertainments.

The royal chief yielded him the seat of precedence in the hall, and stood behind administering to him on foot. He invited the civil and army chiefs, and arranged with glee a company suiting to him; he directed his sutlers and cooks to bring in trays of viands, and place them before the chiefs and warriors; they set forth a jovial and noble banquet, and got the Turks of China to supply their goblets; plying them with wine and with vocal and instrumental music, and with damsels with black eyes, rosy cheeks, and idol figures; the whole joined in chorus with the song, being desirous of diverting the melancholy of their heroic guest.

When at last intoxicated, and it was his hour for going to sleep, he suddenly got up and left his seat. They prepared a couch for him, fitted it up in state, and sprinkled it with rose water and musk: here Rostam composed himself to rest, and slumbered off the fumes of the wine and fatigues of the road.

آمدن تهمینه دختر شاد شمنگان بپالین رستم

3. *Of Tahimínah, the daughter of the Samangân king, approaching Rostam's couch.*

Now the first watch of the gloom of night was passed, and the star that guides the caravan was advancing into the celestial sphere; what was deposited in secret came to be

discussed, and the entertainment of the evening was repeated in the bed-chamber. The hero, Rostam, had dreamed that there came walking stately up to him Tahimínah, whose father was the king of Samangân, and she herself a sun in loveliness and chastity.

A bondswoman, holding a perfumed taper in her hand, gracefully approached the intoxicated hero's pillow; behind this handmaid there advanced a moonlike charmer, radiant as the sun, and dispensing bloom and perfume around her; in figure she was stately as the waving cypress, her two eye-brows forming a bow, and her two ringlets a noose (for catching lovers): each cheek and temple were rose-buds amidst a bed of lilies, and her two braided locks were twigs of ambergise scented shamsbâd, or box-tree, the purchase of Paradise: the double row of her amber necklace you might fancy the casket of a juggler, for they were perforated throughout with the diamond of imagination: the tip and circle of each ear were splendid as the luminary of day, and from them appended ear-ring clusters of gems: her lips dropt honey and her tongue sugar, and her mouth or teeth and gums were rows of pearls set in rubies: all the stars were lost amidst this blaze of loveliness and jewelry. Venns you might suppose alone left as her administering companion: her soul, indeed, was intellect, and her body pure spirit, and no portion of her you could affirm to be earthly.

The lion-hearted Rostam stood aghast at beholding her, and forthwith called upon the name of his Maker: he addressed her, and asked, "What is your name? Why do you court the gloom of night, and what is your object?" She thus returned for answer, saying, "My name is Tahimînâh; you may say that my body is split into two from sorrow: I am one of the king of Samangân's daughter's, and the physician of the tiger and lion: none of the sovereigns of this earth suit me as a match, for under the lofty canopy of the sky they stand low in estimation with me. No person has seen me beyond the screen of modest retirement, nor has any man ever heard the sound of my voice; but all are ready to speak of your wondrous prowess,

and I have heard much of your story; that you are so expert in sharp combat, as to fear neither demon nor lion, crocodile nor tyger; that in the dark hour of night you can venture alone into Tûrân, and prowl throughout that territory, nay, go to sleep in it; that you can roast and eat up a whole elk by yourself, and make the atmosphere shed its rain by brandishing your sword: when the battle-axe is seen, as wielded in your hand, the lion's heart is rent, and the tyger's hide torn; and when the eagle comes to view your naked scymitar, it arrests his speed in darting on his prey: the constellation of the lion wears your noose as a badge, and the clouds drop blood in terror of your darts. Such are the stories I have heard of you, and much have I gnawed the lip of regret for your sake. I prayed to God that he would accommodate you with fins or wings and a plumage, and make this city a baiting-place for you: if you will accept of me, I am wholly yours: do you not see that I am either a fish or bird as best suits you as your prey? *Firstly*, I am so enraptured with you, that I have exchanged my reason for passion: *secondly*, Omnipotence may perhaps place a boy, from our intercourse, within my maternal embrace; and with the co operation of the Sun and Saturn, fortune may peradventure make him strong and brave as you are: and, *thirdly*, I engage to produce your horse Rakhsb, and make all Samangân cringe at your feet."

That moon-like charmer here concluded her harangue, and the able-bodied warrior had listened to it throughout. Now that Rostam contemplated such an angelic creature in that state, whom he could not help esteeming for her various knowledge; and as she had, moreover, given him tidings of Rakhsb, he saw no alternative but that of complying with a grace: he desired her to approach him, when, like a stately cypress, she advanced with an air close up to the warrior.

He now directed that an experienced priest should go and demand her of the father for him in marriage. The learned sage repaired into the presence of the king, and stated the message of the army chief, and the heart of the Samangán sovereign was filled with joy on having this report made to him: he was delighted at forming this connection with Rostam, and felt independent as a cypress tree. According to the canons and ritual of his religion, he bestowed his daughter upon the hero; and in compliance with his wishes, sentiments, and desires, drew up the marriage contract on the most liberal terms.

By having conferred his daughter on that champion, the king gave general satisfaction to the old and young; who were unanimous in expressing their joy, and desiring a blessing upon that hero, saying, "Let this new moon shine gracious upon you, and let the head of your ill-wishers be trodden under foot."

Now that this match had got yoked to his bride, little of the sable shade of night remained: that opening rosebud was refreshed by the dew of night, and that ruby casket became full of pearls: a drop of heavenly balm fell within the lips of the shell, and a precious gem was nourished in its bosom: the hero's prowess met a reciprocity of affection, and Rostam was aware of its perfect consummation.

By this time the sun was rising into his lofty mansion, and preparing to spread his splendid mantle over them: as a bracelet on his arm Rostam wore a seal, which was renowned throughout the world for its talismanic virtues: it he took and presented to her, saying, "This you must keep by you; and if fortune bestow a girl upon you, take

and entwine it upon her braided hair, as an auspicious star and lucky omen; but if after a like fashion you are favoured with a son, bind this memorial of his father around his arm, that he may prove another Sâm Nariman in aspiring magnanimity, and a Karímán in courage and disposition; such a son as can tear the constellation of Aquila, or the eagle, from his lofty mansion, and such as Phœbus shall not dare pour his rays of heat upon him; as shall consider an encounter with a lion as his sport, nor will he flinch from grappling with a formidable and mad elephant!"

He spent the remainder of the night with his moon-faced charmer, and continued thus to talk on a diversity of subjects: nor was it till the mighty luminary of day shone bright in the sky, and adorned the face of the earth with his radiant glory, that he bethought himself of bidding her adieu; and of taking a farewell embrace, and covering the face and eyes of his mistress with kisses; whilst that angelic creature withdrew from his presence in tears, and had only sorrow and tribulation to think of as her future partners.

The courteous prince, her father, came to attend on Rostam, and asked how he had rested and found himself accommodated: after this usual salutation, he announced such tidings of Rakhsh, as rejoiced the heart of him who wore a coronet. He came forth from his chamber, stroked his horse, and put on his saddle, for he was delighted in having Rakhsh restored to him, and was satisfied with the conduct of the king: hence he galloped off, and proceeded like the wind into Sijistan, often pondering with himself upon this adventure: thence he went on to Zabulistan, but he communicated what he had witnessed and heard to nobody.

گفتار اندرزادن سهراب

4. *A Narrative of the Birth of Sohráb.*

Now that her time of nine months was gone, the princess bore a son resplendent as the moon: you might conceive him to be the elephant-bodied Rostam, or that lion Sam, or the hero Narímán: as he had a smiling and cheerful countenance, Tahimínah gave him the name of Sohráb; and she was herself so assiduous in nursing him, that he was no day in want of any thing.

After one month, he was stout as a child of a twelvemonth old, and his chest broad and ample as that of Rostam-zál: at three years of age he took the exercise of field sports, and at five had set his heart on the sword and spear practice; and at ten no man throughout the country could oppose him in war-like feats.

In his body he was bulky as an elephant, and his cheek was florid like the crimson of blood; and his two arms were hard and sinewy as a marble post: he was lofty of stature and muscular in his limbs, his waist was tapering as that of youth, and his grasp was that of a war-champion: of men of reputation none would venture to wrestle with him in the ring, nor match him at the club and ball in the field: he would equally excel in hunting the lion, and make all manner of martial exploits his sport: in the race he could overtake the fleetest courser, and by seizing on his tail arrest him in his speed.

He made up to his mother, and bluntly questioned her, saying, "you must candidly answer me: now that I so much excel all my lion-like companions, and raise my head aspiring to the skies; whence is my origin, and what is my descent, and whom am I to speak of, when asked about my father? if you continue to leave me doubtful on these topics, I shall not leave you any longer in existence."

When Tahimínah considered

what the youth had said, she was struck with awe at the illustrious hero; the mother replied to him, saying, "Attend to my words, rejoice at what I tell you, and be not so savage: you are the son of the elephant-bodied hero Rostam, of the house of Sám, and of the lineage of Narímán; and your head is soaring above the canopy of the sky, because you are a sapling of that renowned stock. In the formidable body of an elephant Rostam animates the heart of a lion, and he can drag forth crocodiles from the river Nile: the Creator of the world, since he created the world, has not produced such another cavalier as Rostam: none on this earth have pierced through the skies with their heads, after the aspiring manner that Sám and Narímán did: of champions and potentates, of knights and warriors, there have not been on this globe any so illustrious as they were."

She then produced, and submitted to his private inspection, a letter she had received from the war-coveting Rostam; also three brilliant rubies, and three purses of gold, which his father had sent him from Irán; when he had notice of a son being born, the parent had dispatched them by the hands of a messenger in his name: "Behold them, my accomplished boy! and consider with esteem, what your father has sent you. Moreover, it behoves you to bear in mind, what in like manner concerns you in this transaction, that were he to understand you are so expert a horseman, and rank so high among the proud and lofty, when he comes to this knowledge, he will order you to attend him, and break the heart of your sore-afflicted mother. Likewise," she continued, "it is equally incumbent on us, that king Afrasiyáb should not ascertain your whole history; for all Túrán has cause to mourn him, and he is the deadly foe of the famous Rostam: God forbid

that he should be able to wreak his vengeance upon you, and destroy the son out of a spite to the father."

Sohráb thus replied, and said, "None need in this world make a mystery of this: such as he was, have you not borne a son, and by what canon or law did you conceal this from me? Did you not bring him forth according to our blessed ritual, and why should this have been kept a secret from me? as they do the heroes of old, they will make Rostam the hero of the present age. Now I can levy an immense host, and form an army of warlike Turks: in pursuit of my revenge I can make an inroad upon Irán, and raise the dust of my vindictive spirit up to the moon: I can hurl its king, Kai-káwos, from his throne, and extirpate any vestige of Tous, or the descendants of Nudar,

from Irán: I will leave neither Gúdriz nor any other respectable chieftain, nor let any warrior or man of character remain; but confer the revenue and crown on Rostam, and raise him to the throne of King Káwos. From Irán I can transfer the war into Turán, and meet its sovereign face to face in the field: then I can seize upon the throne of King Afrasiyáb, and push the point of my spear beyond the mansion of the sun! I can play the lion in my warlike operations, and make you queen of the Persian empire! So long as Rostam is the father, and I am the son, no crowned head besides shall remain in the world: now the faces of the sun and moon are a blaze of glory, how can any star put forth its twinkling rays?"

I remain, &c.

GUL-CHIN.

FRAGMENTS ON CEYLON.

(Continued from Page 448.)

It is a principle acknowledged from the earliest ages in Ceylon, that all land belongs to the lord or chief, and that every inhabitant owes some service to his lord.

These two principles are inculcated upon the mind of every native of the island; and the Portuguese and Dutch, when they successively conquered it, tacitly adopted them in the government of the country, wisely conforming themselves to the usages they found established.

They departed from the first of these principles, only by bestowing grants and perpetuity of inheritance in some lands, which they granted upon different rents to the individuals who applied for them. These grants (without restriction) differed essentially from those made by the ancient sovereigns of the country, who granted to an individual a portion of land for his use, in consideration of an employ with which he was invested; and to a cast for

some servitude which it was bound to perform to the prince.

The first of these concessions was for life, and became extinct by death, or by a forfeiture of the title: the second lasted as long as the service for which it was granted was performed, which nevertheless depended upon the will of the prince.

It is quite evident that, in these times, the established authorities must have possessed some powers of coercion unknown at present, to enforce the cultivation of the land; since the system described seems very inadequate to account for the flourishing state in which the country incontestibly has been. Notwithstanding the concessions in perpetual propriety granted by the Europeans, on condition of receiving a tenth of the produce, and that the Portuguese and Dutch have continued the ancient modes of tenure (in accomodecens and parvenies), it is clear that cultiva-

tion has made but little progress ; which proves how much the Abbé Raynal is mistaken, and that it is not land which is wanting to man in the island of Ceylon, but man who is wanting to the land.

Parvenies is the generical or indigenous denomination for lands conceded by the prince ; and *acomodecens* is probably of Portuguese, or rather of Latin origin, for *con sum cens* in the French and Roman languages signifies the rent of a land granted in villainage by the lord, as well in France as in the country formerly composing the two kingdoms of Burgundy.

The tenure of lands in that part of Ceylon inhabited by the Malabars is quite different from that in the western part of the island ; for though the principle that all land is the property of the lord is likewise acknowledged there, it is in a much less positive sense. The reason of which is, that the princes of this district having been subdued by the kings of Candy, the country has been divided, and given to powerful chiefs, as the Wannyas, Ratterales, Vidaans, Adigaars, Pediessen, &c. &c., subject to an annual rent and tribute, as are still the Wannyas of Soerlie, Nogerie, Minery, and others. All the tributary chiefs, in the countries within the circumference of the island, have been acknowledged so long as they have conducted themselves with propriety, and deprived of their authority when they have acted otherwise, as in Wannyas, for instance, in 1779 : but the lands for the greater part remained in the possession of those by whom they were cultivated, which changed the nature of the tenure into a sort of property which the Dutch Government respected. This was done by the Dessaves of the king of Candy, when that country was under his domination, several withdrawing these lands and granting them to the highest bidder several times in the same

year ; for this, however, they were punished by heavy fines when these extortions became known to the king, or to his minister the Adigar.

The personal service of the inhabitants of the island of Ceylon presents perhaps a picture from which the philanthropy of an European recoils, whose judgment on it is formed after the notions and prejudices of his education and country, that is to say, badly, and without a knowledge of the causes in which the system originated.

This is not the place to enter into a research as to the origin of this ancient institution ; and it is sufficient to observe, that although the gazette of Colombo charitably throws the blame of it upon the Dutch, we may affirm that, in fair equity, this institution is by far more moderate than several usages of Europe, in many of which the corvées for men, and their horses and beasts, are still in vigour, to say nothing of the press, conscription, &c. Any attempt to govern the people of India not according to their own usages, laws and customs, but according to those of the most civilized nations of Europe, is the very height of absurdity.

The personal services of every kind are founded upon an original convention, and form an essential part of the constitutional government of the island, having been established probably for more than twenty centuries ; less perhaps for the advantage of the sovereign, than as a sort of curb by which the people are to be kept in duty, dependence, and habits of labour, which the climate and the natural apathy of the inhabitants would have soon made them lose sight of. It may be said, moreover, that good morals are maintained, and crimes prevented among the people of Ceylon when that servitude is exacted from them, to which every man from his birth considers himself liable ; to inspire him with

other notions by making him free is losing every thing, and causing him to retrograde towards barbarism. The inhabitant of Ceylon, confined to servitude, will be docile, active, and industrious; he will consider himself as being constantly under the hand and eye of the Government, whilst the strict enforcement of servitude or of ransom is preserved; which cannot well be done but by a general and exact register of the inhabitants: this is one of the secrets by which agriculture may be restored, and the island become flourishing. To arrive at this desirable end, there must necessarily be stability in the views and plans of the Government; this will never perhaps take place without positive orders from Europe, laying down the general principles to which all subordinate details shall be referable according to time and place. We shall hereafter return to this important subject.

It is by no means such a matter of indifference as may be thought, by what means and by whom the revenues of the country are to be collected, as well in respect to the territorial import, which bears upon the production, as to the revenue, which bears upon the inhabitant, and regulates the servitudes afforded or ransomed. This is scarcely of less importance than legislating the taxes themselves.

All the revenues of the country should be consolidated (without any other interference on the part of the natives or of the native chiefs of the country than that of keeping an exact account) by persons employed at stated salaries for that purpose by the government: in this alone consists the whole secret of amelioration, and it is useless to think of acting otherwise. These people of colour, employed and paid by the government, should be under the immediate direction of the Dessave or Collector; under his direction they should be punished for the

smallest malversation with great severity, be put into irons, and sent to labour for a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances; and after some such examples they will in the course of two or three years be kept to their duty. It is unnecessary to add, that they ought to be well paid, and it may be proved by the particular example of one district that this will not be very expensive, but highly beneficial. The arrangement proposed is not to the editor of this work a simple theory, but one of the most happy experience for five years, in the course of which every possible method has been used to manage some of the most indocile and independent chiefs of the island.

The system of farming the revenues on land must ever be (with a few exceptions), in Ceylon, not only the most vicious, but the most *disadvantageous* to Government. *Burdensome* to the labourer and the inhabitant, and *impolitic* in itself.

There are so few exceptions to these three assertions, that they might, were there occasion for it, serve as a text to a dissertation that would carry conviction with it, but too long for insertion here. It is sufficient to say that it is a mode resorted to, to use the most moderate language, by those who are idle, or indifferent to the public good.

The inverse of the *farming system* is that the Government should cause the revenues of the country to be collected, as before said, by black agents, under the denomination of *Vibaddes Cannekapules*, *Cangans*, and *Lascoryns*, depending upon, and rendering an account to the Collector alone, of which account there ought to be three sets in whatever relates to the revenues of the country, as has been successfully practised in an extensive district of the island as the most convenient method. This mode of collecting the revenue is so *advantageous* to the

Government, that it would yield ten per cent. advance on the first year, while it is profitable and equitable to the labourer and inhabitant. It will be politic, indeed, in every point of view; but especially as tending to diminish, if not to destroy the dangerous influence of the native chiefs, who constitute the grand obstacles to any change for the better. It will also serve to furnish an exact knowledge of the lands.

It will perhaps be said, that the immense detail absolutely requisite for this collection of the tenths and other revenues of the country, in the whole circumference of Ceylon, would render this an impossibility. To this it may be replied, that this labour, which seems impossible from its minute detail, is very easy, and that nothing is wanting but the introduction of order and of stated rules, as has been already practised for a number of years successively with the greatest success, in a very extensive district of the island. Experience will surely prove, that it will be the same wherever the same vigilance and severity are adopted, from the beginning, towards the subordinate agents. *What is to be done with all the grain received in kind*, will be said, That which was done formerly with it: sell it at a profit, and place the amount in diminution of the purchases of foreign grain, which the government is obliged every year to make to a considerable amount. The balance of such an account would thus become in future the touchstone of a good administration of the interior, seeing that in every thing we get at the better only by a comparison with the past. Hereafter, we shall point out an easy method of introducing this mode of collecting the territorial revenue, either as applied to the whole island, or to some part of it upon which it may be thought expedient to try the experiment. *This mode of collec-*

tion never suffers the revenue to be in arrear.

This is the place in which it becomes necessary to speak of the thombos, or registers of the lands, and inhabitants of the country. They are of two descriptions.

1st. *The land thombo*, terrier, or register of the lands in cultivation, marking their extent, by the acre, their boundaries, qualities, the possessor or possessors collectively or individually, &c. &c. The best model of this kind is that which the Government of Ceylon had ordered thirty years ago, more or less, and which was provisionally begun in the country of Jaffnapatam by Capt. Nagel, and afterwards continued by Lieut. Hopkeraux, to whom Government gave an extra allowance of 1,500 rupees per annum and two assistants, which formed a school for measuring for the youth. It was reckoned that the registering of the land thombo or terrier of Jaffna would have been finished in twenty years, which would have caused an expense of 30,000 rupees, which Government would have recovered in four or five years. The advantages which would arise from a similar description of all the lands would be very great to the revenue, in preserving good order and preventing lawsuits between the land-owners. The two renovations of the land thombo made ten years ago at Jaffna are not of the same description: the only effect of these was to draw 30,000 rupees from the pockets of the people, and to put this sum into those of the two persons employed.

2. If a terrier or land thombo, on the model prescribed in the times of Gov. Falck, would have had the most beneficial consequences towards the prosperity of the island of Ceylon, a general *hoofd thombo*, or register of the inhabitants, would not have been less conducive to their benefit, and to fix upon a just prin-

ciple the ransom of the servitudes, as well of casts as of individuals. This is a work that has been done as yet but very imperfectly, and which nevertheless would be of great public utility.

We are warranted by experience to conclude, that this enlistment in a *hoofd thombo*, besides the benefits it would confer on the natives subject to some servitude, and the great revenue it would produce to Government, would cause agriculture to flourish by doubling the number of labourers in the course of a few years; because some thousand of inhabitants who in every district content themselves at present with sowing what is simply necessary for their support (a few parras of *Nelie* annually), will sow one or two *amonams* when compelled to adopt a choice between the condition of *labourer* and that of *corveable*. A still greater number of these last will become agriculturists from the first years of the general enlistment of casts, and of individuals subject to servitudes. The option ought to be left open to every one of making his choice, either of performing his *servitude*, or of paying the ransom, or of *freeing himself* from it by becoming a labourer, in which capacity he ought not to be entitled to rank without sowing an *amonam* or ten parras, which will be verified by confronting the lists of labourers with the *hoofd thombo*.

It may not be unnecessary to remark, that this liberation from the *corvée* by becoming labourer should be at the will of the Government, and granted as an encouragement to agriculture, otherwise the obligation to servitude remains, being indelibly attached to the individual; this encouragement, moreover, ought to be granted for many years, till such time, in fact, as the population, being doubled, shall have cleared even those spots of land the least favourable to cultivation.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 66.

It is to be remarked, that the districts on the coasts of Ceylon most abounding in grain are not commodiously situated for the supply of Colombo, which is to the windward in the only season when small ships are able to navigate. This consideration should induce every effort to be made for the encouragement and augmentation of the culture of those districts depending on Negombo, Chilaw, Putulan, and, above all, in Moeseli, or the country of Mantotte, which is nearly uncultivated at present, although three or four centuries ago it furnished an immense quantity of grain under the kings of Jaffnapatnam, of the Brahman dynasty. It was for this reason that M. Van de Graaff had formed the project of re-establishing the Giant's Pond, at the expense of the Government; but as the measure was disapproved of at Batavia, it was afterwards proposed to do it by subscription. This likewise failed; though, if carried into effect, the speculation might, in the course of ten years, have reimbursed those embarked in it with considerable profit, if the Government had only supplied workmen from the superabundant population of Jaffna. To ensure success to such a project, it would perhaps be proper to confide the execution of it to an officer of genius, who ought to be Chief and Collector of Manar, interested in the execution of the plan in so far that the success of it should ensure him a certain fortune. The produce of the reduction in the two land *thombos* at Jaffnapatnam has most assuredly been applied to worse purposes.

In order to give to grain, the produce of Ceylon, an advantage in price over that which is of foreign growth and imported into it, and at the same time to afford encouragement to the cultivator, it would seem proper to impose a duty of two per cent. upon the *nelie*, and of three per cent. upon the

rice which may be imported ; this would fall upon the consumer without danger of hurting the importation of these articles. When agriculture is well established, it will be proper still further to augment the duties upon the importation of grain.

The iron proper to forge into agricultural instruments is become exceedingly dear, especially since the taking of Tranquebar ; that of Madura, too sharp and brittle, is not proper for this purpose, and, being transported in a crude state, comes too high ; it is therefore thought necessary that Government should import a quantity from Europe, which may be disposed of at a profit to the labourer.

The native chiefs of the interior of the country are, generally speaking, the greatest obstacles to the establishment of a flourishing culture, because it is more or less unfavourable to their interest. The best lands are possessed by them or their families, which they cultivate upon very reasonable terms by means of their clients ; it is therefore their interest that grain should be dear, and consequently that the people should not cultivate all the land, nor according to the best mode. They are no less interested in maintaining the old order of things, which preserves their influence over the people, as descendants of ancient families, in whose service their dependants and their progenitors have lived for ages. They are equally respected and feared ; and fifty years ago were actually lords in their provinces. The greater part of them have, from time immemorial, had their patrons in Candy, who protect the family from father to son, and give them an asylum in distress, that is to say, when they are obliged to flee for misconduct. These chiefs having had from the beginning the management of the revenues of the country, are become opulent, and, as we have before said, the Dutch, who attended only to the cinna-

mon and other objects of monopoly fifty or sixty years ago, paid no attention to the interior administration, leaving their Dessaves and commanders to enrich themselves. Neither did their Governors give themselves the trouble to obtain a knowledge of the affairs of the country ; all they knew was, that a Moddillarde Corle, or some other Chief, had prevaricated long enough to be able to pay a heavy fine ; they then investigated his conduct, and made him pay one. Upon the nomination to every employment, the person who succeeded to it paid a sum of money under the name of Paresse, and under this same denomination the Native Chiefs likewise gave money, when the Governors, Commanders, and Dessaves made a tour round the country. These Chiefs lost nothing by this, as they levied on the people double the amount of what they paid : it was the same as at Candy. This detestable practice existed till the appointment of Mr. Falck to the government. This man, who was as truly virtuous as he was enlightened, prohibited it formally, and enforced his orders by his own example ; never receiving a farthing for himself, and leaving a patrimony at his death diminished one-fourth. Although this manner of acting might produce some effect on the servants of the Company, it had very little on the Native Chiefs, whom it only rendered more careful of concealing their bad practices.

Mr. Van de Graaff becoming possessed of the government, with the views we have already described, in a great measure rooted out this abuse by two very severe proclamations ; and the Resolution passed in council on this subject was approved at Batavia. The most happy effects on the interior government resulted from these measures, and the Chiefs were kept within bounds, though they maintained their influence over the inhabitants. By preserving their

authority, and the existing mode of collecting the revenue, Mr. Van de Graaff conceived that he should secure their assistance in the new plantations he was forming, and the improvements in cultivation he had in view. His Maha Modillar Abesinga has been suspected of leading him into error, not only as to the affairs of the interior but those of Candy. Under circumstances as they exist at present, the power still retained by the Chiefs in the country is too great to afford a hope of our being able, without open or secret opposition, to carry those changes into effect which are necessary to reestablish agriculture, to place the mass of the people of the country in a more flourishing condition, and, at the same time, to produce a larger revenue.

The Chiefs are interested in maintaining the present system of Government, especially that of farming the revenues on land; their collusion with the farmers being more than probable: hence naturally results *oppression on the people and arrears of revenue*. We may hope, however, for the removal of this pernicious evil without commotion.

1. By carrying into effect the plan of appointing magistrates in the corles, or subdivisions, of the country, in proportion to their population.

2. By causing the revenue of the country to be collected by natives employed for that purpose, and receiving a monthly pay; the Chiefs having nothing more to do with it than to keep an account of every thing; which account they shall deliver up to the Collector, to serve as a check upon the hired person who pays in money, and to the notes of the territorial revenue for the year, which the magistrate shall be obliged to keep for the security of the landowner.

3. By creating no unnecessary Chief, and when an employ be-

comes vacant not filling it for a long time, but leaving it vacant, and letting it be carried on by a deputy, as that of Modilla de Corle by the Mohandiran, or by the Chief of the adjoining province. This, by the expectations it will give rise to, must keep every one attentive to his duty, and afford an opportunity of gradually removing the offices into other families, so that both equity and policy require its adoption. By these means, those pretensions of hereditary right to appointments which some families arrogate to themselves will be done away.

4. Lastly, in the acts or commissions by which the Governor confers the employ of Chief, it might be inserted, according to the plan of Mr. Van de Graaff, that it is for the term of four years only: this clause is better calculated than that of "*during will*," to keep every one to his duty.

One of the first acts of the Collector-general, in 1796, was the abolition of the *corvées*, and the enfranchisement of the casts subject to this direct servitude. He by this means deprived Government of workmen necessary in many parts of the island; and, also, without any compensation, of a considerable revenue, proceeding from the redemption of the *corvée*, by individuals who were subject to it, and who possessed both inclination and means to purchase. Thus was this measure doubly hurtful to Government, which was now compelled to pay dearly for work which was formerly done for nothing. Perhaps his view in this might be to indemnify the casts for the losses he had occasioned them by introducing such a number of foreigners into the island, who might have taken away their bread, by robbing them of the retail trade: to appreciate this measure correctly, it is only necessary to take notice of its consequences.

The resumption of lands con-

ceded as (Dienstbaare) Parvenies to the Niandes,* born subject to servitude to the Government, as well as of lands conceded, *en acomodecens*, by the government to all the natives employed in the country for their support, was a measure of the Royal Government, which the Dutch Administration had likewise in view, at least in part. In order to judge of its merits, it will be necessary to enter into the detail of the subject.

The Acomodecens.—The resumption of lands conceded to all the Chiefs great and small of the country as acomodecens, was not only good in itself, but founded in sound policy, and we shall remark but three things on this subject.

1st. That the use of the lands resumed has not been of the greatest advantage to Government.

2d. That the salaries granted as an equivalent to the principal Chiefs have been twice as great as they ought to have been, there being not the least necessity that they should build their houses after the European manner, and burn two wax candles in silver candlesticks, instead of the lamp to which they were formerly accustomed.

3d. The Acomodecens of Arantjes, Cangans, and Lascoryns, ought to have been continued to them, because the pay of these men, so necessary to the service, amounts to more than the revenues arising from their acomodecens, and because all that was necessary was to reduce them to the necessary number; but the resumption having been carried into effect, it has been thought improper to reverse it.

This is not the case with the Dienstbaare Parvenies, or lands

* An appellation which designates the casts liable to service. This term of Niande, unknown to Candy, may, very probably, be the invention of the Vellala cast, or that (since the arrival of the Portuguese) self-deemed privileged, in order to establish such a demarcation as suited themselves between the other casts. This conjecture is the more likely, as the Portuguese intermarried with this cast.

conceded to the low casts, whose service might be infinitely more useful than the value of these Parvenies; so that it is thought that an exact research into these two objects may, by comparison, give a solution of what is proper to be done. The real poverty of these casts should have induced the Government, instead of taking from, to have given the landed property of these districts, subject only to the rent of a tenth, and slight servitude of thirty-six days' effective service every year, redeemable for a small sum of thirty fanams during life, at first by consent of each individual, and afterwards of the whole cast. This would have made them enter into the class of those inhabitants of Ceylon who pay the hoofd geld capitation, and are at the same time labourers: a class which renders more to Government than any other, because, together with two-thirds of capitation, every male pays eight or ten parras of *nelie* in tenths for his share; and were it possible that all the agricultural inhabitants of the island could be put on this footing, the revenue of Ceylon would not only become immense, but would be collected with ease. It would be useful, in case the casts were desirous of taking back their parvenies, to restore them to them without speaking at first of the ransom of thirty days' service, but solely of the prestation and of the tenths. We are of opinion that, in future, every concession of land fit for tillage to the low casts should be granted on these conditions: and that the lands in general should be measured, divided, and reduced to plans at the expense of Government, which ought to keep a check upon that avidity which always asks for more than it can till. The best lands should always be given to these casts, reserving lands adjoining to be afterwards given up if the population increases, and leaving them exempt

from the tenths the first three years after the clearing.

The thirty days' labour of the casts restored to the possession of their Dienstbaare Parvenues, might be appropriated with advantage in clearing and rendering valuable lands capable of being wrought on account of Government, which should cause them to be cultivated for the half crop, as formerly the Ande Velden under the Dutch regime. There

is no other more beneficial mode of employing the labour of these casts: care should at the same time be taken to clear good lands, high and contiguous to each other, for cocoa-nut plantations, in order that the Cingalese may have his garden within reach of the field he is at work in; and particularly as the arrack of calloa seems to become an object of the first necessity in India.

(To be continued.)

INTERNAL POLITY OF CHINA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

ALTHOUGH intelligence has been received from China of a much later date than that which is communicated in the following paper, yet every thing tending to elucidate the political arrangements and internal condition of that vast and singular empire must be read, not with interest only, but with avidity.

Feb. 29, 1820.—The Canton daily paper states that Kang-ta-jin will leave the Foo-yuen's office on the 2d of March, to proceed to Peking to see the Emperor.

The seals of the Foo-yuen's office were delivered to the Viceroy on the 26th of February.

The Viceroy's lady left Canton on the 24th Feb., taking with her the Viceroy's son, who proceeds with his mother to their family seat, in order to be married.

"We have found on inquiry (says the editor), that the Kwaug-chow-foo, Kung ta-laou-yay,* vacates his office under the plea of sickness, and is to be succeeded by Lo-ta-laou-yay. Chang-jin, a captain in the army, is ordered by government to proceed with a party of troops to Leen-chow (about eighty or one hundred miles to the northward), to act against banditti there.

"We have also heard that of late there have been incendiaries going about Canton, attempting to set fire to houses, and that the Nan-hae-heen, Keih-tae-yay, has offered one hundred dollars reward to any

person who will apprehend them, and bring them before him."

Peking.—Kea-king 24th year, 9th month, 14th day, Nov. 1st 1819.—"An authorized censor, Chang yuen, has presented a statement to me (the Emperor), requesting that I would interdict the employment of Mahommetans in the police. His request is an improper one. Mahommetans are dispersed over all the provinces, and serve Government the same as other subjects.

"If, as the said censor reports, some of them join with the thieves they are sent to take, let them be punished according to law when it occurs.

"But if, on account of one case of this kind, all Mahommetan subjects be interdicted from filling places under Government, it would not be equitable. Let the advocates for this measure reflect, that amongst all people there are both good and bad, and if there be thieves and robbers amongst the Mahommetans of Chih-le province, in what place is it that there are no thieves? and why, then, should the Mahommetans be singled out and forbidden to serve Government?

"The request of the said censor is the result of unjust partialities, and the measure impossible to be carried into effect. Let no further attention be paid to it. Respect this."

Formosa.—It is reported that the Government of Formosa has failed in sending the money and grain required by the Supreme Government, and it has pleased

* The local magistrate, in January 1812.

his Majesty to remit entirely the defalcation.

His Majesty directs that the magistrate of Show-chow, who has been convicted of extortion, be dismissed from the service, tried by the Governor of the province, and the result reported to the Emperor. Ho-she-tae (Duke Ho) is appointed the President of the Military Board.

Fokien.—In Fokien province several of the farmers demurred about paying their taxes, either from the amount levied being illegal, or some other cause. The ringleader is sentenced, with the sanction of the Emperor, to be strangled, and the others subjected to various lesser punishments.

Rewards are conferred on some officers in Hoo-kwang province, for their vigilance in finding out and apprehending Roman Catholic christians, and some other religionists.

Peking Gazette, dated at Court, Nov. 13, 1819.—His Majesty's will has been declared as follows: "neither Yih-shaou nor Sung-ta-jin are adequate to the duties of ministers of the imperial presence. Although Sung-ta-jin formerly officiated as a minister of the imperial presence, he now, being upwards of seventy years of age, rides on horseback but very badly; and Yih-shaou has of late often transgressed; it is therefore hereby ordered, that these two persons be deprived of their several offices, and required to withdraw from court. Let Yih-shaou manage any business for which he is competent, and let Sung-ta-jin retire to Manchow Tartary, to await a vacancy in the office of Tseang-keun. As a mark of favour, let his sons accompany their father. Respect this."

By a subsequent edict a person named Sae-chung-oh, and Duke Ho, being it is said rather good horsemen, are appointed to succeed Sung-ta-jin and his degraded comrade.

Siam and Tung-king.—The ambassadors from Siam and Tung-king, the latter of whom took elephants with them, were impeded by the inundations of the rivers of Chin-le, and did not reach Court in time to be present at the Emperor's birthday.

Revenue.—Two millions eight hundred thousand taels are ordered to be sup-

plied for the repair of the banks of the rivers, and for drawing off the water from the inundated country. Two millions, it is stated, were in the treasury of the salt department of Hoo-kwang province, and for the remaining eight hundred thousand the Board of Revenue is ordered to find ways and means.

His Majesty has ordered a general repair of all the temples throughout the empire.

A case of an officer at Court endeavouring to influence, by private letters, the Government of one of the provinces, has come to the Emperor's knowledge, and has procured the dismissal of the offending officer, with strong expressions of disapprobation.

Death of an eminent Statesman.—On the 16th day of the 8th month an imperial edict was received, announcing favours conferred upon Lib-poo, one of the ministers of state, as follows: "Ever since the time of the Emperor Kea-lung he had enjoyed the situation of Chang-king in the military concert, and had to offer up his thanks to my imperial father for particularly selecting him for promotion to the office of She-lang at Court, and to those of Governor and Vice-governor of the provinces. He had exterminated the rebel law in the provinces of Yun-nan and Hoo-kwang, and destroyed the religious banditti in Sze-chuen and Shen-se; in both these cases he acted as commander-in-chief of the whole army, and really displayed very meritorious conduct in the service of his country, and had confirmed upon him the title of the first rank of nobility. Now for a long time he has been remiss, and disregarded his military duties; he has been dismissed from office, and subjected to an inquiry. In consequence of his having passed through the gradations of the army, he has been again called upon to act as a field officer, in order that he might redeem his character, and in conjunction with Yih-lih tang-pao and Tih-ling tin, by union of sentiment and the exercise of strength, at once destroyed the religious banditti, and restored to tranquillity the three provinces that had been infested by them; this exploit was really achieved by those three men. I, the Emperor, being most anxious to encourage military valour, again conferred upon

him, Lih-poo, the first rank of the second class of nobility, and raised him from the situation of Governor to undertake the office of President, and promoted him to lead his assistance in the Privy Council, and in the secret springs of Government. Then relying on his elevated situation, he requested leave to resign, in consequence of a disease in his eyes, and I gave a special injunction that he should enjoy his emoluments whilst living with his family, and I have constantly year by year made inquiries about him, and paid attention to his wants, so that he might pass on to an old age in peace, and in the enjoyment of ease. I have now suddenly heard that he has departed this life, and feel the deepest regret at his loss. Formerly, whilst acting as Commander-in-chief, when he apprehended Wang-san-kwae, he was unable to bring to a favourable termination the whole affair, so that by conferring upon him the first rank of the first class of nobility I certainly should shew an excess of kindness; but I order that as an act of grace he have the first title of the second class of nobility, and that the rights of sepulture be attended to accordingly. When his son succeeds by hereditary rank, I direct that he hold the third class of the second order of nobility. I send my fourth son to advance immediately, and in my behalf present libations of wine and tea at the tomb of the deceased, and I order that Huen-yen take charge of some of my guard and accompany my son. Whilst Lih-pae was formerly in office, whatever gradations, dismissals, or fines he was subject to, they are all remitted, and he is excused the whole of the sums of money he was to have repaid. I command that an epitaph be forthwith prepared, and that the appropriate board examine into the customary usages, and perform the rights of sepulture, reporting their proceedings to me. As to the third son of the deceased, Yih-hwan, who in consequence of having committed some offence has been banished to the frontier, I direct as an act of kindness, that he be immediately brought back and permitted to mourn for his father Lih-pae, in order to manifest the sincerity of my feelings towards eminent servants of the country. Respect this."

Canton, March 23, 1820.—Yellow River.—The Peking Gazette contains the advice of the imperial commissioners

sent to repair the banks of the Yellow River, as to the ways and means of obtaining money for the extraordinary expense to the state which this calamity makes necessary. On both sides of the river, in a great many places, the country is overflowed.

The Emperor thought of adopting the measure acted on, he says, by Kang-he: viz. raising contributions from the mortgaged people in those provinces through which the Yellow River flows, but again he professes to be unwilling to command this, and therefore he promises honors and distinctions to those who will voluntarily subscribe; and these to be according to the sum which they do subscribe. By the advice of the Commissioners, this arrangement is extended to all the provinces of the empire: and nothing more is required of the people than to pay their money to the Treasurer of such province, and give their names.

(Could the sums raised by this means be ascertained, it would be a sort of measure either of the public spirit, or of the vanity of the Chinese).

For the Yellow River there is a person possessing the general control of every thing concerning it, who is called a (Tsung-tuh), "Governor-general," the same title by which the Governors of provinces are distinguished, and which is commonly, but erroneously, rendered Viceroy.

The person who filled this office when the late disastrous overflowing of the banks took place, understood well the management of the affairs of the river; but for his misfortune in filling the office when that which probably no human power could prevent occurred, he was degraded from his rank, and sentenced to wear the wooden collar.

His successor, after two months' trial, has reported himself incompetent to the duties of his station; which has brought upon himself the imperial censure, implying that he ought to have known his own incompetence when first appointed, and reported that he declined the office.

His predecessor is therefore loosened from the collar, and put again in the place of general superintendent; with a promise of permanent rank, on condition of his speedily finishing the great work of restoring the waters of the river to their

usual course, and with the threat of condign punishment if he fails.

The Viceroy of Peking is absent from his duties in the capital, attending to the affairs of the Yellow River; and Duke Ho is appointed, together with his various other officers, to superintend the household of the Prince Urha-ko, the Emperor's second son.

Sung-ta-jin, before being sent to Tartary, was summoned to an audience, and at his earnest request his son is allowed to remain at Court: "for," says his Majesty, "the old man is yet in robust health, and does not require the pious services of his son; but he must in case of declining health, be sure to report it, and then send for his son to wait on him."

The Emperor, at the importunate intreaty of his ministers, finally allowed (although he had previously forbidden it) certain plays and shews on his birthday, near Yuen-min-yuen, and has given further directions respecting such things when he shall attain his seventieth year: ten years hence.

It appears that danger was apprehended from the concourse of people; and one man was so unwise for himself as to state his fears in language like this: "as there are banditti in our neighbourhood, who desire to avail themselves of the imperial rejoicings to commit depredations, these imperial rejoicings which some people deem a cause of delight, are to me a source of sorrow and anxiety." This language the gazette calls "the irrational ravings of a mad-man."

It has been stated to the Emperor, that many officers of the Government on the frontiers of the provinces, disliking their situations, are continually living in the capital towns. Some of those of Canton are enumerated. His Majesty has issued a positive order, disallowing of all such non-residence.

Man is the same animal every where, whether he fill the office of Mandarin in China, or of parish priest in Europe. He consults his ease and pleasure more than his duty.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Sir:—Not being a military man, the communication of your correspondent *Carnaticus* would certainly have drawn forth no observations from me, except for the last of his "general remarks on our state in India."

At the end of a letter, which appears to be replete with excellent sense, he has tacked a couple of paragraphs recommending his charitable countrymen to send blankets to Ireland instead of missionaries to India. This, Sir, would really have been too ludicrous to have claimed regard, except for the respectability of the introduction.

As a reason why we ought not to interfere in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity, your correspondent affirms, from long and accurate observation, that the natives of India are "in every respect (save Christian denomina-

tion) superior to the mass of our countrymen." Surely, Sir, with a fact like this before him, he ought to have reflected whether it was not incumbent on him to proceed a step further, and recommend the Hindoos to send missionaries to England; for that religion must doubtless be the purest which is most conducive to good morals. To be graver however; *Carnaticus* must necessarily hold one or other of the three following opinions:

1. That Christianity and Hindooism are alike indifferent as to their influence on morality; and that the assumed superiority of the Hindoos over our own countrymen is therefore owing to other causes.
2. That Hindooism is better calculated to produce good morals amongst its professors than Christianity.
3. That our countrymen are to be ranked amongst the worst sam-

ples of Christian professors; or, in other words, that a purer faith has had little or no influence on the morality of Englishmen.

If *Carnaticus* will be kind enough to inform me which of these three positions he holds, I shall be happy to take up the cudgels, for I think, without presumption, I may venture to meet him on any one of them. Perhaps, however, he may discover, on a little reflection, that he has suffered his mind to be prejudiced; that the Hindoos are in reality not quite so moral as he seems willing to suppose; and that he has unfortunately begun at the wrong end of the argument.

I cannot conclude without a word or two on the subject of Ireland. I really did not expect, Sir, at a period like the present, when every effort appears to be making to increase and diversify the modes of dispensing charity, that a charge of neglecting Ireland would be gravely urged. Where has *Carnaticus* been living that he has not heard of the Hibernian and numerous other societies, whose

general object is to raise our sister island, by every practicable method, from the deplorable condition in which she has so long continued? If he is of opinion that there is any material object, requiring the exercise of Christian benevolence, which is still neglected, he has only to make it known; for of this, Sir, we may rest assured, that wherever the alarm is sounded relief will be found at hand. Charity, I willingly admit, begins at home, but I appeal to *Carnaticus* himself whether he would suffer it to end there; and whether by multiplying the streams we shall not enlarge the river: Nay, I would even ask him whether, in his cooler moments, he would seriously wish to debar from the blessings of that religion, which I presume he himself professes, the subjects of a mighty empire, which look to Britain not only for security and peace, but for every thing which justice demands, and conscience imperiously directs.

I am Sir, &c.

CHRISTIANUS.

INDIAN ROBBERS.

(From the Calcutta Journal.)

Observations regarding Badheks and Thugs, extracted from an Official Report by Mr. John Shakespear, Acting Superintendent of Police for the Western Provinces, dated the 30th April 1816.

The most heinous robberies committed in these provinces are perpetrated by gangs of Badheks and Shighal Khors. These gangs are almost exclusively settled in the district of Aly Gher, and in that part of the territory of the Nawab Vizier bordering the district of Goracpur. After much inquiry, I am disposed to believe that the Badheks of Aly Gher and the Shighal Khors of Baraich are connected with each other, and are one and the same people, the name constituting the sole distinction. Exclusive of the Shighal Khors established in the country of

the Nawab Vizier, the following tribes of jackal-eaters are notorious in the western provinces:—1st. Badheks; 2d. Kunjur; 3d. Gidia; 4th. Bauria; 5th. Harbura. All of these subsist by robbing, and are more or less attached to a vagrant life, eating the flesh of jackals, lizards, &c. When stationary, they commonly reside with their families in temporary huts, constructed of reeds and leaves, and erected in jungles and plains. The term Badhek is said to be derived from the Sanscrit word, "badh," destruction.—The following distich is taken from a Hindee author:

"Hit anbit sab hot hyn, Talsi dur din pae,
"Badheo, Badhek mirg ban te rudhir ke det butae."

Which may be rendered:—

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"O Tuls, friends become enemies in the days of misfortune; even as the blood of the stricken deer serves as a guide to the hunter (destroyer)."

The Badheks of Aly Gher and the Shigal Khora of Goracpur are outcasts of Musselman as well as Hindu tribes; the majority, however, are Rajputs. The records of this office shew a subdivision of classes amongst the Badheks, as the Sudanki, Badhailal, Jaran, Danpi, Bhip-ti, Badharah, Powar, and Chowan, the two last of which are also the distinguishing names of Rajput tribes.

The Badheks are divided into separate gangs, each consisting of from thirty to a hundred followers, headed by a jummadar; and these gangs occasionally unite for the purpose of carrying on their depredations with greater certainty of success and dispatch. They are commonly protected by zemindars, who support their families during their absence, and assist them when they are apprehended and get into trouble; becoming security to the police for their future good behaviour, and employing them ostensibly as ryots; but, in fact, harbouring and encouraging them in their predatory habits for the sake of the proportion of plunder which they invariably receive. They are also frequently supported by petty Mahajans, who advance them money at an exorbitant interest.

Some of the Badheks share such booty as they obtain; others receive a monthly stipend of two or three rupees from their jummadars, who also feed and maintain them at a considerable expense, supplying them with spirituous liquors, of which they drink inordinately. The jummadars have generally considerable sums of money at their command, either for immediate expenditure, or for obtaining their release by bribery when apprehended.

Formerly numbers of Badheks infested different parts of the districts of Aly Gher, Etawah, Furruckabad and Agra. At present those residing in the Company's western provinces are settled on the estates of the chieftains of Moorsan, Hatras, &c. in Aly Gher, and some few in the district of Agra. The rest are established in great numbers in pergunnahs Atroula, Baloampur, and Baraich, in the north-east quarter of the territory

of the Nawab Vizier, and also in the vicinity of Gohad, Gwalior, Bherthpur, and the country to the westward of Delhi. The gangs generally make excursions once a year, in the prosecution of which they journey several hundred miles. Those in Aly Gher have been known to range to Saharaspur, Haridwar, Lucnow, Allahabad, Benares, and Jaypur; and those in Baraich to Chapra in the district of Saran, to Hazari-Bagh in Ramgher, and to Allahabad. On some occasions they travel separately, and meet at a given spot, or they follow one another in detached parties, in which case they fasten shreds of cloth on trees, or pile up mounds of earth or dung, as marks to guide those of their brethren who follow their footsteps. They travel not unfrequently disguised as fakirs or pilgrims, with the water of the Ganges, carrying in their kawars, or caskets, heads of spears to arm themselves, and food for their subsistence. At other times their jummadars journey through the country as merchants, accompanied by their gangs, and women as servants; with camels, carts, tents, and doolies. Previously to their commencing these expeditions they send out their spies, disguised as religious mendicants, commonly as byragis, to obtain intelligence in any town or city where they may determine to proceed. It is the business of these spies to gain correct information regarding the hoards of cash or jewels in the houses of merchants and others, or respecting dispatches of treasure. In the principal cities are to be found persons styling themselves jummadars, who supply the bankers and merchants with hired peons for the safeguard of treasure or merchandize. Some individuals of this description have been observed to rise to great opulence in a short time. In several confessions of Badheks apprehended in Furruckabad, Saran, and other places, it is stated that the Badhek spies collude with those jummadars; and instances are mentioned of the Badheks having themselves been hired out by these jummadars, to serve as peons for the protection of the treasure which they intended to plunder. The Sarrafs and Mahajans, whether from false economy or from carelessness, usually send their money under very

insufficient escorts; and it is a common practice to attempt to remit and conceal a dispatch by sewing up the money in the clothes of the peons. When the spies have obtained information, they prepare bamboos as shafts for spears, which they bury under ground, with torches for the use of the gang. They endeavour also to arrange, for the reception of the gang on their arrival, with some zemindar or local resident with whom they may have been formerly acquainted; or they select some retired jungle or ravine, where they may remain concealed till the time of action. On the arrival of the gang the zemindar arranges his plan with the spies; they then quit their place of concealment, dig up the bamboos and torches, and fixing on their spear-heads, proceed, as early in the dusk of the evening as possible, that they may have the night before them for retreat. If a house is to be robbed, they station men to guard all the approaches whilst they effect the robbery, and they invariably murder or wound all who come in their way. They are equally sanguinary with the guards escorting treasure; and frequent instances have occurred of sepoys having been surprised and butchered at night. In the doolies they carry off their wounded as women, with the purdais down; and as in some of these robberies, hajams, or village barber-surgeons, have been apprehended with the gangs, it is probable that these persons accompany them to dress their wounds. Immediately the robbery is effected, they travel the whole of the night in the direction of their homes with great rapidity, and divide their booty on the following day at the first favourable spot, when they separate, and return to their places of abode by different routes.

The class of Shighal Khors called Kanjars are said to have formerly been very notorious as dacoits. There are, however, very few of this class remaining in the western provinces, and those for the most part earn a livelihood by the manufacture of cord, baskets, and by cutting wood, &c. &c. The Bawria and Harbura classes of Shighal Khors are particularly squalid, and scarcely human in their appearance. The greater part of them have from time to time been expelled from the Company's territories,

but there are still many remaining; and numbers frequently make temporary incursions from the Mahratta states. These are the men who follow camps, and are particularly expert in cutting into and stealing from tents. They are not so notorious as gang robbers, as famed for their skill as thieves and cutpurses; robbing in crowds of people, and passing the stolen property from one to another, and practising other similar tricks to prevent detection.

The Gidias are similar in their habits to the two classes last mentioned, and are likewise famed for imitating the noise of animals when they approach to rob, and for disguising themselves in skins to avoid detection.

Of these classes the Badheks are by far the most numerous, and destructive to the peace of the country; and the circumstances under which they rob, combined with the precautions which they take, by giving two or three names to each individual, and using a cant peculiar to themselves, render it extremely difficult to bring them to justice.

Much scepticism still prevails regarding the existence of any distinct class of people who are designated *T'hugs*. Persons have been apprehended, tried, and convicted for highway robbery and murder, under circumstances similar to those which distinguish the crimes of this description ascribed to the *T'hugs*; but no instance has come to my knowledge of any individual having been convicted of highway robbery and murder against whom it has been established that he was a professed *T'hug*, who earned a subsistence by the commission of this crime. The result of such inquiries as I have made upon this subject leaves, however, little room for doubt that there are at present persons residing in the Company's territories who practise this species of robbery as a profession. Various confessions in this office shew that regular societies of these men have had existence, communicating together, and making at stated periods a division of their spoil.

The term "*T'hug*" is usually applied, in the western provinces, to persons who rob and murder travellers on the highways, either by poison or the application of the cord or knife. The literal meaning, however, in its common accepta-

tion, as given in the familiar proverb, is "villain," "rascal," "knave," &c., which also is the signification applied to the term in Gilchrist's dictionary. "Bhaugapur ca Bhagalia, Cahalgeng ca T'hug,

Patua ca Dewalia tinnon nam radi:" or "the Bhaugulpur cheats, the Cahalgeng knaves, and the Patua swindlers, are notorious." They are known also by different appellations in other parts of India.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE SULTAN OF SOURACARTA, IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

THE following account of the ceremonies observed at the death and funeral of his late Highness the Soesoehoenan (Sultan) of Souracarta, *Pakoe Boewono, Senopatti Ingologo Ngabdoer Rachman Saijajien Panotogomo the fourth*, is obligingly communicated by Lieut.col. Nahijs, the Dutch Resident at Souracarta.

Batavia, 24th Nov. 1820.—The Sultan of Souracarta had long suffered from an oppression on the chest and fever, when his Highness was unexpectedly seized with a severe flux, which in a few days put an end to his life, on the 1st of Oct. 1820, in the 54th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign, leaving behind 36 children, and 146 grandchildren.

The advice repeatedly given by the Resident, to call in a European physician, was not followed till all human help was vain, and the body was so weakened that it was evident death was rapidly approaching. Being satisfied, as well by the Dutch physician as by his own conviction, of the dangerous state of the Prince, the Resident passed most of his time by the bed of the Sultan, as well to prevent all disorders in the *Kraton*, at his death, as to be ready, in the name of the Government of the Netherlands, together with the Crown Prince, to take into his hands, for the present, the administration of the dominions of Souracarta. He by this means became a witness of the care, respectful attention, and grief of the Prince's family around the sick and death-bed of their master and father: the following account of which will, we hope, be agreeable to our readers.

In the interior porch of the palace, called by the Javanese *Tierambie*, directly before the imperial state bed, or *Kobong-ageng*, which might properly be called the marriage bed, because it is never used except for a few days after

marriage, lay the Sultan, on a low couch, surrounded by his nearest relations, his legitimate and natural sons, brothers and nephews, attentively watching every sign, to be ready to fulfil his wishes.

At the distance of about twelve paces from the sick bed the nearest female relations were assembled, behind whom followed the more distant relations, prostrated on the ground, according to the Javanese fashion.

Among all these groupes, amounting perhaps to four or five hundred persons, a profound and respectful silence prevailed, interrupted only from time to time by the words of command, which, proceeding from the sick bed, were ultimately repeated by each down to the last group, and by the dismal groans extorted by sorrow and compassion. A person who has never had an opportunity to observe a princely Javanese family under such melancholy circumstances, cannot but be surprized to see how, even amidst the greatest haste, nothing is remitted of the respectful or rather slavish submissiveness and obedience, the regular and punctual observance of which seems to require so much time. The ease and quickness with which the servants move about, squatting on their hams; the constant observance of the *Sembahs* or *Slamats*,* from the inferiors to the superiors, which are repeated from the lowest to the highest, and finally performed by the last to the Sultan, would have excited the astonishment of any European.

* In the presence of the Sovereign no Javanese may make the *slamat* to his superior, whether Prince or Regent, but must always direct it to the Emperor himself, this being the highest mark of respect, and therefore not to be received by any one in the presence of his Sovereign; but on this occasion there was an exception, as that which was presented was for the service of the Sultan, consisting of medicine, food, &c.

The sedate and composed tone of the illustrious patient, who, though his speech and hearing were a little impaired, preserved his faculties entire till his death, and who continued to treat the Resident with the same politeness and affability, for which the Prince was so highly extolled by all who knew him, made this last scene of his earthly greatness really affecting.

As his end approached, the silence that prevailed became more profound; all present fixed their eyes on the dying Prince. Only the imperial consort, led in, and up to the sick bed, an hour before the sultan's death, wept bitterly, aloud.

The Sultan had not till now shewn any convulsive motion, by opening the mouth, though this is generally considered as a sign of the near approach of death.

A general, deafening, wild cry, and screaming, now burst forth from all around; a terrible confusion seemed to have overpowered the senses of every one; and a throng of people crowded from every corner with loud lamentations.

Though the Sultan had not yet expired, his mouth and eyes were pressed and held closed, with more or less violence, by his brother, Prince Boemic Noto, according to an ancient Javanese custom, which seems not to suffer a person of rank to die with his mouth and eyes open.

A few minutes after this proceeding his last breath was drawn, and the general despair and grief seemed to have reached the highest pitch. The unfeigned sorrow of the imperial consort, and also of the sons and brothers of the deceased (among the latter of whom there was a Prince totally blind) was truly affecting; and no less affecting was the moment of solemn silence which followed, interrupted only by the sobs of the Ratoe (Empress.)

A most impressive scene of filial reverence now began, and was opened by the eldest son, the Crown Prince.

After having several times bowed his head down to the ground, he took off the cloth which covered his father's head, put it to his lips, and then round his neck. The Javanese customs give this right to the eldest son, who preserves the head-cloth in which his father died, unwashed, during his life, as an object of great value; with which, when he leaves this world,

he descends into the grave, it being laid over his eyes at his funeral.

After a short pause, the solemn taking leave, by all who in any wise belonged to the Prince's family, commenced. Here again the Crown Prince was the first; hiding his head for a time under the cotton robe with which the deceased was covered, where he remained as if nailed to his father's body; he then, after performing the usual *slamat*, impressed the customary kiss of respect and reverence on the feet of the deceased, in which he was followed by all the rest: from the great number of the relations, this ceremony occupied nearly two hours.

While this was doing, one of the by-standers, with great attention and earnestness, emptied the contents of a small earthen vessel into a white linen bag. They informed the Resident, that a Javanese of rank, from the time that he comes to years of discretion, does not indifferently throw away the hair and parings of his nails, which he cuts off from time to time, and the teeth which he loses, but carefully preserves them in an earthen vessel, to be put into his coffin and buried with him.

After the conclusion of the solemn taking leave a new ceremony began, to which only the professors of the Mahomedan faith were admitted.

The corpse of the Prince was carried by the nearest relations to the gate of the temple, there to be cleaned and dressed according to custom. As long as the body was not entirely washed the women of the family were allowed to touch it; but when it was once clean, no female hand ventured to meddle with it.

The deceased, wrapped in a large dress, is laid on the knees of the persons, sitting close to and opposite each other in two rows; and the honour shewn him is measured by the time employed.

The washing of the Sultan occupied above two hours. The water used for the purpose, and in which, for the first washing, tamarind and burnt rice straw were mixed, was taken up by the by-standers as a mark of respect. Some wash their head and body with it; others swallow a part of it. In this operation it is the duty of the eldest son to clean with a large piece of linen those parts which most require it. The linen, being after-

wards cut into small pieces, is distributed among the family and the by-standers, who ascribe to it a certain occult power to preserve them in all the dangers of life. Thereupon the body was anointed with sweet-scented oil and cotton-wool, with scraped sandal-wood; and the oil of the wood was also put into the nostrils, mouth, ears, hands, bend of the arms, and on the knees; and it was wrapped in five very fine large pieces of calico or linen, the first of which was dipped in the oil.

Thus prepared, it was laid upon the right side, in a chest of *jatie* wood, without any metal furniture, and with wooden pegs instead of nails. At the bottom of the coffin clean and fine earth was strewed, mixed with sand, and water brought by pilgrims from Mecca, over which a piece of cotton was spread.

The corpse was then carried to the family chapel, or temple, where a short and silent prayer was put up by the family; after which priests prayed and watched the royal body.

During the whole of the night soft and melodious singing, alternating with prayers, was heard; and in the morning the solemn funeral ceremonies began.

The coffin, adorned with leaves and flowers, over which were four golden payons (parasols), and to which also a small piece of white calico was fastened, was carried out of the temple by the nearest relations, dressed in their newest and handsomest habits, while the priests sang religious hymns.

Groans, yells, and shrieks of despair overpowered now and then the voices of the priests who sang in chorus. All at once the funeral procession stood still, to give the whole family, even the youngest children, not excepting even those at the breast, the opportunity of paying the last mark of respect to the body. Every one went under the bier, with his head bowed down; and the younger ones were carried under it, in the arms of their nurses.

On the right hand of the Crown Prince, who, with his relations, helped to bear his father's corpse, the Resident, with a crowd of Javanese soldiers, followed the funeral, till without the last gate of the imperial Dalm; from whence, accompanied by the princes, bathed in tears, it

proceeded to the interior. Meantime the couch on which the Sultan died had been adorned with flowers; lights were placed round it, and pots of fire, on which incense was strewed by female attendants.

The usual religious notions require that this incense offering should be continued, without interruption, till the evening of the fortieth day after death; and that, during the third, seventh, tenth, hundredth, two hundredth, and thousandth nights after the death, hymns of praise, or masses for the soul, should be sung by the priests.

As soon as the royal corpse had been delivered by the imperial family, the Governor of the kingdom, and the Regents to the *Mantris*, and the *Paneneoes*, a salute was fired both from the walls of the Dutch fort, and by the Sultan's troops.

The procession now commenced with a very slow pace, and with all pomp and magnificence, in the following order:

1. The *Tommongong*, *Broto Negoro*, with his *mantris* and suite.

2. The life-guard *Midije Pamili*; consisting of a captain, three lieutenants, four trumpeters, a standard-bearer, and 100 privates; half of whom were armed with muskets, and the other half with pikes, all on horseback.

3. A detachment of infantry, known by the name of *Nirmola Patang Poelook Abang*, one captain, two lieutenants, and 100 privates, with a standard-bearer, drummer, and fifer.

4. *Priang Toko*, with the state pikes, to the number of twenty; one with a crescent, and two with three points; a bamboo payong, two gilded payongs, and two state muskets, which the Sultan always has carried before him on solemn occasions.

5. *Soro Genie* (imperial hunters), a captain, two lieutenants, and 100 men.

6. *Brangjo Noto* and *So Merto*, with *Mantri Anom*; eight persons. (These are officers of high rank in the Emperor's service.) Four are armed with muskets, loaded with ball.

7. Messengers of the Emperor, carrying his slippers, a cane, a clothes chest, and two spitting trays.

8. The *Tan Wastro*; eight men, bearing a can with water, to drink.

9. The *Pumilih*, carrying a little chest.

10. *Nirboyo* and *Mantri Anom*; eight

men, with a shield, a sabre, and four pikes.

11. Four groomes, with two of the Emperor's horses, covered with white lined, hanging down to the ground.

12. Two European trumpeters.

13. Two European coachmen.

14. Some native orderly officers.

15. A number of priests, dressed in white, praying and singing.

16. The *Kiai Djeroes*, to the number of four, who distributed and strewed doits and yellow rice on the road, to the amount of 5,000 rupees. These pieces of money are saved by Javanese of high birth during their lives, and are taken in preference out of the money which their best and favourite piece of land produces. The coins distributed in this manner, which fall to the share of a Javanese, have more than double their value in his estimation, and frequently descend, by inheritance, from father to son.

17. The *Kiai Adjars*, four in number, who burnt incense on the road.

18. The royal body (as before mentioned), clothed in white linen, and hung with *Melattic* and *Tjampakha* flowers; above which four golden parasols were carried.

19. On the side of the body, right and left, sixty pikemen, with the *Mantries Kanoman*, 24 men, armed with breast-plates and shields; and the *Sangkra-kjono*, 24 men, who ranged themselves on each side of the bier.

20. A detachment of the Dutch life-guards, consisting of 20 men and a lieutenant.

21. The *Patang Pocih Abang Nir-ethoko*: one captain, two lieutenants, and 100 men, with standard-bearer, drummer, and fifer.

22. The *Tommongonga Prawiro Dipero* and *Mangko Joedo*, with their *Klinoes*, *Paneicoes*, *Mantries*, and the rest of their suite.

The *Pangerang Prang Wedono*, who had followed the body, with his sons and grandsons, silently withdrew when the procession, going very slowly, had not advanced two paces.

When we arrived at *Gramat*, about three paces from Souracarta, the procession halted a moment; it having been the Emperor's custom always to make a short stop here when he rode out; thence we proceeded to *Klestjo*, four paces from Solo; when part of the procession, viz. that

under Nos. 4 to 13 inclusive, returned home; the others proceeded, without stopping, to *Kartasvera*.

Here the native troops, Nos. 3 and 21, quitted the procession; the body being placed under a *Pandopo*, and the priests flocking from the neighbouring villages, to put up their prayers for it. After a short halt, we went on to *Delargoe*; and, on reaching the top of *Pitijes* mountain, we found about fifty or sixty priests, who offered up prayers for the deceased, and followed the procession above two hours.

At *Delargoe*, and afterwards at *Klepos*, we found above 150 priests, who spent part of the night in praying for the deceased.

At one o'clock in the morning we passed *Klatten*, without halting; and at about two, with a great number of priests following, came to *Allinjong*, who, increased by about sixty from the neighbourhood, spent two hours in singing and prayer.

At *Prambanan* and *Jagallan* the throng of priests was again increased by new comers, who went as far as *Pasar Gede*, the ancient burying-place of the *Mataram* Princes; where the procession arrived about two o'clock, P.M.

At *Pasar Gede* there was a countless multitude of priests, who brought the body into the temple, and spent the whole day and night by it in singing and prayer.

Five *Tommongons* and an *Ingebey*, from the *Sultan Djocacara*, with their suites, here increased the already numerous procession.

At half past three, A.M., we set out for *Megirie*: and at ten o'clock, being about three paces from the royal burying-place, we were met by 150 priests of *Megirie*, who received the body as soon as it had passed the river *Ompak*.

At eleven o'clock the procession reached *Megirie*, where it halted; the body resting on the shoulders of the priests, till some prayers had been put up in the temple.

The great pressure of the crowd of priests now made it extremely difficult to ascend the mountain, at the top of which the burying-places of the Princes of Solo and *Djocacara* are situated. We reached it, however, about eleven and a half, A.M., and the royal body was laid in the ground at noon, amidst the prayers and hymns of

the throng of priests, with the head turned to the north, and the feet to the south; and, according to the last will of the deceased Prince, some pieces of wood, which had belonged to one of his beds, were laid upon the coffin. The placing of such pieces of wood over the graves of the great Javanese is not unusual; many persons of rank being buried, not in a coffin, but merely wrapped in linen.

The grave being filled up with earth and wood, four gilded Imperial payongs are fixed over it, at the four corners; and when they are once placed, no human hand dares remove them.

A wooden roof defends all this against the rain, sun, and wind.

After this funeral solemnity was concluded, a place in the holy ground of Megirie was, according to the Emperor's last will, given to a favourite turtle-dove, which had borne the name *Kiay Koe-woong* (splendor-giving or resplendent.) It had died ten years before, and had been preserved, wrapped in linen, in the imperial palace, and was now brought under a golden payong.

Megirie is about 50 paces, or 16 hours' walking from Souracarta.

CHARMING OF SNAKES.

(From the Calcutta Journal.)

THE almost universal belief placed in the apparently wonderful feats of the snake catchers, by Europeans as well as natives, induces me to request a column in your journal, for the purpose of exposing the artful manner in which these *arrant* imposters play upon the easy credulity of the multitude, and by which they have even managed to impose upon authors of great discernment, as may be seen by the accounts published of them in the various tracts relating to India, and descriptive of the customs of its population. Never having myself given the least degree of credit to the numerous relations I have met with concerning the powers of the snake catchers, I had not the slightest curiosity to see their exhibitions till the other day, when a set of them made their appearance in cantonments, and performed so expertly as to become the subject of conversation, gaining the belief of some, and exciting the suspicions of others; among which last I was one who did not honour the charmers with the least credence. As there was, however, a difference of belief and opinion on these occasions, we (that is, the *unbelievers*) resolved to discover the truth, regardless whether the result of our experiment turned out *pro* or *con*. our arguments; and to work we went in the following manner.

Having sent for three of these terrors of serpents, we ordered them to clear a compound of every snake in it,

and intimated our intention of killing them all as soon as caught; to which (*mirabile dictu!*) their enticers would by no means consent, assuring us they had passed their words with the snakes, that if they would have the goodness to allow themselves to be quietly taken they should receive no injury! Having, therefore, struck up those melodious sounds which are so generally thought to have "charms to sooth the serpent's breast," they began to perambulate the compound, and continued to do so, "till one, the foreman of the crew," came opposite a small outhouse, in which our servants informed him there dwelt a snake of uncommon magnitude; and planting himself at the entrance,

He played (and this you may rely on)
In sweeter strains than Old Amphion,

till the monster whom he essayed to charm, no longer (as it appeared) able to contain himself, issued from his lurking place, and soon became the captive of our male and modern syren! It so happened, however, that not one of us could get a sight of the snake (and a huge one he was) till he was actually caught; for the charmer made so sudden and quick a spring, the moment he said the snake had come out, that he effectually prevented our perceiving the reptile's egress from the hole; and this conduct serving rather to excite than to lull our suspicions, we resolved upon a second and more rigorous procedure. The man,

we observed, wore a very long kind of frock, which reached to the ground; and feeling perfectly assured that he concealed tame snakes in it, we thought it advisable to disrobe him before entering upon the new trial, at which unexpected determination on our part Orpheus was manifestly disconcerted.

Preparatory to our second attempt, we made him lay down the newly-caught snake near the basket, when (wonderful to behold, and to tell!) it immediately "dragged its quick length along," and housed itself as though it had been an old inmate of the basket, and perfectly accustomed to that kind of lodging! Having stripped the fellows, as aforesaid, we took them round the compound once more, but not another snake seemed inclined to move, and after piping away for about an hour, and seeing plainly that we were up to their tricks, the fellows very coolly confessed the whole artifice, which we took care to make them explain to our satisfaction, and which is as follows:—They always carry with them a number of trained snakes, of all descriptions, a *quantum sufficit* of which they conceal in the lining of these long frocks of theirs; and upon being shown the haunt of a snake, they usually inquire if any one has seen it, and what kind of a one it is. If no person can tell them, it is all well enough; but if a particular kind is described, they make use of a similar tame one for the purpose, which (after playing away as long as need be) they pinch on the tail, and thus make it come out. At that instant they call out that the "snake has come out of the hole," and make a sudden stop as if to seize it, thereby very effectually concealing the exit of the tame one from the frock. They then lay hold of this latter, and exhibit him to the astonished by-standers as the one which erst inhabited the very hole before them, but which is now incapacitated from doing further injury!

They shewed us the receptacles, beneath the lining of their frocks, for the tame snakes; but some of them carry a bag in which the reptile coils itself up, and darts out at the well known signal

of the charmer. They charge for their work agreeably to the size and dangerous cast of the snake they pretend to have caught; and are in fact, by their own confession, the most rascally impostors in India, and no more capable of charming a snake than of finding the longitude! We sent for another set, who, on seeing the fate of their brethren's artifice, confessed *instante* in like manner as the others had done, and even went through the performance, shewing and explaining to us all the intricacies and slight of hand attendant on the deception; after which, as a first and appropriate punishment, we killed their tame snakes and turned them out of cantonments, to the great joy of all the other natives who witnessed or heard of the discovery.

The trade carried on by these people is by no means an innocent one, nor are their tricks so harmless as those of jugglers are, but quite the contrary; for those who believe in and employ the snake charmers are lulled into perfect security for the future, firmly believing that the reptiles are taken, and become therefore less cautious than they used to be when they knew that the snake remained in a certain part. This remark particularly applies to children, who would not hesitate to thrust their hands into a hole from which they were led to believe the snake had been enticed by the charmer; and I, therefore, consider it a point of duty to make their impostures known as publicly as I can. That the whole matter is a cheat, any person may convince himself by following the plan above described, of stripping the impostors, and watching them narrowly, never allowing them to stoop down or seize till such time as the snake is also seen by the person trying the experiment, which I think will never be,—as no snake would take the trouble of coming out to hear Cecilia herself, much less to enjoy the discordant squeaks produced by the wretches here alluded to, who certainly deserve a much severer punishment than what would be inflicted in England on fortune-telling gypsies, &c.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

From a small Volume published at Calcutta, entitled, "Violante, and other Poems."

I have learn'd that Affection, too lavishly given,
Is fickle as Spring's sunny day ;
Like the bright beam of April, that, glancing from Heaven,
But glistens to vanish away.

I have learn'd, but how learn'd, that professions as free
As the breeze stealing over the heath,
That their meaning, alas ! can as heedlessly flee,
Their sincerity die, as its breath.

And who shall declare that the mem'ry is sweet,
When the day of our fondness is past ;—
When the hope that beguil'd us hath long ceas'd to beat,
And we blush that its moment could last ?

FROM THE BOSTAN.

When o'er Nowshirawân Death's gloom was spread,
To Hoormuz thus the dying monarch said :—

" This lesson in thy youthful mem'ry bear,
To aid the helpless be thy constant care ;
Whilst thou, inglorious, seek'st thy private rest,
Each vig'rous aim by selfish thoughts repress,
No joys elate thy cheerless subjects' mind,
Still to thy pleasure and thy will resign'd.
When savage wolves rush on with foaming jaws,
To tear the tim'rous sheep with rending paws,
Can guardian shepherds in soft slumbers lie,
Nor start to hear their mournful, plaintive cry ?
No, no, my son, each needy bosom warm,
For crowns are won e'en by a nation's arm !
Hence duteous subjects, like the strength'ning root,
The royal stem with verdant bloom recruit.
As from its root the tree its strength derives,
So in his subjects the proud monarch lives !"

R. P. C.

Calcutta, April 23, 1820.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek; written at the Close of the Eighteenth Century. 3 vols. 1820.

MUCH importance has, of late, been attached to the insurrectionary movements in the Greek provinces; whether justly or not, we cannot as yet determine: but, as Asiatic journalists, we possess at least an equal interest in their fate with the journalists of Europe, and with this feeling we opened Mr. Hope's *Anastasius*.

We might as well have opened the *Koran*. With laudable industry we waded to the middle of the third volume, and then laid down the book. We are tolerably well used to absolute nonsense; we can even force our way through three volumes of ribaldry or scepticism, containing, on the average, 395 closely-written pages each, for an adequate object; and from childhood have been accustomed to receive the wonders of fairy tales, as a compensation for their absurdity: but, though reviewers, *Anastasius* had nearly overcome us.

This hero is cast on the model of *Childe Harold*: a profligate libertine, destitute of every virtuous feeling. His history may be given in few words, for it is not his history, but his character, that Mr. Hope has been anxious to delineate;—for what useful purpose, it remains for himself to explain.

His career begins with the seduction of his patron's daughter, and his elopement from the house of his father, an interpreter in the island of Chio. Various accidents introduce him to the service of *Mavroyeni*, the interpreter of the Turkish admiral, and here he makes his first essay in arms, in an expedition in which the admiral was engaged against the *Arnaoots*,

inhabitants of Albania. From a page at Constantinople to a cell in the bagnio (or Newgate of that city), and again to the situation of *valet-de-place* in the metropolis, his transition is rapid. To protect himself from the consequences of a second intrigue, he changes his religion, or rather his name, and becomes a Mahometan. Egypt is the next stage of his proceedings. Impudence, quackery, and address, obtain for him a conspicuous rank among the ephemeral nobles of the country; and a judicious marriage with the daughter of a Bey elevates him to the station of Governor of an Egyptian province. Here his Mameluke honours terminate. His wife's death destroys his accidental and temporary importance, and he is obliged to fly from the danger of being sacrificed by her relatives to the jealousy of enemies that his marriage had created. He proceeds to Arabia, and pays the accustomed visit to Mecca and Medina: from thence he prosecutes his journey to Damascus, and shortly returns to Constantinople by way of Alexandria.

We are now introduced to an early friend of the hero, who has also quitted his father's house, not, however, to desert a mistress, but in the hope of reclaiming the abandoned *Anastasius*. We spare our readers all allusion to the dull and unintelligible episode. It is scarcely necessary to add, that *Spiridion's* laudable endeavours are fruitless, in spite of his enthusiasm and his logic. Such, indeed, is the character of the latter, that, with less enthusiasm, we should have doubted the sincerity of the disputant: but here, as in other instances, we trust that Mr. Hope does himself injustice.

It is not our intention to follow Anastasius through all his interminable adventures by sea and land. In fact, he goes over again all his old ground, and the changes are still rung upon Mamelukes, Beys, *Stamboul*, and Mavroyeni, with little or no variety. A metamorphosis, however, is at length effected, which, for novelty, deserves some credit. The idle, extravagant, gay, and thoughtless libertine becomes in an instant a sober, staid, money-making, fig-selling Smyrna trader, "looking with pity on the extravagant youths of the age, who preferred gold lace on their backs to gold pieces in their girdle; lending them money at fifty per cent. out of pure charity; wondering how any one could seek in his attire and equipage the short-lived merits of novelty and fashion, rather than the lasting recommendations of costing little and wearing well; and as proud of a cautious demure look, a snug jacket without binding, and a single half-starved waiting boy, as ever he had been of a giddy hare-brained manner, clothes stiff with embroidery, and insolent pampered servants, more supercilious than their masters."

Two months spent in this manner satisfy his taste, and, what is more extraordinary, fill his pockets. At their expiration he returns to Constantinople, to purchase honours and live in ease. But to the fickle Anastasius, this was impossible; and we could have pardoned even one less fickle for obeying the call of a rich relation, whose approaching death was about to set at liberty a large fortune. He returns to Smyrna, but not to his commercial pursuits.

And at Smyrna, with our own consent, we would have left him, but we owe a duty to the public, and that duty compels us again to trace his steps, and follow him through disgusting scenes

of brutal debauchery to Bagdad. By dint of never-failing good fortune, he again obtains a military command. Suleiman, the Pacha of Bagdad, was engaged in hostilities with the Wahhabees. Their character is boldly delineated, and justifies the following lively descriptions of the terror inspired by their arms.

Great consternation continued, nevertheless, to prevail at Bagdad: for the Wahhab doctrine had now extended its sway to almost every part of Arabia north of Yemen, and had gained the very core of the tribe of Monteih itself, liberto considered as the chief bulwark of the Othoman empire against the new sectaries. It is true the Turkish mob tried to hush its fears by asking with a sneer what could be effected by an undisciplined rabble, armed only with matchlocks, against regular armies and fortified places? but the shrewder part of the community felt that no temporary check could ensure a vast province vulnerable in every point, an empire tottering to its base, and a militia enervated by sloth and luxury, against a race of men with bodies of steel, with souls of fire, whose own abode was the inaccessible heart of the desert; whose appearance in other quarters resembled that of the unlooked-for hurricane; whose patience of fatigues, hardships, and privations exceeded all idea, as their rapidity of motion baffled all calculation; who, heeding neither heat, nor hunger, nor yet thirst, performed, with a rapidity which no other troops could emulate, marches of a length in which no other troops could follow them; who fell in the most sudden manner on the points most distant from those prepared for their reception; who, on the smallest reverse, always had their sands open behind them, to retire to beyond the reach of pursuit; whose obedience to their chiefs in whatever concerned the interests of their new creed knew no bounds, while their bravery in battle and their contempt of death were fed by a fanaticism far exceeding the long worn-out zeal of the Turks; and who, in all their expeditions, were equally animated by the interests of religion, and by the hopes of plunder. Nay, timid men pretended that in the very midst of Bagdad, in the broad face of day, Wahhabees had been seen, scarcely disguised, taking note of the individuals, and marking the houses, which their vengeance or their avarice had devoted to destruction.

Anastasius, though not timid, encounters a Wahhabee "in the

midst of Bagdad;" and to avoid the troublesome ceremony of decapitation, of the risk of which his usual good fortune had given him timely notice, accepts the Wahabee's invitation to join their tribe. He makes his escape from Bagdad, and plunges into the deserts of Arabia. Two years' residence in the country was scarcely necessary to convert our harlequin hero into an Arab. He adopts their customs, participates in all their enterprizes, and in turn becomes fanatic, rebel, and thief. An exploit in the latter character fills his pocket with jewels; and, of course, to avoid retaliation, he takes French-leave of his roving associates.

In a description, whether of a Turk or a Turkey carpet, a country or a close-stool, Mr Hope seldom fails; and accordingly the character and customs of the Arabs are generally sketched with great spirit and vivacity. Indeed, though tediously long, and often intolerably dull, his book possesses a quickness of incident, which occasionally absorbs his reader in a fixed and almost painful attention. But, like those of our essayists, who have often vainly, though ingeniously, laboured at an "Arabian Tale," he frequently falls into an artificial, refined, and flowery style of pseudo-sentiment, sacrificing all truth and keeping to colouring and effect. We doubt, also, the existence of that tenderness and delicacy which he has thought proper to attach to the Arab character. But to return to Anastasi^{us}. His intrigues at Smyrna, the detail of which, in "sheer" pity, we have spared our readers, left on his hands an infant, that with cruel, though characteristic indifference, he entrusted to the care of a beggar-nurse, and the support of a bankrupt trader. This child had (*credat Judæus Apollo*) been ever since "his polar star:" for its sake, forsooth, he visited

Bagdad; for its sake he sojourned for two years among the wandering tribes of Arabia; and for its sake he again directs his course towards the countries "of the setting sun!"

To Smyrna, through adventures innumerable, he returns, and finds that the merchant-guardian had become bankrupt, and that the beggar-nurse had absconded with her charge. He revisits Alexandria in pursuit of them, and finally succeeds in recovering his Alexis from the hands of those who, with unintelligible generosity, had adopted him. He sails for Trieste, with the resolution of devoting the remainder of his existence to the duties of a father, and to penitence.

Too soon, we fear, for the fulfilment of either object, he follows his unfortunate offspring to a premature and unhallowed grave. Thus ends the history of Anastasi^{us}.

We have had frequent occasion, notwithstanding our *ennui*, to admire the talents which this work displays. Mr. Hope is eloquent, learned, poetical, and, in his way, a master; but as an author, he has qualities we detest,—as a teacher, principles that we abominate. We envy neither the head nor the heart of that man, who could write the story of Euphrosyné as here written, and make its hero the hero of his tale. We have omitted the disgusting recital out of respect to the best feelings of our readers.

Even the father's extreme affection for his child, though painted in vivid and glowing colours, appears to us forced and unnatural. They belong, indeed, to man—but not to Anastasi^{us}.

After stating our opinion generally to be that the work is indecent, vide Vol. I., p. 77, 106, 171, 193, and 296; Vol. II., p. 176, 191, 68, 74, and 320; that it is sceptical, or at least profane and mischievous, vide Vol. I., p. 287, 289 to

291, 301; Vol. II., p. 111, 113, 137 to 138; 179 to 182: that it is generally dull, flippant, and pedantic, *vide passim*: we owe an apology to our readers for calling their attention to it.

It is due to Mr. Hope to admit that, notwithstanding its glaring absurdities and mischievous character, it has obtained a considerable degree of celebrity, which the following extracts will prove not to be wholly undeserved.

In describing the departure of Anastasius from his native island, he gives us the following natural and affecting picture.

The moon was just rising in all her splendour, and a bar of silvery light shot along the spangled waves; the gradually increasing breeze carried us rapidly out of the straits of Chio. The different objects on the shore—mountains, valleys, villages, and steeples—seemed in swift succession first advancing to meet us, then halting an instant alongside our vessel, as if to greet us on our passage, and lastly again gliding off with equal speed, till launched into the open main, we saw the whole line of coast gradually dissolve in distant darkness.

Various and opposite were the feelings which, as I stood contemplating the luminous track we left in the rippling wave, agitated my bosom; but whatever direction I tried to give to my thoughts, they always reverted to Helena. In vain I sought to banish from my guilt-struck fancy her upbraiding image. As if in mockery of my endeavours, it seemed to assume a tangible shape. I persuaded myself that I actually saw the pale form of my mistress, half rising from the boisterous billows, follow with piteous moans the fleeting vessel, and call back her Anastasius to her outstretched arms. I wished I could have stayed the mighty mass; could have converted the swiftly moving keel, which hurried away my person and my fate, into a solid motionless rock; in order to enable the dear phantom to join me, or, at least, in order to have a few instants more to reflect on my conduct, and to retract my errors, ere the opportunity should pass by for ever. In vain! I felt as if an uncontrollable force kept impelling me on; and at last, "it is useless," I exclaimed, "to contend! I must yield to my destiny: I must perform the things set down for me, be they good or be they evil!"

In our hurried sketch of the story, we omitted to mention that,

Anastasius, in a fit of momentary resentment, murdered his bosom friend and sworn brother in arms. The description of his subsequent remorse is painted with a master's hand.

To hush the relentless monitor, to honour my ill-fated friend's remains, and to appease his shade, I did all that I now could do. I not only had his body carried to the grave in splendid procession, masses performed for his unspotted soul, the boiled wheat handed round among the congregation, the purest marble sought for a gorgeous tombstone; I myself, clothed as I was in Mohammed's hateful livery, followed at a distance the dismal pomp, with my garments soiled, my feet bare, and my head strewn with ashes. From an obscure aisle in the church I beheld the solemn service; saw on the field of death the pale stiff corpse lowered into its narrow cell, and hoping to exhaust sorrow's bitter cup, at night, when all mankind hushed its griefs, went back to my friend's final resting-place, lay down upon his silent grave, and watered with my tears the fresh raised hollow mound.

In vain! Nor my tears nor my sorrows could avail. No offerings nor penance could purchase me repose. Wherever I went, the beginning of our friendship, and its issue, still alike rose in view; the fatal spot of blood still danced before my steps, and the reeking dagger hovered before my aching eyes. In the silent darkness of the night I saw the pale phantom of my friend stalk round my watchful couch, covered with gore and dust; and even during the unavailing riots of the day, I still beheld the spectre rise over the festive board, glare on me with piteous look, and hand me whatever I attempted to reach. But whatever it presented seemed blasted by its touch. To my wine it gave the taste of blood, and to my bread the rank flavour of death.

The following entertaining account of the Turkish Ramadan or fast has great merit of a different character.

Every one knows how trying that month is to the temper of the staunch Mahomedan. As long as the sun lingers above the horizon, he dares not refresh himself with the least morsel of food, the least drop of liquor, or even the least whiff of tobacco. His whole occupation consists in counting his beads, and in contemplating the slow moving hand of his time-piece, until the moment when the luminary of the world is pleased to release him from his abstinence, by withdrawing its irksome orb from his sight. Sufficiently disagreeable as the

month of the Ramadan might appear for every purpose of salvation, even when it falls in winter, its unwelcome intrusion seems absolutely invented for the destruction of the Moslem species, when the precession of the lunar months brings it round to the longest and hottest days of summer. It is then that the Christian, rising from a plenteous meal, if he has common prudence, avoids all intercourse whatever with the fasting Turk, whose devout stomach, void of all but sourness and bile, grumbles loudly over each chance-medley of the sort, as over malice prepen^{se}, rises in anger at the supposed insult, and vents its acrimony in bitter invectives.

Sometimes a demure Moslemⁱⁿ may be seen looking anxiously round on all sides, to ascertain that he is not watched. The moment he thinks himself unobserved, he turns the corner of some of the Christian streets of Pera or Galata, and ascends the infidel hill. Led on as it were by mere listlessness from one turn to another, the gentleman still advances, till perverse chance brings him just opposite a confectioner's or a pastry-cook's shop. From sheer absence of mind he indeed steps in, but he buys nothing. Allah forbid! He only from pure curiosity examines the various eatables laid out on the counter. He handles, he weighs them, he asks their names, their price, and their ingredients. What is this? what do you call that? Where does that other come from? What huge raisins these are! Thus discoursing to while away time, he by little and little reaches the inner extremity of the shop; and finding himself at the entrance of the recess, in which by mere accident happens to have been set out—as if in readiness for some expected visitor—a choice collection of all that can recruit an exhausted stomach, he enters it from mere thoughtlessness, and without the least intention. Without the least intention also, the pastry-cook, the moment he sees his customer slunk into the dainty closet, turns upon him the key of the door, and slips it into his pocket. Perhaps he even goes out on a message, and half an hour or so elapses ere he remembers his unaccountable act of forgetfulness. He however at last recollects his prisoner, who all the while would have made a furious outcry, but has abstained, lest he should unjustly be suspected of having gone in for the purpose of tasting the forbidden fruit. The Greek unlocks the door with every expression of apology and regret; the Turk walks out in high dudgeon, severely rebukes the vender of cakes, and returns home weaker with inanition than ever. But when the pastry-cook looks into his

recess, to put things in order, he finds, by a wonderful piece of magic, the pies condensed into piastres, and the sugar-plums transformed into sequins.

We are tempted to extract one more specimen of fine and vigorous painting. He is travelling across the cemeteries at Scutari, in his way to Constantinople.

A dense and motionless cloud of stagnant vapours ever shrouds these dreary realms. From afar a chilling sensation informs the traveller that he approaches their dark and dismal precincts; and as he enters them an icy blast, rising from their inmost bosom, rushes forth to meet his breath, suddenly strikes his chest, and seems to oppose his progress. His very horse snuffs up the deadly effluvia with signs of manifest terror, and, exhaling a cold and clammy sweat, advances reluctantly over a hollow ground, which shakes as he treads it, and loudly re-echoes his slow and fearful step. So long and so busily has time been at work to fill this chosen spot,—so repeatedly has Constantinople poured into this ultimate receptacle almost its whole contents, that the capital of the living, spite of its immense population, scarce counts a single breathing inhabitant, for every ten silent inmates of this city of the dead. Already do its fields of mouldering bodies, and its gardens of blooming sepulchres, stretch far away on every side, across the brow of the hills, and the bend of the valleys: already are the avenues which cross each other at every step in this domain of death so lengthened, that the weary stranger, from whatever point he comes, still finds before him many a dreary mile of road between marshalled tombs and mournful cypresses, ere he reaches his journey's seemingly receding end; and yet every year does this common patrimony of all the heirs to decay still exhibit a rapidly increasing size, a fresh and wider line of boundary, and a new belt of young plantations, growing up between new flower-beds of graves.

As I hurried on through this awful repository, the far-stretching ranges of sepulchres rose in sight, and again receded from my view, in such unceasing, as well as rapid, succession, that at last I fancied some spell possessed my soul, some fascination kept locked my senses; and I therefore still increased my speed, as if the end only of these melancholy abodes was to be the end of my waking delusion. Nor was it until near the verge of the funeral forest through which I had been pacing for a full hour, a brighter light again gleamed athwart the

ghost-like trees, that I stopped to look round, and to take a more leisurely survey of the ground which I had traversed.

We terminate our quotation abruptly; the reflections that follow are somewhat common-place and affected.

But to the readers of an Asiatic Journal, a better apology than the occasional merit of the work is due. The only valuable portion of it is that which is descriptive of the late history of Arabia and Asiatic Turkey, and which is interwoven with the history of the hero's adventures. This falls within our jurisdiction. We naturally look with feelings of the greatest interest to every circumstance that can affect the political situation of any portion of the vast continent of Asia; and we know scarcely any that would have a more direct influence (whether good or evil we will not now discuss) upon the eastern countries adjoining Europe, than a decided change in the government and political economy of European Turkey. The vast extent of the Asiatic division of the empire, the general prevalence of the national religion, the peculiar effect of that religion on the character, both physical and moral, of its professors, combine to render highly important and interesting to us the first indications of a change, which sooner or later we confidently but fearfully anticipate.

From the confused jumble, with which Mr. Hope has furnished us, of truth and falsehood, reality and fiction, we can learn little either of the Greek or Turkish character; still less are we enabled to speculate, with any degree of certainty, on the passage of the storm which seems gathering in the horizon: we therefore drop the subject for the present, but with the full intention of resuming it should a more favorable opportunity present itself.

The Friend of India; (Quarterly Series), No. 1. September, 1820. Serampore; printed at the Missionary Press.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we introduce to our readers the first number of the quarterly series of the "*Friend of India*." A monthly magazine, under the same title, has for some time been in a course of publication; but as it embraced a two-fold object, viz. the communication of intelligence, and the discussion of such subjects, "whether literary, scientific, religious, or statistic, as might tend in any degree to call the attention of the benevolent and judicious to the interests of India," it was necessarily attended with some inconvenience: it has therefore been thought expedient to divide the work into a monthly and quarterly series, that each object might be more efficiently attended to.

The following is the table of contents of the first number of the quarterly publication, which has lately arrived from India.

Art. I. Review of Golownin's Recollections of Japan.—II. On the Agriculture of India.—III. On the Barrowing System of the Natives.—IV. Observations on certain ideas contained in Ram-mohun Roy's Introduction to "the Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Happiness and Peace."—V. On the effect of the Native Press in India.—VI. Enquiries relative to the present state of the Hindoo Temples, &c.

The first article is rather common-place; but the writer has the merit of having collected together, from other sources than that of the book he was reviewing, a variety of interesting and valuable information.

The second is an admirable essay; and we rejoice that the object of the writer has been so far accomplished, that an Agricultural Society has been formed in India under the most promising auspices.

As intimately connected with the general advancement of agri-

culture, a subject of the first importance is argued in this paper; viz. the expediency of allowing our own countrymen to possess landed property in India, and thus giving them a personal interest in the encouragement of every art that is likely to improve the soil. The measure is likewise recommended on wider principles; and, so long as the express permission of the Government is made requisite in every instance, it is urged as one which is rather calculated to consolidate our power than to endanger the peace and security of the country.

The third article is on a subject which is too important to be slightly noticed; the author therefore shall speak for himself.

Among the numerous causes which contribute to exclude happiness from the natives of India, it is our intention at present to dwell only on the *universal tendency to borrow* which pervades the country. Among other nations, there exists in the great body of the people a pride of independence, and a deep-rooted aversion to pecuniary obligations. The fruit of this disposition is manifest in the cleanliness and neatness of the domestic mansion, the nice adjustment of the annual expenditure to the annual income, the gradual accumulation of a resource for old age, the punctuality of all dealings, and the general cheerfulness of the family circle. How many bright examples of this description can our native country boast, even in its present state of commercial embarrassment! In Bengal the picture is reversed. There is no desire of independence, no horror of debt; and it is scarcely possible to assume a greater contrast than between the honest, upright, industrious English peasant, and the Hindoo, dragging out an inglorious existence amidst debt and disgrace, borrowing in one quarter to pay in another, and reluctant to pay in all cases, making no provision for old age, and sitting down content beneath the burden of an endless prospect of embarrassment to the last hour of life.

After a few other general observations, the writer proceeds to enumerate some of the causes of this crying evil; the principal of which are the following:—the expenses incurred in marrying young women into castes superior to their

own;—"the system of hospitable entertainment which prevails in the country;"—the custom of providing for needy relatives, and particularly for such as belong to the two highest, and consequently most idle castes.

The evils of the borrowing system are greatly enhanced, by the enormous rate of interest which prevails generally in India.

The prevailing rate of interest throughout the greater part of the country is thirty-six per cent., or half an anna monthly on the rupee. In some districts it is double that sum, or seventy-two per cent. Even in Calcutta, where from the extension of commerce we might naturally expect a more lenient and reasonable system, the poor are seldom able to borrow under eighteen per cent. Twelve per cent. being the legal interest of the country, the written obligation never expresses a higher sum, but the premium which is deducted from the sum advanced makes up the deficiency. This exorbitant usury falls chiefly on the needy; the poorer the wretch, the higher is the rate of interest which he is obliged to pay.

Many of our readers will doubtless be surprised to hear, that "for one man who earns a subsistence, there are perhaps two who live without work; and that the industry of one-third of the country has consequently to support the indolence of the remaining two-thirds." To such as are only acquainted with the character of society in Europe, this statement must appear incredible: we wish that we also had reason to doubt it; but India is not the only country where the blessings of a beneficent Providence, through the perversity of human nature, are converted into deadly curses; where fertility is made the cause of an unproductive soil, and thus, as a necessary consequence, the means of general abundance the forerunner of national want.

The subject of the fourth article is one that will probably occupy our attention on a future occasion. The character of the distinguished individual Ram-mohun Roy, is one which seems likely to

produce effects we scarcely know how to calculate. Let it suffice, for the present, to observe that his talents are of the highest order; that though a Brahman, he has renounced the religion of his fathers; that he has so far acceded to the doctrines of the Bible as to have adopted a Socinian creed; and that he has actually become the founder of a sect which is rapidly and extensively increasing. The book which he has lately published, entitled "the Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Happiness and Peace," contains an exposition of his principles, which are controverted in the ablest and most temperate manner in the work which is now before us. The subject is handled with a fulness, perspicuity and conciseness, which, in every sense of the expression, is highly creditable to the writer; and we earnestly recommend the perusal of the essay to all who entertain a doubt as to the divinity of our Saviour.

We now come to the fifth essay contained in the present number. The effects which have been produced in India by the native press, within the last ten years, are truly remarkable. It is calculated that no less than fifteen thousand volumes have been circulated amongst the natives in the course of this short period; and, though the books which have hitherto been published are chiefly the absurd legends of Hindoo Deities, yet some there are of a somewhat superior order. At all events, a taste for literature appears to be rapidly advancing, and discussion, through the medium of the press, is becoming frequent.

We request the attention of our readers to the following extract.

The framers of the popular superstition could not have foreseen, that, in the lapse of years, there would be introduced into their country, and nourished by their countrymen, an engine of improvement, which had dispelled delusion in every country which has enjoyed it—an engine

which would necessarily unfold to the view of all India the grounds on which their spiritual belief rests. Their system was not contrived with a view to this future contingency, and we strongly suspect that it will not long hold out against the increase of light and knowledge. The rapid circulation of ideas will within a few years bring all the inconsistencies of these sacred books under a course of rigid examination. Their mutual discrepancies will then create suspicion; the geographical and astronomical absurdities, a belief in which they enforce with as awful a sanction as a belief in the being of the Gods, will strengthen these suspicions. Through these weak points the hostility of public opinion will probably enter first; and as the whole citadel is built with materials equally frail, there is every reason to expect that it will eventually be demolished.

As we are not able to answer the "inquiries relative to the present state of the Hindoo temples," we have no observations to make upon the sixth and last article.

Having thus cursorily noticed the subjects which are discussed in the first number of this promising work, we have only in conclusion to congratulate the writers on the encouragement they have experienced, and the good they have already achieved; and to express our fervent wish, that, in their wise and beneficent course, they may always command the assistance of the great and good; and that, in the strength of heavenly aid, they may go on, conquering and to conquer the obstacles which are still opposed to the attainment of the noblest ends.

So numerous have been our quotations in the miscellaneous department of our Journal from the "Indo-Chinese Gleaner," that, on the present occasion, we shall only recommend it by name to all who profess an interest in the general advancement of the East. The mention of it here is perhaps gratuitous; but, after commenting upon the merits of one valuable Anglo-eastern publication, we cannot, in justice to our own feelings, entirely omit noticing another.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

By the Lords' Committees appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the Country, and to report to the House; and to whom were referred the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament for the like purpose; and also the several petitions, papers, and accounts which had been referred to that Committee; and also the several Petitions presented in the present Session of Parliament on the subject of Foreign Trade:—

“Ordered to report,—That the Committee have met, and have proceeded in the inquiry, which had been entered upon by the said Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament, into the state of British commerce with Asia, including as well that which is carried on with the territorial possessions of the Hon. East India Company as that with the Independent States in the same part of the globe.

“In the conduct of this inquiry, the Committee have not thought it necessary to direct their attention to the commercial concerns of the East India Company, as administered by the Court of Directors, with a view to the interests, both political and financial, of that corporate body, further than was necessary to elucidate the present state and future prospects of free trade, as affected by existing regulations.

“This subject, therefore, naturally divides itself according to the various restrictions to which different descriptions of commerce in these regions are now subjected by law; that to the territorial possessions of the Company being carried on by license only from the Company; that to other parts of Southern Asia (China excepted), and to the islands of the Indian Ocean, by license from the Board of Control; that to China being entirely prohibited to all British vessels but those in the actual employment of the East India Company; and the whole trade confined to ships of a certain fixed amount of tonnage.

“The trade which is carried on by license with the territories of the East India Company is confined to the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and the port of Penang. Some inconveniences and injury to individuals are stated to have arisen, where circumstances have made it desirable to change the destination of vessels from one of these ports to another, after their arrival in the east (in consequence of the delay atten-

dant upon obtaining a permission to do so from the Local Government. This indeed may be obviated by obtaining licenses including the above-named ports generally, which have been sometimes applied for, and do not appear to have been refused. But the system of requiring licenses does not appear to be attended with any public benefit; and a fee is charged for each of them.

“A more material advantage might probably accrue to the free trader from being permitted to trade with other smaller ports on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, where the Company have already collectors of the customs established, who might effectually counteract an illicit trade; whereby a wider field of adventure may be opened; and an additional stimulus to commercial intercourse afforded to the native inhabitants. It would, however, be necessary in this case to provide by regulations, which it could not be difficult to establish, against any abuse of this extension of privilege by British vessels carrying on the coasting trade, in which, there is every reason to believe, they might successfully compete with the native ships, which have hitherto been considered as enjoying a monopoly of that trade, of which the East India Company could not reasonably be expected to deprive their subjects, as long as they are precluded from carrying on the direct trade to Europe in Indian built vessels. It must be observed, however, that the coasting trade is now open to vessels of other nations, those of the United States not being excluded from it, and instances having been stated to the Committee in which the Portuguese flag has been allowed to pass from one port to another, carrying on trade, from which British European ships are excluded.

“The Committee cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without observing, that although it is difficult, from the great fluctuation which the free trade to the peninsula of India has experienced since it has been admitted upon the terms of the renewed charter granted to the East-India Company in 1813, to estimate fairly the precise amount of its increase, it must be admitted that its progress has been such as to indicate that neither a power to purchase nor a disposition to use commodities of European manufacture are wanting in the natives of British India, whilst the minute knowledge of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, acquired by a direct intercourse with this country, would naturally lead to a still further augmentation of our exports. The great increased consumption cannot be sufficiently accounted for by the demand

of European residents, the number of whom does not materially vary; and it appears to have been much the greatest in articles calculated for the general use of the natives. That of the cotton manufactures of this country alone is stated, since the first opening of the trade, to have been augmented from four to five fold. And the taste of the natives for such articles may not improbably have been created in some instances, and extended in others, by that very glut in the market, which has doubtless, by its excess and consequent lowering of prices, frequently defeated the speculations of private merchants. The value of the merchandise exported from Great Britain to India, which amounted in the year 1815 to £870,177, had in the year 1819 increased to £3,052,741; and although the market appears then to have been so far overstocked as to occasion a diminution of nearly one-half in the exports of the following year (1820), that diminution appears to have taken place more in the articles intended for the consumption of Europeans than of natives; and the trade is now stated to the committee by the best informed persons to be reviving.—When the amount of population and the extent of country, over which the consumption of these articles is spread, are considered, it is obvious that every facility which can, consistently with the political interests and security of the Company's dominions, be given to the private trader for the distribution of his exports by increasing the number of ports at which he may have the option of touching in pursuit of a market, cannot fail to promote a more ready and extensive demand.

“If the restriction of trade to vessels of the burden of three hundred and fifty tons and upwards, in all seas and countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, has any tendency to check the operations of the private trader in a direct commerce with the dominions of the East-India Company, it can hardly fail to operate still more as an impediment to his exertions in seeking new channels of commerce, or extending those which already exist with other countries and islands in the same part of the globe. Here a field, in a great measure new, would be opened by the free admission to trade of vessels of a smaller burden. It is stated to the Committee by persons who have been most interested in forming a correct opinion upon the subject, that in a trade with the Native Powers in the Gulf of Persia, along the Red Sea, and on the eastern coast of Africa, as well as with the islands and countries to the eastward of the Company's dominions in Asia, small vessels would be employed in preference to large, from the nature of the navigation, the great value and small bulk

of some of the articles, as well as the description of markets where such trade would be carried on. Some apprehension indeed has been stated to exist, that vessels of that description might be exposed to frequent depredations from pirates who infest those seas; but it does not appear that there is any difference in the rate of insurance required from large and small ships: if there is a risk, however, the private merchant might safely be left to consider how far it applies to his particular case; while the American trade in those seas, which is carried on as well in vessels below as above the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, is not stated at any time to have suffered materially from such dangers. It may be remarked, that although the native governments of India have been generally supposed to be unfavourable upon system to foreign commerce, no recent instance of such disposition has been adduced; the French, on the contrary, are stated to have been remarkably successful in some recent attempts to open a commercial intercourse with Cochin China; and the recent knowledge which has been acquired of the manners and habits of the inhabitants in some islands of the Malay race, leads to a much more favourable opinion of their character, and aptitude for civil and commercial intercourse, than was previously entertained.

“The maintenance of a free port eligibly situated amongst the Indian islands, under British protection, which the magnitude of our establishments in that quarter of the globe may enable us to support at much less expense than any other nation, may be attended with the greatest benefit to commerce and civilization.—The importance of such a station, and the quick perception of its advantages formed by the native traders in that part of the globe, may be estimated by the rapid rise of the port of Singapore, during the year that it has been in the possession of the British Government, and opened for the purposes of general trade. The population, which had before scarcely amounted to two hundred souls, in three months increased to not less than three thousand, and now exceeds ten thousand in the whole; while one hundred and seventy-three sail of vessels of different descriptions arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months.

“The commerce with China is carried on by the East India Company, in whom the sole and exclusive right of trading with the ports of that empire, as well as the sole and exclusive right of trading and trafficking in tea to and from all the islands and ports between the Cape of Good Hope and Straits of Magellan, is now vested by law. The value and extent of this trade has naturally attracted the at-

teution of the private merchant; and although it could not be contemplated that the East India Company would willingly relinquish so important a privilege, an earnest desire has been expressed, that the British free-trader might be permitted, even previous to the expiration of the charter, to embark in those branches of the trade which the Company neither carries on itself nor appears to be immediately interested in, and in which the only competition to be encountered by the British merchant would be that of the foreign trader.

"Of this description may be considered the trade in tea and other articles between Canton and Foreign Europe; the tea trade within the limits of the Company's charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire; and the trade between Canton and the western shores of North and South America.

"The hopes entertained by merchants and others, who have the best means of information, of benefit to commerce from such an extension of its freedom, as well as the apprehensions felt by persons of great experience, in the direction of the affairs, and in the service of the East India Company, of the risk with which such an extension may be attended to their political and commercial interests, will be found fully stated in the evidence and documents contained in the appendix.

"On the one hand it is confidently stated, that the low rate of British freight, and other advantages possessed by the British merchantmen, would enable the British free-trader to enter into an immediate and successful competition with those of other countries, and more particularly of the United States, by whom these branches of commerce have been carried on for some years past with every appearance of progressive increase and prosperity: that thus a portion of Europe might be supplied with tea by the British trader; that the export of furs from America, which now takes place even from the British territories in American vessels, would be carried on by British shipping; and that, at all events, that portion of the Eastern trade which is carried on by the export of British manufactures in American vessels would fall into the hands of the British merchant, with greater opportunities of extending it, afforded by a more direct intercourse; and on the other hand, it is stated to afford reasonable ground for alarm, that the seamen who would be admitted under such circumstances to the port of Canton, might probably be of a character so different from that of the seamen employed on board the vessels of the United States, and be subject to a discipline so inferior to that which prevails on board of the larger description of vessels employed in the ser-

vice of the East India Company, that disputes might take place and excesses be occasioned which might produce fatal consequences, by awakening the jealousy or exciting the anger of the Chinese Government.

"It is also apprehended that the admission of new competitors into the market might lead to some deterioration in quality or enlancement in the prices of teas, which are now regulated by arrangements made previously to their coming into the market between the servants of the Company and the Hong merchants, who enjoy a monopoly of the sale of that article.

"To what extent such hopes or such apprehensions might be realized, in the progress of a trade which has never yet been permitted to exist, it is difficult perhaps to form an accurate judgment. The most natural, and indeed the only means of forming one, must be derived from the circumstances and progress of the foreign independent trade, and more especially that of the vessels of the United States with the port of Canton. That trade, although carried on in vessels of nearly the same description that would probably be employed by the British merchants, has continued to flourish without being productive of injurious consequences, either to trade in general or that of the East India Company in particular. It is stated that it would not have done so, had it not been for the protection and other advantages derived from the establishment of the Company's factory at Canton; but no satisfactory reason has been assigned, why the British free-trader should not derive the same benefit from its countenance and protection, to which he certainly would not be less entitled. It must also be observed, that the circumstance which has principally been relied upon as constituting the difference between the character of the American and British seamen, namely, the former having a share in the profits of the voyage, applies only to that portion (not a large one) of their trade with Canton which is employed in the export of furs from North America, and might be expected to apply in the same degree, as far as respects that portion of trade, to British vessels, if permitted to engage in it. It is admitted, also, that all danger arising from disputes is greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, by the abolition of the custom which permitted seamen to go at particular periods in large bodies, and under no control, to enjoy liberty days on shore at Canton.

"In the course of the last few years, the imports of the United States into China (comparing an average of the years 1804-5, 1805-6, 1806-7, with an average of 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, being the

last years of which the Committee have received an account, appear nearly to have doubled. It is alleged, that the principal part of these imports consists of metals and other articles, which the merchants in the United States have a greater facility in procuring than those of other countries; there can be no doubt, however, that articles of British manufacture are directly exported to China from this country by Americans; and it appears, from an account procured at the Custom-house, that the declared value of those articles exported to countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, in foreign vessels, and presumed to be chiefly to Canton, was in the last year to the amount of 178,358; and it affords some indication of an increasing taste for British manufactures in China, that an opinion prevails that they are now introduced into the northern parts of that empire, subject to all the delay and inconvenience of transport by land through Russia, and the caravan trade, of which Kalacta and its immediate neighbourhood is the great depôt, and which appears recently to have experienced a considerable increase.

"What portion of the teas and other articles exported from China in vessels of the United States is destined for America, and what for European consumption, it is difficult precisely to determine. Although doubts have been expressed, whether the demand arising from the latter constitutes a permanent or a considerable portion of their trade, it may fairly be assumed that a contrary opinion prevails in America, as it is stated, in the Report upon American currency, laid before the House of Representatives in 1819, 'that the annual exports in American vessels from the United States and all other ports, to China and the East Indies, can hardly be estimated at more than twelve millions of dollars, and it cannot be doubted that the sales of East India articles in Europe exceed that amount. The value of merchandize from China and India consumed annually in the United States is probably equal to five million dollars; and if this be so, the consumption of East India articles by the United States is paid for by the mere profit of the trade.'

"On the whole, the Committee are inclined to the opinion, that regulations might be established at Canton, either by placing the free trade of Canton under the superintendence of a Consul, or investing the principal servants of the Company with some authority over the seamen engaged in the free trade, by which any apprehension of inconvenience might be removed; and, without interfering with the monopoly of the British market enjoyed by the East India Company, the British

merchant might be safely admitted to a participation in a trade which has proved safe, lucrative, and capable of great improvement in the hands of the foreign trader.

"In the event of these obstacles, however, being considered insurmountable, the maintenance of the establishment at Singapore, to which vessels frequently come down from China in five days, or of any other free port as advantageously situated, might, considering the readiness of the Chinese to engage actively by every means, direct and indirect, in trade, prove highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce, if permitted to engage in the tea trade within the limits of the East India Company's charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire.

"The Committee cannot conceal from themselves, that, in the present state of the law, no material benefit or facility to free trade in this quarter of the globe can be obtained, without infringing in a greater or less degree upon the privileges vested in the East India Company, until the year 1834, when their present charter expires, and that their consent may be required to any measures which may be submitted for that purpose to the consideration of Parliament. At the same time, considering that no propositions here suggested are intended directly or indirectly to affect the monopoly enjoyed by the Company of the home market, to which the greatest importance is justly attached, but that their object is confined to procuring for the British free-trader an access to markets entirely new, or the means of fair competition with the foreign merchant in those which already exist, the Committee feel themselves justified in relying upon the liberality of the Court of Directors, upon the concern they have frequently evinced in the national prosperity, and the preference they may be expected to give to British over foreign commerce, for a disposition to meet, as far as may be consistent with their own essential interests, the wishes of their fellow subjects, if sanctioned by the wisdom and authority of Parliament.

"At all events, there are some views of this subject to which the attention of Parliament may be immediately directed, and the whole cannot fail to deserve its consideration previous to the renewal of the East India Company's charter.

"The Committee have been informed, by the members of his Majesty's Government, who are members of the Committee, that a bill was prepared to be submitted to Parliament in the course of the last session, for extending the private trade between India and Foreign Europe; and that the introduction of such a bill has only been postponed in consequence of the inquiries depending in Parliament, connected with Asiatic commerce."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider of the Means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the country, and to report their opinion and observations thereon from time to time to the House; have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following Report:

"From the period of their submitting to the House their last Report, the attention of your Committee has been directed to the commerce of the United Kingdom with India and China, and the trade between those countries and other parts of the world. The advanced state of the public business, and the additional evidence yet to be received, before they can consider themselves as having completed their investigation into that branch of their inquiry, affords them no expectation of being able to produce a Report, embracing a general view of the subject, in sufficient time to admit of any measure being founded upon it, and receiving the approbation of Parliament previously to the close of the session.

"It has, however, occurred to your Committee, in the course of their inquiry, that there are some branches of the trade, in reference to which further facilities may be afforded, with great advantage to the interests of British commerce and navigation; and that such facilities cannot be delayed to a future year, without the risk of losing much of the beneficial results which, at the present time, may be expected from them. This impression is founded rather upon general principles, and circumstances of general notoriety, than upon any particular evidence adduced

before your Committee, however the tendency of that evidence may have been further to establish the expediency of the measures about to be proposed.

"In adverting to the peculiar system of laws by which the trade of the East-Indies is regulated, the House cannot but observe, that the subjects of foreign nations, whether European or American, are in possession of privileges far more extensive than those which are enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects generally, and greater, as to many branches of circuitous and foreign trade, than have been accorded to the East-India Company itself. To relieve the commerce and shipping of this country from a situation of such comparative disadvantage (for the continuance of which your Committee can discover no sufficient reason) they feel the expediency of some measure, the principle of which may be, to allow British subjects, as well private-traders as the East-India Company, to carry on every sort of traffic between India and foreign countries (with the exception of the trade in tea, and that with the United Kingdom and the British colonies, with which they do not propose any interference) which foreigners are now capable of carrying on; and have therefore come to the following resolution, which they submit to the House.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East-India Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) and any port or ports beyond the limits of the said charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his Majesty."

"May 18, 1821."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 16.—An introductory Essay on the Geology of India, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., MGS., was read.

The physical geology of India may be considered as resolving itself into three great divisions; *viz.* 1. The peninsular tract, which constitutes the south of India; 2. The belt of flat country extending from sea to sea, and distinguished by the name of Middle India; 3. The continental mountains which form the northern limit of India, rising between the middle region and the vast extent of Tartary, and extending more than 15° of longitude, in a direction from W.N.W. to E.S.E.

In the champaign country, constituting

Middle India, three principal divisions may be noticed; 1. The tract watered by the Ganges and its tributary streams; 2. A tract watered by the Indus; and, 3. The intermediate desert, on which the Saraswaté flows itself.

Of this country, a striking feature is the total absence of pebble or rolled stones of any kind, except in the beds of the rivers, for a few miles after they quit the hills; and the subsoil of the plain is every where earthy and comminuted, except in certain instances, where nodules, or concretions, have been found.

Throughout this extensive plain, there is neither mine nor quarry: the banks of the river being usually precipitous on one

side, and shelving on the other, exhibit sections of strata down to the level of their beds. Scarcely any other natural section is found; and the sinking of wells, or boring for water, is the only opportunity which art presents for the examination of strata.

The surface is every where alluvial, and the strata, as far as they have been observed, are horizontal. Beneath the superficial mould the subsoil is sand, clay, or loam, in layers more or less intermixed, and distinguished by colour or texture. In the inferior strata of clay, nodules or concretions of the same substance are sometimes met with. The upper strata of siliceous sand, as well as that found in the bed of the Ganges, generally abound in fragments of mica; but in some places, beds of sand contaminated with salt, and in others, beds exclusively composed of salt, are found.

In a very few spots, and at no great depth below the surface, nodules of a calcareous nature and irregular shape are met with, which, on calcination, afford an impure lime; but throughout the low country limestone is generally deficient. A small hill at Manihari, in North Bengal, being one of the few instances of detached hills in the midst of this champagna country, is a rock composed of rounded pebbles and angular nodules imbedded in a cement of like nature, but different colour. Both effervesce with acids, and the cement leaves the larger insoluble proportion.

In some places, at considerable depth below the surface: for instance, at Calcutta, at the depth of 30 to 35 feet, fossil wood not petrified, but more or less rotten and decayed, is found, and sometimes in large blocks. Vegetable petrifications are also sometimes met with, and in particular silicified wood.

Except fragments of shells abounding in the fluviatile sand, no animal exuvie have as yet been found within the limits of the low country of Middle India.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORDS *BENGAL* AND *CALCUTTA*.

Extract of a Letter.—In the *Arish-i-Muhfi*, which is an abridgment of the *Khoosant-ool-Twareekh*, or compendium of histories, we are told that "*Kalkutta* was once a little village, and derived its name from *Kalee*, the tutelary goddess of the place; that in the *Bangla* language *Kuta* signifies lord or master; that hence the place was called *Kalee-kuta*; that by degrees, through the mutation of tongues, *Kaleekuta* fell into disuse, and that its present appellation of *Kalkutta* was obtained instead."

Having thus, I hope, satisfactorily disposed of the etymology of the capital, I proceed to put you in possession of the

derivation of the name of the province. From the same source quoted above, we learn that "the original name was *Bung*; that the postfix *all*, in the *Bangla* language, means a large embankment, of which it is said a vast number used to be made, as well for the safety as the irrigation of horticulture, cultivation, &c.; that the governor of the province accordingly erected bulwarks (ten hands in height and eight hands in breadth) at the skirts of the hills, where the land was low, and that he directed the foundation of buildings to be laid, and the purposes of agriculture to be carried on within this range of fortification; that, on this account the natives called the whole country *Bungula* or *Bangala*."—*Cal. Jour. Sept. 4.*

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Some curious fragments of Egyptian antiquities, said to be from the ruins of Thebes, have been brought to Calcutta by a ship from the Red sea. They are thus described:—

No. I.—An Egyptian mummy of a young female in good preservation, enclosed in one of the highly ornamented envelopes of the ancient Egyptian linen, painted with hieroglyphics, the colours of which are quite fresh, and the outer part representing, according to the usage of antiquity, a portrait of the deceased during her life.

No. II.—A mummy of a still younger female, probably from nine to twelve years of age, encased in the bituminous preparation in which it was originally embalmed, and having the aperture still open by which the intestines were taken out for the admission of the embalming matter, the features, limbs, and even the nails of the fingers and toes still perfect. It is enclosed in an ancient coffin of the imperishable sycamore, as fresh as if buried but yesterday, though probably near three thousand years old. It is swathed in Egyptian linen, which of itself is curious as a specimen of the ancient manufacture. On lifting the corpse from the coffin, it is found to repose on what is probably an exact portrait of itself when alive, in the full dress of a young Egyptian lady of fashion, with highly ornamented garments, large gold ear-rings, and other characteristics of the ancient costume. At the head of the coffin is a carved representation of the portals of an Egyptian temple, with the columns, architrave, wavy serpent, winged globe [the emblem of eternity], frieze of hieroglyphics, and all the accompaniments of their most hallowed sanctuaries, which may be easily recognized by those who are conversant with the plates of Denon, the French Savans, and other works on the ancient remains of Egypt, and proves its extreme antiquity, notwithstanding the surprising freshness of the wood on which it was executed.

No. III.—Two arms and hands, and two legs and feet, both perfect and of the full human size, in their embalmed state.

No. IV.—Two embalmed rams, with the body swathed in Egyptian linen, and the head projecting out of it, after the manner in which the heads of rams are represented on the sphinxes of temples dedicated to Jupiter Ammon.

No. V.—Six embalmed cats enveloped in Egyptian linen, some of a very large size, and the heads perfect.

No. VI.—Two small cases in the form of idols, containing small embalmed figures, supposed to be crocodiles, a sacred animal with the Egyptians.

With a variety of wooden and stone idols, pieces of sculpture, amulets, &c.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 14.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

Numbers V., VI., and VII. are now published of the new collection of coloured plates of birds, "being the Supplement to the coloured plates of Buffon," published by Messrs. Temminck, of Amsterdam, and Meisssen, Langier, Baron de Chartrouze, of Paris. Among the eighteen plates in these three numbers are, le Grimpant Promerops of Brazil; l'Algle à queue étagée of New Holland; les Caillies nées, male and female, of Bengal, &c.

CHINESE QUADRANT.

A curious and valuable Chinese quadrant, of a very singular construction, has recently been represented to the Fitzwilliam museum in Cambridge.

NEW INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE BOONDELAS. *Prospectus.*

This work, by an officer, is in part a translation of the Chhatur Purush, an ancient manuscript in the dialect of Boondelkhund, written in verse, apparently by the desire or under the inspection of the celebrated Raja Chhatur Sal.

It contains an account of the wars, government and succession of the ancient Rajas from the earliest times; but more particularly of Chumpat Rae and Chhatur Sal, who delivered their country from the Moohumudan yoke, subverted the plans and repelled the invasions of Ourungzeb, the most able, enterprising and warlike of the Moghul emperors; fought, conquered and annihilated his armies; levied the chouth, or one-fourth of the revenue of the neighbouring districts, extended their dominions to the Nerbudda and the adjacent territories; and, finally, Raja Chhatur Sal, on the death of that monarch, remained in undisputed possession of an independent sovereignty, afterwards acknowledged and confirmed by Bahadoor Shah.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 66.

To this will be added fragments of the history of the Rajas since the death of Chhatur Sal; an account of the battles, dissensions and events which led to the decline and subversion of their power; a description of Kulinjur, and the diamond mines near Pannah, and the waterfalls in Reewan; two maps, one of the low country, and the other from the hills to the Nerbudda; also a genealogical tree or pedigree of the descendants of Chhatur Sal, &c. &c. &c.

The history of our own times would doubtless furnish abundant materials for another volume, for the formation of which, officers, civil and military, who have served in Boondelkhund, are invited to contribute; their communications will be thankfully received, and shall be respectively acknowledged in the work. Its publication, however, will materially depend on the support given to the present volume.—*Mad. Cour. Dec. 12.*

TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT INTO CANARESE.

A few months since we brought to the observation of the public the great and successful exertions of the proprietor and manager of the Madras commercial press, in completing an edition of the New Testament in the Telooogo language, the execution of which obtained considerable approbation from those for whom the laborious work was undertaken. We must not now omit to notice part of another work which has been lately completed by the same establishment, and under the same vigilant superintendence: it is the New Testament, translated from the original Greek into Canarese by Mr. Hands, a learned missionary; it extends to the end of the Acts of the Apostles, and is comprized in 542 octavo pages. We trust that the object of the pious labourer may be accomplished in the general diffusion of the divine precepts contained in the Gospel, and that the present work may assist in promoting the grand object of the conversion of the heathen and idolatrous to a belief in the holy and pure religion of Christianity.

The Canarese types have been principally cast by Mr. Urquhart, at the Commercial Press, by whom the work has been printed in a manner as creditable to that establishment as the publication we formerly noticed.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 24.*

PROTESTANT MISSION TO CHINA.

A Retrospect of the first ten years of the Protestant Mission to China (now in connection with the Malay, denominated the ultra-Ganges Mission), accompanied with miscellaneous remarks on the Literature, History, and Mythology of China, &c. by William Milne. Malacca: printed at the Anglo-Chinese press, 1820.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known :—

25th Li. Drags.—Dec. 5. Lieut. W. Murphy, from half-pay of the 25th drags., to be lieut., vice Slaney, who exchanges, 1st Dec. 1820.

53rd Foot.—Dec. 2. Capt. M. Young, from half-pay of the regt., to be capt., vice T. Emery, who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 1st Dec. 1820.

59th Foot.—Nov. 30. The Commander-in-chief has accepted the resignation of Lieut. J. Gibbs.

89th Foot.—Dec. 12. Ens. W. J. King to be lieut. without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 1st Nov. 1819.

FURLONGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Sept. 9. Capt. Harrington and Lieut. Mayer, both of the 8th drags., to the Presidency on medical certificate, for four months, and eventually to sea, or to Europe.

Brev. Maj. and Capt. Baby, 24th foot, to the Presidency for two months and a half, on sick certificate.

Dec. 2.—Lieut.col. Shawe, 87th foot, for six months, to visit Bombay on his private affairs.

Lieut. and Adj. Carrol, ditto, for two years, to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Hay, 34th reg., Aide-de camp to the Hon. the Governor of Fort St. George, to sea on sick certificate for six months.

5. Col. Pritzer, 13th drags., from date of embarkation, for two years, to Europe on his private affairs.

Lieut.col. Muttelbury, 69th foot, ditto ditto for the recovery of his health.

9. Lieut. J. Campbell, 46th foot, to ditto on his private affairs for two years.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

BOMBARDMENT OF MOCHA.

Admiralty Office, April 28, 1821.—Vice Admiral Sir Graham Moore has transmitted to this office a copy of a letter addressed by Captain Bruce, British agent at Mocha, to Mr. Salt, his Majesty's consul general in Egypt, dated at Mocha, the 10th of January last, and communicating the successful termination of the expedition sent from India under the orders of Capt. Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, for the purpose of obtaining redress for the injuries which the British

interests had suffered from the officers of the Imam of Senna.*

The squadron arrived off Mocha on the 3d of December, and the agent having previously used every means to obtain redress, without effect, the place was bombarded on the 4th, and an attempt was made to get possession of the north fort, which failed, with some loss. On the 5th a parley took place, and the following day two hostages were sent off to the squadron, with a promise that the British demands should be acceded to in fourteen days.

This period, however, elapsed without the arrival of a person with proper authorities from Senna; and after allowing further prolongations of the truce, on various excuses made by the Imam's officers, the squadron on the 26th commenced a brisk fire on the north fort, and the enemy being driven out of it, a detachment of seamen and artillery was landed, who took possession of it, and blew it up, after spiking the guns and throwing out the carriages.

From the 26th to the 30th the squadron was employed in getting up to the south fort, which was attended with great fatigue and labour, as it blew a heavy gale the whole time, and the men had to lay out warps under the enemy's guns at matchlock distance. A few shot were occasionally exchanged between the ships and the batteries, and many messages came off from the shore, but without leading to any result. On the 30th a fire was opened on the south fort; it was breached and evacuated by the troops, and a party being landed from the squadron, it was totally blown up, and the guns spiked and carriages destroyed, as at the other fort.

On the 2d of January, it being understood that Capt. Bruce, the agent, intended to return to India, leaving the blockading force, an officer from Senna came off, and, producing his powers, acceded to all the terms of the new treaty proposed by the British, with the exception of two, which he assured the agent would also be agreed to after a reference to Senna; promising also that Hagie Futeh, the former Dolah of Mocha, by whom an offence had been committed against the English, should be delivered up, to be treated by them as they should think proper. On the return of that officer to the shore, he sent off all the articles, signed and sealed by himself and other members of government, and a paper ac-

* See our Number for Feb. last, p. 161.

ed in the same manner respecting Futteh's disgrace.

On the 4th the agent landed, and was received with every mark of respect; and the same day the Dolah was placed under confinement, and his property confiscated, being charged with deceiving the Imaum in regard to the demands of the English and the real state of affairs.

The greatest zeal, gallantry, and perseverance under fatigue, were displayed by all the officers and men in the expedition.

In the unsuccessful attack upon the north fort, on the 4th of December, his Majesty's ship *Topaze* had four killed and sixteen wounded (two of the latter since dead), and the Company's cruisers and artillery four killed and eight wounded. Lieut. R. G. Atkinson, of the royal marines, on board the *Topaze*, was killed; and Lieuts. William Moriarty, and C. M. M. Wright, of the navy, were wounded; Mr. C. P. Gill, master's mate, and Mr. Francis S. Burnett, midshipman of the *Topaze*, were killed; and Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. William Stephens, admiralty midshipmen of the same ship, were wounded; Mr. Ward since dead.

The only casualties which took place on the renewal of hostilities, were one marine, of the *Topaze*, killed, and Lieut. Jacob, of the artillery, Lieut. Wilson, of the Company's marine, and one seaman, burnt by the explosion of the mines, but reported as doing well.—*London Gazette*.

CAPTURE OF DWARKA.

India Board, May 16, 1821.

Extract from a dispatch from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 6th December 1820.

We have the honour to enclose a report from Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope to the Adj. General, of the first operations of the force* under his command in the province of Okamundel,† which have led to the reduction of the fort of Dwarka;‡

Your Hon. Court will, we are persuaded, view with satisfaction the judicious and prompt decision of that officer, and his considerate humanity in the hour of victory; as well as the skill, discipline, and gallantry evinced by the officers and troops, of every rank and description.

Copy of a letter from Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, to the Adj. General at Bombay, dated Camp near Dwarka, November 27, 1820.

SIR:—For the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, it is with the

greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to announce the fall of Dwarka.

On the 24th inst. the troops disembarked at Kutchi Gud. Finding that Veowalla had been plundered and abandoned, that the peaceable inhabitants had been carried off into the jungles, and fearing the same system might be adopted here, I immediately pushed forward a detachment, consisting of 500 sepoy, and the squadron of the 1st cavalry under Lieut. col. Turner, as a check to such a measure.

On the 25th I followed with the remainder of the force, with the intention of reducing the tower of Rupen Bunder, which commands the entrance of the creek, in my way, but which I found had been abandoned during the night.

On my arrival I was met by a vakeel, who professed great submission, but refused to comply with the only terms I conceived myself empowered to grant, that is, unconditional surrender as specified in the proclamation, issued in conformity to the instructions with which I had been honoured; a copy of which I forwarded to Mooro Monack as my ultimatum, granting him till twelve o'clock for consideration; when I received a message proposing that I should allow him to send his brother to Bate, to consult with the Rajah, in concert with whom he had gone into rebellion, or to allow of his coming in person to treat with me, under the guarantee of being allowed to return should terms not be agreed on between us. A proposition of the same nature had been made in the morning, and I perceived that procrastination was the object, I therefore returned for answer that I did not object to receiving him on the terms he proposed, and that his brother should be permitted to go to Bate if he wished it, but that I would not suspend operations one minute.

Deeming it a matter of some importance, on account of the effect it might have on the minds of the other rebel chieftains who had taken up positions in the different jungles, as well as on that of the Rajah of Bate, that a protracted system of warfare should not be adopted, I caused the field artillery from the east side, and the *Nautilus* cruiser, under the command of Lieut. Middleton, on the west, to fire into the town, more under the hope of hastening Mooro Monack's decision than with the expectation of making any serious impression on the place, the walls of which are of stone masonry, with numerous towers at the angles and projecting in the faces, and much too strong to be affected otherwise than by battering-guns, of which I possessed but two, which were on board the boats, and in the landing of which there would have been some delay.

This object was partially gained, inasmuch as it brought out several persons successively, amongst whom was the chief

* Detachment of artillery, 1st cavalry, one squadron pioneers, one company of his Majesty's 65th regt., six companies 2d and 3d regts. native infantry, 1st and 3d ditto ditto.

† A piratical province in Guzerat, situated between the 22d and 23d deg. of North lat.

‡ Or Juggut, North lat. 22 deg. 15 min. E. lon. 69 deg. 7 min.

of Wassaye, and the head Brahmin of the Pagoda, and at last Mooro Monack himself; who, however, would accede to nothing short of having a provision made for him, and being allowed to remain in Olan undel.

Having thus failed in the way of negotiation, I determined on endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the garrison, and to take the place by escalade. Having this in view, I strengthened and advanced the picquets which I had posted, and the morning gun served as the signal for the advance of three columns of attack, each consisting of 70 of the 65th, and 150 sepoys of the 2d bat. of the 3d, and 1st bat. of the 5th regiments of native infantry, and each party leaving 50 sepoys in reserve.

The storming parties moved to the points of attack, observing the greatest order, silence, and regularity, which was not in the least discomposd by the sharp fire from the walls and towers on their near approach, and during an interval of some minutes, owing to the height of the walls, while adjusting the ladders.

The ladders being raised, nothing could exceed the ardour of the troops, which soon cleared the ramparts, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Arabs and Scindians, who, after discharging their matchlocks, fought sword in hand, but who, being once dislodged, were at length with the greatest impetuosity driven along the ramparts, through the town, into the Pagoda, in which, and its enclosures, I expected the main resistance, having even taken it into my calculation (from a personal knowledge of the means of defence) that I should be obliged to breach the wall ere it could be carried; but the gallantry of Lieut. Faden, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, and Majors Digby and Stannus, and the ardour of the troops, surmounted this difficulty, by gaining the summit of a lofty house through intricate passages leading to a trap-door, from whence a descent was made into the area of the Pagoda.

The garrison now endeavoured to effect its retreat into the adjoining jungles to the southward and eastward of the town, but were met by the different picquets I had posted, and, hemmed in as they were, a dreadful scene of carnage ensued. A large body of them were first met by one of the two troops of the 1st native cavalry under Capt. Soilleux, by whom they were charged in a most brilliant manner; being near the shore of a back water, the bed of which is deep and muddy (and which, passing under the south wall of the town, winds to the southward, parallel to the sea beach), they retreated through it, and were followed by the cavalry, but made a stand on the bank, where they were again attacked, though under great disadvantage, as it

was with great difficulty the horses could struggle through the mud, and it was here that the gallant Capt. Soilleux received two wounds, one of which deprived the service of the right hand of a brave and excellent officer.

From this position the enemy again threw themselves into the water, where it became deeper, and widened into a sort of lake; two large bodies of them got into clusters, and the rest of the expanse of water was studded with them, and they defended themselves for, I should think, an hour, between two bodies of infantry which I before alluded to, under Lieuts. Levery and Parry. At length, after great numbers had been killed, I caused our parties to cease firing, and after long persuasion the few that remained of one party were induced to surrender. Endeavours were then made to save the other in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not until two six-pounders had been brought against them with grape that they could be induced to give in. Almost every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole, after collecting all that could be found alive, amounted only to 50 or 60; and I have reason to feel confident that, with the exception of those and 50 which were found in the Pagoda, none of the garrison escaped alive out of 550, of which it is supposed to have consisted.

The women and children and peaceable inhabitants had some days before gone off into the jungles, or into Kattywar, and the Brahmins had, with my knowledge and approbation, retired to the enclosure of a pagoda outside the town, so that retribution has fallen alone on that class which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive quarter.

His Excellency will, I am sure, derive satisfaction from this report of the good conduct of the troops, all of whom admirably performed their duty; and, owing to the peculiar character of the operations, nearly the whole were engaged. It must, however, always happen, that some are more brilliantly engaged than the rest, and on this occasion his Majesty's 65th regiment and the detachment of the 1st cavalry were fortunate in the opportunity of displaying that high courage, tempered with coolness and discipline, which cannot be too much admired, and reflects the greatest credit on Major Digby and Capt. Soilleux, commanding the detachment of these regiments.

Nothing could, however, be better than the conduct of the second battalion of the 3d and the first battalion of the 5th native infantry, which, although much divided, shewed that real and gallantry which my knowledge of their excellent discipline would have led me to expect.

The detachment of artillery maintained

during the affair of yesterday and in that of this day, during the short time they were engaged, that gallantry for which that corps has so long been celebrated.

Nor could any thing be better than the conduct of Lieut. Hart and the pioneers, in carrying and adjusting the ladders under a galling fire.

To Lieut.-col. Gilbert, of the 5th, and Turner of the 3d Bombay regiment native infantry, and to Major Digby, of his Majesty's 65th regt. for their coolness and gallantry in leading the storming parties, I am greatly indebted.

I also feel greatly indebted to Captain Soilleux, who commanded the detachment of the 1st cavalry; to Capt. Manson, who commanded the artillery; to Lieut. Remon, of the engineers; to Major Stannus, my assistant adjutant-general; to Capt. Wilson, my assistant quarter-master-general; to Lieut. Wilkinson, my assistant commissary-general, who acted as my personal staff; and to Lieut. Marriott, my personal brigade-major, whose numerous wounds, however, put him *hors de combat* at the first moment of the assault, and now render him incapable of becoming the bearer of my dispatches; but whom I most earnestly beg to recommend to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, as an officer of great merit, whose exceeding gallantry has on many occasions brought him to public notice.

I do myself the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and also a copy of my order issued on the occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. STANHOPE, Lieut.-col.

Return of Casualties in the Field Detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, at the capture of Dwarka, on the 26th November 1820.

Killed. 1st regt. light cav.: 3 regimental horses.

Artillery: 1 gun lascar.

Detachment of his Majesty's 65th regt.: 1 rank and file, 1 bhustee.

2d bat. 3d regt.: 1 rank and file.

Total killed: 2 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, 1 bhustee, and 3 regimental horses.

Wounded. General staff: 1 lieutenant, 1 officer's horse.

1st regt. of light cav.: 1 captain, 2 havildars, 6 rank and file, 2 officers, and 10 regimental horses.

Detachment of his Majesty's 65th regt.: 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 7 rank and file.

2d bat. 3d regt.: 6 rank and file.

1st bat. 5th regt.: 1 rank and file.

Pioneers: 1 rank and file.

Total wounded: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 2 havildars, 21 rank and file, 3 officers and 10 regimental horses.

Names of Officers wounded: Capt. Soilleux, 1st light cav., severely; Lieut. Marriott, acting personal brigade-major, severely; Lieut. Cassan, his Majesty's 65th regt., severely.

E. G. STANNUS, Assist. Adj. gen.

[London Gazette.]

EXPEDITION AGAINST ALASHKARAH.

India Board, May 16, 1821.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Dec. 15, 1820.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Court copies of a dispatch from the political agent at Kishima, confirming the intelligence we had previously received of the failure of the expedition against the Arabs of Alashkarah.*

Copy of a letter from Capt. T. P. Thompson, of the 17th Light Dragoons, to Francis Warden, Esq. chief Secretary to the Government, of Bombay, dated Muscat, the 18th of Nov. 1820.

SIR:—I have to communicate the ill success of the attempt to co-operate with his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, against the Arabs of the tribe of Beni Ben Ali, after appearances which led to expect a different result.

In my last letter I stated, that the messenger sent with the communications directed by your letter of the 8th of June 1820 had been cut to pieces; and that six companies of sepoys, with eight pieces of artillery, had in consequence been conveyed to Muscat.

The landing at Alashkarah, at this season of the year, as described in the letter of Lieut. Collinson, of the 29th of September, already transmitted to Government, and confirmed by other accounts, appeared to be really impracticable. In addition to this, it has been stated by Lieut. Collinson, though not included in his letter above alluded to, that he saw a force of five or six hundred men collected behind the sand hills; from which it was apparent that the force of the enemy would be nearly the same, whether it was encountered at Alashkarah or at their residence in the interior. The landing at Soor was secure, and the road to the principal residence of the tribe lay through a line of country in possession of the Imaum, who had a town within three miles of the enemy, to which he had already been transmitting his preparations for an attack. Under these circumstances, the chances appeared to be more favourable for advancing against the hostile force from Soor, backed by the power of the State of Muscat, than for meeting the

* In the Gulf of Persia.

same force on the beach at Alashkarah, under the disadvantages of a precarious disembarkation, without the conjunction of the Imaum, and with exceedingly inferior results in the event of success.

The detachment sailed from Muscat on the 22d of October, and arrived at Soor on the 24th, where it was disembarked. The Imaum's force had previously proceeded towards Soor by land.

On the 25th of October information was received that the Arabs had abandoned and set fire to Alashkarah, together with fourteen of their boats, and had retired to their principal residence. The crews of the Imaum's vessels landed, and brought off two boats and three guns, and destroyed such fortifications as were left.

His Highness the Imaum, who had directed his force towards Soor, for the purpose of marching against the principal residence of the tribe, in conjunction with the British detachment, arrived there on the 26th, bringing with him one thousand fighting men, besides men to draw the guns; six hundred camels for the use of the detachment, and three hundred other cattle.

On the 1st of November the whole force marched from Soor, carrying with it two six-pounders, two howitzers, and two iron eighteen pounders. The remaining two 18-pounders were left at Soor.

After considerable difficulties in transporting the guns, the force entered the level province of Jahlan on the 5th of Nov.

On the 8th of November the whole force arrived at a town belonging to his Highness, named Balad Beni Bon Hussan, within three miles of Balad Beni Bon Ali, the residence of the hostile tribe, without any loss, either by sickness or accident.

The evening before arriving at Beni Bon Hussan, a report had been circulated that the enemy intended to attack the camp in the night. On arriving at Beni Bon Hussan with the Imaum, I directed the camp to be pitched in an entrenched position, consisting of a ditch flanked with towers, which included a space sufficient for a camp between it and the town; and as the camp had been begun to be pitched in the open plain before our arrival, I caused it to be removed.

A summons was the same evening conveyed to the enemy from his Highness, demanding the surrender of the persons who had killed the Sheikh of Rasal Hadd (the messenger mentioned in the former part of this letter), and of the fortifications of the tribe, with their arms.

His Highness proposed that the summons should be sent in the name of the officer commanding the British troops; but I represented to him that it was desirable to avoid the appearance of a double command, and that his Highness, as a sovereign, must of necessity take the lead.

At the same time I communicated the substance of some points which I was anxious to cause to be explained in the summons; and he desired me to give them in writing, and caused them to be inserted.

What I was thus anxious to insert was, an explanation of the motives which had induced the appearance of the British troops in conjunction with those of his Highness. It briefly stated that the causes of the war on the part of the Imaum were already known; that the causes of war on the part of the British were the placies of the tribe by sea, their refusal to answer when remonstrated with, and their having killed the messenger; that the causes on the part of the two Powers were distinct and separate; but that, each having cause, their forces were united.

The messenger returned on the same night, and brought for answer from the hostile Sheiks, that the first messenger had been killed without any orders from themselves, and that they were ready to give up the persons concerned; that they had no desire to be at war with the British; that they were willing to surrender their fortifications, but that they could not surrender their arms, because the Imaum would in that case give them up as prisoners to the British.

Under these circumstances, I felt considerable expectation that the terms I had demanded would be finally complied with. At the same time it appeared that the way to promote this effect would not be by exhibiting any thing like an anxiety to come to terms. On his Highness, therefore, asking my opinion, I told him that I thought it would be best to proceed without delay before the place, with which he entirely coincided, and directions were issued for marching on the following morning.

In concurrence with the opinion of his Highness, I directed that the heavy guns should be left in the entrenched camp, which for the present was to be considered as the depôt; that such stores only should be taken forward as the officers at the heads of departments should judge necessary for present use; that the tents should be left standing in the entrenched camp, with the exception of such as might be desired by the medical department, and of a laboratory tent for the artillery; and that men should be warned to take with them the tools which they used for cutting wood, in addition to such as might be furnished by the departments for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the sun.

The Imaum's forces and the people of Beni Bon Hussan, were, of course, perfectly acquainted with the position of the enemy's town. The representation given was, that it was placed with its back to a deep date grove, which lay between it

and Beni Bon Hussan; that it was, consequently, necessary to go round the town, in order to come at the assailable front; and that this front was in a sand plain, and protected by one or more ditches cut in the sand, to which the enemy was said to be making additions.

On the evening of our arrival at Beni Bon Hussan I communicated to the officers all the information I had received respecting the place; and I further stated to them, that it was my wish not to seek any contest with the enemy till we had arrived at our position round the town; that the artillery appeared to be the point in which our superiority was most decided: and that our object should be to get it into its position with as little contest as the enemy would permit.

The Imaum left a portion of his troops in his camp in the plain on the outside of the entrenched position of the British. The four light guns were manned with all the Arabs who had drawn the six, who also carried their arms. The Imaum's force had accumulated on the road; and the number which marched that morning has been stated by his Highness at 2,000. The number of Sepoys amounted to 320, exclusive of the old piquet of 60 men, which was ordered to follow the stores for present use, and to bring up the rear. The number of the enemy, from repeated and varied inquiries, amounted to 900, and there were said to be eight guns, of small calibre, in the place.

The artillery were directed to have their limbers completed with ammunition; and I made a point of ascertaining, by personal inquiry, that a proportion of case shot for the howitzers, and of spherical case for the six-pounders, made part of the stores conveyed from Soor, and were actually present in the limbers.

On leaving Beni Bon Hussan, the light company of the 1st bat. of the 2d regt. was directed to take the lead in extended order. In the event of meeting an enemy it was directed to retire as most convenient, and to form behind the line in reserve. The new piquet of 60 men preceded the head of the column by a short distance, and was directed to support the light company, if required. Two guns were at the head of the column, after the piquet, and two followed.

Soon after leaving Bulud Beni Bon Hussan, the Imaum informed me that the report of the morning was, that the enemy had resolved on attacking the force by day, if they could, and if not, by night. Information on this was communicated to the detachment, who appeared to consider the appearance of the enemy outside his works as a most desirable mode of bringing the question to a decision.

After proceeding about a mile and a half, the column cleared the jungle, and

entered on an open country; with a view to strengthen the line. The piquet in advance was directed to fall in upon the head of the column, and act as a company under the command of its officer.

On issuing from the jungle, the Imaum's force appeared on the left, and the Imaum with a few horse was seen riding forward to reconnoitre. The date-grove at the back of the town at the same time began to be distinguished on the right.

His Highness soon afterwards returned, and said that the road lay further to the left. I requested him to select a guide, and he fixed upon the Sheikh of Hiskem, who accordingly proceeded. The guide soon afterwards began to turn considerably to his left, or from the enemy, and was followed by the column.

On proceeding further, a small number of the enemy on horseback became discernible in the direction of the town. The front towards the plain also began to open: some of the enemy on foot were afterwards observed on a ridge on the outside of the town, formed (as is usual in this country) of earth, thrown out of the date-groves to arrive at a better soil. The force continued to move in its former direction.

Observing that the date-grove extended in the direction of the camp at Beni Bon Hussan, and afforded facilities for an advance upon that place, and also that the old piquet of sixty men had not appeared, I felt apprehensive that, in case of any event, this party would be found neither at one place nor at the other, and therefore dispatched a written order to the officer to remain in camp till further directions, and, if met by the order, to return.

As I was dispatching this order, an officer rode to me and said the enemy were numerous on the ridge. Conceiving this might be connected with the reported intention to attack, I directed the column to halt and form line. The Imaum also drew up his force in good order on the left. But no appearance of the enemy's moving being observed, the column proceeded towards its original object.

A short time after the column was in motion, some shots from the light infantry announced a movement among the enemy, and the light infantry were seen retiring as had been directed. The enemy soon appeared in motion on the top of the ridge, and from the direction which he took, it was evident that his design was to turn the right by moving on a point beyond it.

I immediately directed the troops to form columns of sections to the right, and pass as quickly as possible behind the guns, the head of the column inclining towards the former rear, so as to make the new front parallel to the enemy's at-

tack, form line, charge bayonets, and advance. The last movement was unhappily not executed by the troops. Seeing them hesitate, as no time was to be lost, I ordered them to fire, and the line opened its fire upon the enemy. The Imaum, with great promptitude, moved his force to the right to close the interval, and a part of his men moved along the rear of the sepoys engaged, and opened a fire of matchlocks upon such of the enemy as were again attempting to come round the right. The enemy at the same moment detached a part of his force towards the left of the sepoys, where they were met and vigorously encountered by the Imaum.

On seeing the direction of the enemy's attack, I immediately rode off to lead the right, which was the point attacked. The enemy continuing to press forward, I was unable to leave the extremity of the right, lest the sepoys should misconstrue my departure and give way. I therefore continued upon that point, encouraging the sepoys to keep up their fire.

On observing the enemy within twenty yards, I again made an effort to induce the sepoys to use their bayonets, but without success; and while I was doing this, the whole of the sepoys turned together, and threw themselves on the Imaum's troops who were behind.

As soon as the sepoys gave way, I rode round them to endeavour to make them turn; and in doing this, I found myself in the middle of the Imaum's matchlocks, who were still keeping up their fire towards the right. Finding no effect produced there, I rode to the place where the sepoys appeared to be the thickest, and endeavoured to make them turn round. A few of them turned and fired their muskets into the air, over the heads of those that followed, and immediately resumed their flight; I also addressed myself to such of the officers as I met with, and to some of the Europeans of the artillery, but without effect.

On perceiving the Imaum at a distance, I rode towards him, and found he had just been wounded. He had endeavoured to rescue a European who was cut down, and one of the enemy fired at him so close that the powder entered the wound: the ball passed through his right wrist.

After the sepoys had given way, I saw the Arabs advancing upon the whole front against the Imaum's army; and I then saw the Imaum's force turn round and give way.

On afterwards comparing observations with his Highness, he said that the enemy who attacked the right appeared to him to consist of about 450, which agrees with what I observed, and that the party detached from these towards the left consisted of about 150.

The enemy, as far as I observed, advan-

ced only with the sword until the sepoys gave way; but as soon as that happened, his matchlocks were brought forward with very fatal effect.

The pursuit was continued in the direction of the camp of Beni Bon Hussan, inclining a little to the right or towards the hills. Finding all efforts unavailing, on approaching the camp, I made the Arabs who were outside throw themselves into the intrenched camp, and called for the piquets. On finding them, I directed the officer of the piquet and an officer of artillery, who had neither of them been in the action, to make preparations for defence, while I took out the piquet to the front. I particularly recommended this duty to the latter officer, by saying to him, "you are of the artillery;" I at the same time directed Mr. Sub. Assistant Surgeon Fallon, of the Hon. Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, to take the best means in his power for securing the sick.

On proceeding with the 60 men of the piquet, I found myself on the flank of the pursuit. As soon as the enemy observed us, he advanced threatening with the sword, which was the first opportunity given for distinguishing him; and the piquet opened its fire. The enemy then ceased to advance on the front of the piquet, and began moving rapidly round the two flanks, with a view to cut it off from the town, which made it necessary to retire. The Jemadar of the piquet, Jemadar Ruten Sing, of the 1st bat. 2d regt., displayed great courage, and would willingly have led the party into the middle of the enemy. It is to be regretted that he had not an earlier opportunity for exertion.

On returning with the piquet to the camp, I found that Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Fallon had removed the sick and followers into a fortified house, distributed ammunition and arms, posted his people at their stations, and made the best preparations for defence. His Highness the Imaum was of opinion that the town might be maintained till reinforcements could arrive, as the inhabitants had long been at war with the Beni Bon Ali without being overpowered. In this opinion I was anxious to support him. The sepoys were distributed at the towers, and the troops of his Highness kept in readiness to defend the intrenchment; and I was exceedingly anxious to get the remaining guns into some serviceable position; but was unable to find either of the officers formerly mentioned, or any of the persons belonging to the artillery. The enemy advanced upon the front during the night, and was received by a heavy fire from the sepoys and by the Imaum's troops behind the intrenchments. During this period Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Fallon was exceed-

ingly active in keeping the sepoy to their posts, and supplying them with ammunition. In the morning it was discovered that the two other officers, instead of obeying the directions given them, had gone off on the preceding evening to Soor, carrying with them every person belonging to the artillery department.

Soon after daylight the sepoy of the towers reported that the people of the town had evacuated it during the night, and I found it impossible to keep them longer at their posts. It was also represented that the Imaam's followers were retiring. On inquiring of his Highness, he appeared unwilling to admit it; but while I was with him a communication was brought from a body of his followers, to say they were retiring to their homes. He replied calmly, "tell them, that those who will leave me must leave me;" but soon afterwards he communicated to me that it would be impracticable for him to maintain himself in the town. His followers were diminishing, and the town appeared to be almost totally deserted. The Sheik of the town, with a few attendants, continued to stay with the Imaam, and to ask his orders. The departure of the officers with the artillerymen appeared to have removed the last hope of holding out any prospect of assistance from the detachment, either in maintaining the place or continuing operations against the enemy.

On the Imaam's repeating his opinion that he could not maintain himself in the place, I asked him what he intended to do; he replied, "if it is the will of God, we shall die." I told him we must do that when there was nothing else left. He answered that he would do anything which I should point out. I told him we must destroy what could not be removed, and retreat. I asked him what he could remove. He said he could remove the sick, and give a camel for each of the sepoy; he afterwards added that he could find camels for some musket ammunition.

As soon as the Imaam came to a decision, he appeared to be anxious to put it into execution; and I felt apprehensive that if it was delayed he would be left without a guard. He desired me to destroy the remaining guns and the powder. While he gave directions to his people, an artilleryman, wounded in three places, who had come in during the night, fortunately found some spikes; and Dr. Fallon, with the assistance of some pioneers, emptied the powder-barrels into a well. The carriages would have been cut in pieces, but the departure of the artillerymen rendered it impossible to find tools. The Imaam proposed setting fire to them; I objected to it, on the ground that it would be the signal of dispersion to his followers, and of pursuit to the enemy. But I prompted

the Bedouins to remove every thing which could be carried off; and I apprehend very little was left to the chance of falling into the hands of the enemy.

As soon as the Imaam began to move, the sick were placed upon camels, but it was found impossible to procure them for any other purpose. After proceeding eight miles, the Imaam proposed moving upon Muscat, from a belief that the passes to Soor would be occupied by the enemy. The march was continued at intervals during the night, and the next morning the detachment reached Ghubb. The retreat, lying through a line of country belonging to the Imaam, was not interrupted. His Highness, with myself and Dr. Fallon, and the remains of the detachment, arrived at Muscat on the 17th.

During the whole of these circumstances the Imaam displayed an admirable character, and, though wounded, persisted in remaining with the detachment, and causing it to be supplied with provisions, camels, shoes, and every assistance which his country could afford.

His Highness is anxious to return to the attack, if he can be furnished with the assistance of a body of European troops. In hopes of facilitating this object, I have written to the officer in command of the troops reported to be in Scind or Cutch, to ask whether a European and a native battalion can be sent to the assistance of his Highness. I have also proposed the bringing of four brass 12-pounder guns with ammunition, which the Imaam is of opinion would be sufficient for the defences, and of two howitzers of horse artillery with harness, for which his Highness engages to find horses. Against an enemy of the habits of the Wahabees, field artillery would appear to be of very limited utility, unless it is small in number, and peculiarly well provided with the means of motion; and on the late occasion the principal object in bringing forward the guns was, that they might be conveyed to their position against the defences under convoy of the whole force.

I have dispatched the above letter on the chance of its producing an advantageous effect, in the event of troops with vessels being on the point of leaving Cutch, and shall proceed to make such preparations as are in my power at Deristan for co-operating with his Highness; at the same time I shall be anxious to receive the communications of Government upon the subject.

Events have shown that the whole line of operations, either from Soor or from Muscat, is in possession of the Imaam, and his town of Beni Bon Hussan is within three miles of the enemy. The Imaam is of opinion that the towns of Beni Bon Hussan and Hishem will be under the necessity of making a temporary accommo-

dation with the enemy; but that it will last only till his re-appearance in force. As a mark of the feelings of the country, some Europeans of the artillery who escaped from the combat were concealed for four days in Beni Bon Hussan, and sent down on camels to Soor. No accident or disappointment occurred throughout, till the troops gave way before the sword. What occurred when they were supported by 2,000 of the Imaum's troops at Beni Bon Ali, would have occurred without the Imaum at Alashkarah; and the former mode of advance, as far as there have been opportunities for judging, would appear still to be the safest.

A boy came in to the troops at Beni Bon Hussan on the morning of the combat, who says he belongs to Bombay, and was taken five years ago, with four other boys, in a vessel with two masts and 26 hands, Nachodah's name Ibrahim, bound to Muscat with rice; the vessel's name he has forgotten. He says the Arabs dismissed the rest of the crew, took out the rice, and set the vessel on fire. Three of the boys, he says, remain at Beni Bon Ali, and one is gone he knows not whither. Two boys belonging to Mangalore have also come down to Soor, and are on board his Majesty's sloop Curlew. These incidents identify the Beni Bon Ali with piratical operations.

In concert with the Imaum, I have taken measures for sending the remains of the detachment as quickly as possible to Deristan. His Highness has offered two field-pieces, with limbers, for the same place, which I have accepted. He appears afraid of being disturbed on that side by the Arabs, where there have already been some disputes on the subject of boundaries. I have assured him that the resources of the British will be every where at his disposal, if required.

I have determined on sending to Bombay the two officers mentioned in a former part of this letter, with directions to report their arrival to the Adjutant-general of the army. My sole reason for not placing them under arrest without delay is, that such a proceeding might involve a necessity for publishing at the head of every regiment in India that a detachment of sepoys had been deserted by its officers; and I would not do what might confine the Government to any specific course; at the same time I shall transmit charges to the Adjutant-general, with lists of evidences, against the event of its appearing to be desirable to proceed in that manner.

The loss of the detachment engaged has necessarily been most severe, as must always be the case when troops wait to be attacked with the sword, and then give way. Of the officers in the action, Lieut. Boswell, 1st battalion 2d regiment, and

myself are the only ones hitherto known to survive; Lieutenants Morley and Gidley, and Sub-assistant-surgeon Fallon were not in the action of the morning. I beg leave to notice the services of Dr. Fallon, as having been extensively useful during the defence made in Beni Bon Hussan, and during the march to Muscat; and as being the only officer able to be of any assistance, who stayed by me and the detachment, and arrived with them at Muscat, Lieut. Boswell having been incapable of duty from fatigue and injuries received. The number of men who returned with me to Muscat, or who arrived at Soor after the action, amounts to four hundred and forty-six, of whom one-half are followers.

I feel strongly convinced of the necessity for the permanent residence of at least two European companies at Deristan, to make the detachment efficient for the purposes for which it is designed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. P. THOMPSON,
Captain 17th Light Dragoons,
Commissioner and Agent.

[*London Gazette.*]

TROOPS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales, H. C. Cruiser, from Muscat, with the official accounts of the affair of Laskarie, has only confirmed the former reports. We rejoice to find, however, that measures are about to be taken that will ensure a complete retribution.—*Bom. Gaz.*

The following ships have been taken up as transports to convey troops to the Persian Gulf:—Lady Barlow, 450 tons; Sir S. Lushington (F. T.), 625; Byramigore, 791; Glorioso, 490; Upton Castle, 596; Bombay Castle, 582; Bannerman, 754; Milford, 625; Caroline, 542; Francis Warden, 410; Sophia, 329; Duke of Bedford, 685; England (F. T.), 426. Total, 7,305 tons.—*Ibid.* Dec. 30.

It is stated that the force assembling at Bombay for the Persian Gulf is to be placed under the command of Major-general Smith, C. B., and is to consist of the following troops:—

Lieut.col. Leighton, adj.gen., second in command.

Major Stannus, Assist.adj.gen.

Capt. Wilson, Assist.quart.mast.gen.

Comm. officer of artil. Major M'Intosh.

Engineers, Capt. Dickinson and Ens. Jervis.

Assistant Commissary Capt. Keith.

Sub-Assistant ditto.

Commissary of Stores Lieut. Jervis.

One troop horse artillery.

Fifty gunners, detail of foot artillery.

Twelve ditto, to act under engineer.

Nine companies H. M. 65th regt.

Bombay European regt.

1st batt. 2d regt. N. I., already in the Gulf.

Six companies 1st batt. 7th regt. N. I.

Flank companies of the 2d 2d, 1st 3d, 1st 4th, and 2d 9th regts. N. I., each completed to 100 rank and file.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 11, 1821.*

MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Great has been the mortality by death in the peninsula of India, during the last twelve months, amongst the European residents. We have it from very competent authority, that the casualties in the Madras army for the year ending 1st Aug. 1820 have been uncommonly numerous, and that they have fallen nearly in the unprecedented proportion of six per cent.

Of 1260 European officers, the casualties by death, in twelve months, have amounted to 74.

The cavalry has lost in the proportion of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the hundred.

The artillery in the proportion of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The engineers—None.

The infantry nearly in the proportion of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Medical officers upwards of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, these latter having suffered more than any of the other classes enumerated.—*Mad. Cour. Nov. 27.*

CALCUTTA.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Muttra on Friday the 16th day of June 1820, Lieutenants W. Jover and C. J. Crane, of the 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I., were severally arraigned on the charge specified against each as under-mentioned, viz.

“Lieut. W. Jover, 1st bat. 4th regt., placed in arrest by me on the following charge:—

“For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having publicly on the 12th inst. aspersed my character, to evade a debt of honour due by him to me, in violation of every principle of honour and of rectitude.”

“(Signed) ALEX. CAMPBELL,

“Major, com. 1st bat. 4th regt.”

“Muttra, 13th April, 1820.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—“The Court, having duly weighed and considered the evidence adduced for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner hath urged in his defence, do find him, Lieut. W. Jover, guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, and

do adjudge him the said Lieut. W. Jover, of the 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I., to be discharged from the service.”

Disapproved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

“Lieut. C. J. Crane, 1st bat. 4th regt., placed in arrest by me on the following charge:—

“For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having publicly on the 12th inst. aspersed my character, to evade a debt of honour due by him to me, in violation of every principle of honour and of rectitude.”

“(Signed) ALEX. CAMPBELL,

“Major, com. 1st bat. 4th regt.”

“Muttra, 13th April, 1820.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—“The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner hath urged in his defence, do find him the said Lieut. Charles Jos. Crane, 1st bat. 4th N. I., guilty of the whole and every part of the charge.”

Sentence.—“The Court adjudge the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Jos. Crane, to be discharged from the service.”

Disapproved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Commander-in-chief is obliged to disapprove both of the above sentences. The prisoners, as the proceedings show, were each of them informed previously to his coming into court that he could not call for the testimony of the other. This was erroneous, Lieuts. Jover and Crane being reciprocally legal witnesses, whatsoever might be the weight which the Court would attach to evidence so circumstanced. The prisoners were, through this mistake, not allowed to make the best defence they could have offered. On this ground the Commander-in-chief does not think himself entitled to confirm the sentences against them. His Lordship, therefore, directs Lieuts. Jover and Crane to be released from their arrest. But he hereby pronounces his severest reprehension on their conduct, in advancing against Major Campbell a degrading charge; a charge not only devoid of all colour of likelihood, from the known character of that officer, but unsupported by the statement of any equivocal particulars, and apparently not occurring to Lieuts. Jover and Crane till they had tardily worked themselves up to harbour an extravagant suspicion.

JAMES NICOL,

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

At a European General Court Martial, held at Muttra on the 16th day of June

1820, Major Alexander Campbell, of the 1st bat. 4th regt. Native Infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charges.—"Major Alexander Campbell, of the 4th regt. of Native Infantry, and in charge of the 1st bat., placed in arrest on the following charges, in breach of the articles of war:—

1st. "For abuse of authority as commanding officer of the 1st bat., in having ordered a committee of officers to assemble at Muttra, on the 12th of April last, or the investigation of his own gambling concerns.

2d. "For abuse of authority, in having ordered the Adjutant of the battalion under his command to attend a committee of officers on the 12th day of April, with papers regarding his, Major Campbell's, gambling transactions, and to be the organ of Major Campbell's communications of his gambling disputes with officers under his command.

3d. "For having exposed his authority as commanding officer to degradation and contempt, in directing a public committee of officers of his battalion to report their opinion on his, Major Campbell's, gambling concerns with officers of his corps, and subjecting himself to the disgraceful imputation, on the record of the proceedings of the committee, of unfair play, in the gambling transactions under investigation.

4th. "For breach of duty as commanding officer of the battalion, and conduct disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in attempting to avail himself of his authority as commanding officer to obtain payment of gambling debts from officers of his corps."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Revised Opinion and Finding.—"The Court, having duly and maturely reconsidered and weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, do find him, the said Maj. Alex. Campbell, of the 4th regt. N.I., guilty, through an error of judgment, of the 1st and 2d charges.

"The Court acquit the prisoner of the 3d and 4th charges."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the 1st and 2d charges, as above specified, do adjudge him, the said Major Alexander Campbell, to receive such admonition for his inaccurate procedure as His Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-chief may think proper."

Confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief most serious-

ly admonishes Major Alexander Campbell against any future misapplication of his authority, when he may be in the command of a battalion; since such an instance as is recorded in the proceedings of the court-martial unavoidably affects the reverence with which officers should be accustomed to view the powers lodged in their commandant for the purposes of discipline.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Mhow on the 4th day of September 1820, Lieutenant Pownoll, of the 2d battalion 26th regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, viz.:—

Charges.—"Lieutenant Philemon Davenport Pownoll, of the 2d battalion 26th regiment Native Infantry, charged with unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct, in the following instances of outrage and abuse.

"1st. For having, on the night of the 19th August 1819, at Kurnaul, gone to the habitation of Bhowanee Deen, Subedar 2d battalion 26th regiment, and searched the Subedar's house for his servant, and having forcibly seized and beaten a servant of the Subedar.

"2d. For having, on that evening, applied gross and infamous epithets of abuse to the Subedar, and having threatened the Subedar with arrest on his remonstrating on the treatment of his servant.

"3d. For having, on the evening of the 21st August 1819, gone again to the house of the Subedar, and applied to him gross and infamous terms of abuse.

"4th.—For having associated a female under his protection in the above outrages at the habitation of the Subedar."

Additional Charge.—"With breach of arrest in the following instance.

"For leaving the station of Kurnaul on or about the 20th of February 1820, without permission from Lieutenant-colonel Patton, the officer commanding at that station."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"The Court, having fully considered the whole of the evidence before them, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion:—

"With respect to the 1st charge, that Lieutenant Pownoll is guilty thereof.

"With respect to the 2d charge, that Lieutenant Pownoll is guilty thereof.

"With respect to the 3d charge, that Lieutenant Pownoll is guilty thereof.

"With respect to the 4th charge, the Court acquits Lieutenant Pownoll thereof.

"With respect to the additional charge, the Court are of opinion that Lieutenant Pownoll is not guilty, and acquit him thereof accordingly."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner, Lieutenant Pownoll, guilty of the first, second, and third charges preferred against him, do sentence him to forfeit a portion of his army and regimental rank, and to take rank in the army and regiment as a Lieutenant next below Lieutenant J. G. McBeau, of the 26th regiment Native Infantry."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William on Saturday the 21st October 1820, Captain Alexander Brown, of the Honorable Company's European regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges, *viz.*

"Captain Alexander Brown, of the Honorable Company's European regiment, is accused by me of scandalous and infamous conduct in the following instances.

1st. "In having violently entered my private sleeping apartments at Chowringhie, although the doors were locked and bolted for security against intrusion (I having retired to my family, being an invalid), and thereby alarming my family, by forcibly breaking open bolts, locks, &c. on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

2d. "For conduct highly disgraceful, infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in shamefully abusing and violently assaulting, and beating brutally, and afterwards kicking when on the floor, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, without one single word of communication, on the evening of the 9th instant, on or about half past five o'clock, P.M.

"(Signed) J. Ferris, Captain, Honorable Company's Bengal Art."

"Chowringhie, Calcutta, 9th Oct. 1820."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Captain Alexander Brown, is guilty of scandalous and infamous conduct in the following instances:—

"First:—Of having violently entered Captain J. Ferris's private sleeping apartments at Chowringhie, although the doors were locked and bolted for security against intrusion (Captain Ferris having retired to his family, being an invalid), and thereby alarming Captain Ferris's family, by forcibly breaking open bolts and locks, on the afternoon of the 9th October 1820.

"Second:—Of conduct highly disgraceful, infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in shamefully abusing and violently assault-

ing, and beating brutally, and afterwards kicking when on the floor, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, on the evening of the 9th October 1820, on or about half past five o'clock, P.M.

"The Court do therefore sentence the prisoner, Captain Alexander Brown, to be discharged the service."

Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-chief.

The Court has solicited lenity towards Captain Alexander Brown on account of his length of service, and his wounds, as well as from the circumstance that he committed the outrage under feelings violently irritated through false representations. The Commander-in-chief gives full weight to the recommendation of the Court, which is strengthened by his own consideration of the gallantry shown by Captain Brown on service; but he could not reconcile it to himself to remit the penalty of the sentence (which he hereby does) without pointedly censuring the vindication attempted by Captain Brown. Instead of resting on the natural and true extenuation of his conduct, that officer has made his defence the vehicle for gross imputations on the rev. gentleman whom he is pronounced by the Court to have brutally ill-treated. Those charges, extravagant in themselves, were supported by the testimony of witnesses, the two principal of which deposed positively to their having been present at the transaction, and who were proved satisfactorily to the Court not to have been near the place. The abduction of such witnesses to maintain an incorrect endeavour is a substantive transgression, established on the proceedings of the Court, which the Commander-in-chief thus marks with strong reprehension.

Captain Brown is released from arrest, and directed to join the detachment of recruits for the European regiment now in Fort William, with which he will proceed to the head-quarters of the regiment at Gazeepoor, as soon as boats can be provided by the commissariat for the accommodation of the detachment. Assistant Surgeon James Hutchinson is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled at Hasingabad on the 30th October, and re-assembled on the 3d and 4th November 1820, Emaum Bux, trooper, Sheik Neamut Toolah, havildar, and Mohammed Allie, trooper, 6th troop native horse artillery, were severally arraigned on the charges specified against each, as undermentioned, *viz.*

Charges.—"Emaum Bux, trooper, attached to the 6th troop native horse artillery, confined,

1st. "For a most wanton and premeditated insult on the Hindoos of the troop, in having been present at and prominently the instigator of the slaughter of a cow, on or about the evening of the 18th instant (October), within the limits of the lines of the horse brigade at the Mohorum, such conduct being contrary to the practice which prevails in the British Indian army, and in defiance and utter disregard of the intent and tenor of the injunctions and admonition of the commanding officer of the Nurbuddah field force, on a former occasion at the Buckree Eed, as particularly explained to the 6th troop of horse artillery, by division orders of the 12th of October 1819.

2d. "For applying to Lieut. Campbell, commanding the troops some days previous to the Doosarah, for leave to sacrifice a cow, without mentioning that the sacrifice was to take place on the 18th instant (October), or 9th evening of the Mohorum, thereby intending to deceive his commanding officer into the granting his permission to an act which he, the prisoner Emaum Bux, knew had, by the intent and tenor of division orders of the 12th October 1819, received the decided disapprobation of the commanding officer of the force."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court, having weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and sentences him, Emaum Bux, trooper, 6th troop horse brigade, to be dismissed the service with disgrace."—Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Charges.—"Sheik Neamat Toolah, havildar, attached to the 6th troop native horse artillery, confined,

1st. "For a most wanton and premeditated insult on the Hindoos of the troop, in purchasing a cow for the purpose of its being slaughtered within the limits of the lines of the horse brigade at the Mohorum, such conduct being contrary to the practice which prevails in the British Indian army, and in defiance and utter disregard of the intent and tenor of the injunctions and admonition of the commanding officer of the Nurbuddah field force on a former occasion, at the Buckree Eed, as particularly explained to the 6th troop horse brigade, by division orders of the 12th October 1819.

2d. "For being present at the slaughter of a cow, within the limits of the lines of the 6th troop horse brigade, on or

about the evening of the 18th instant, (October), and not exerting himself, as non-commissioned officer, in preventing the perpetration of an act which he knew to be contrary to the spirit and intent of division orders of the 12 October 1819."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and sentences him, Sheik Neamat Toolah, havildar 6th troop native horse artillery, to be dismissed the service with disgrace."—Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Charges.—"Mohammed Allie, trooper 6th troop native horse artillery confined,

"For a most wanton and premeditated insult on the Hindoos of the troop, in being present at the slaughter of a cow, on the evening of the 18th instant (October), within the limits of the lines of the horse brigade at the Mohorum, and instead of endeavouring to prevent the perpetration of an act which he knew had, by the intent and tenor of division orders of the 12th October 1819, received the commanding officer's disapprobation, for being concerned in the aggravated offence of throwing the blood of the slaughtered animal on one of the guns attached to the troop."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court, from the evidence that has appeared before it, and the prisoner's own confession, is of opinion that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and sentences him, Mohammed Allie, to be tied to the gun he has defiled, and receive (500) five hundred lashes on his bare back, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may think proper, after which the Court recommends his being dismissed the service."—Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Nov. 23. Lieut. Aitchison, of pioneers, to officiate as field engineer to the Nerbuddah field force until the arrival of Lieut. Warlow.

24. Lieut. Brittridge, Interpreter and Quart.mast. 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., to act as station staff at Keitah.

25. Maj. Hall, 2d bat. 13th regt. N. I., is appointed a member of the out-pension committee at Barrackpore, in the room of Lieut.col. Greenstreet.

Major Alex. Lindsay, regiment of artillery, to be agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Allahabad, vice Galloway, removed to the works at Ishapore.

Ensign William Hickey, 20th regt. N.I., to be Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of the breed of cattle, in the room of Major J. W. Taylor, resigned.

Lieut. Inter. and Quart.mast. Grant, 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I., to act as station staff in room of Lieut. Anstruther, at Kurnaul.

Dec. 2. Mr. Henry Wood, President of the Board of Stud superintendence, having obtained leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Fagan to that situation.

5. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. and Adjutant Ross, 2d bat. 21st regt. N.I., to act as station staff at Lucknow in absence of the officiating major of brigade.

9. Maj. J. W. Taylor, 14th regt. N.I., to be a member of the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of the breed of cattle.

10. Lieut. Chambre, H.M.'s 11th drags., is appointed an Aid-de-camp to Major.gen. Sir Wm. G. Keir, K.M.T., vice Capt. French, 47th regt.

Cavalry.

4th Regt.—Nov. 24. Lieut. Clerk, to officiate as Adj., Interpreter, and Qr.mast. to the corps during the absence of Lieut. Mactier.

Dec. 4. Lieut. J. Clerk, to be Adj., vice Burlton, appointed a Sub-assist.com.gen. Lieut. R. A. Stedman, to be Qr.mast., vice Honeywood, embarked for Europe.

8th Regt.—Dec. 4. Lieut. G. A. Kemp-land, to be Adj., vice Sanderson, appointed Adj. of Nat. Inv. at Allahabad.

Native Infantry.

Nov. 25. Sen. Lieut.col. and Brev.col. James Price, to be col. of a regt. from 12th Nov. 1820, vice Tetley, deceased.

Sen. Maj. Wm. Agnew, to be Lieut.col. from same date, vice Price, promoted.

6th Regt.—Nov. 21. Lieut. G. N. Prole is posted to 2d instead of 1st bat.

11th Regt.—Nov. 25. Sen. Capt. Jas. Robertson, to be Maj.—Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Francis Irvine, to be capt. of a company from 12th Nov. 1820, in succession to Agnew, promoted.

30. Ens. J. W. J. Ousely, attached to Company's European regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 11th regt.

Dec. 2. Lieut. R. B. Hughes, removed from 25th to 11th regt., as junior of his rank, and posted to 2d bat., which he will join on its arrival at Barrackpore.

13th Regt.—Dec. 9. Ensigns G. Griffiths and H. W. Bellew, attached to 1st bat. 18th regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 13th.

14th Regt.—Dec. 4. Lieut. Charles Pearce, to be Interpreter and Qr. mast. to

the 2d bat., vice Satchwell, appointed a sub-assist.gen.

17th Regt.—Dec. 4. Lieut. T. Montenth, to be Interpreter and Qr.mast. to the 1st bat., vice Stuart, appointed a Dep. Judge advocate gen.

18th Regt.—Nov. 21. Lieut. W. S. Prole, posted to 2d instead of 1st bat.

Dec. 5. Ens. J. R. Birrell, with 2d bat. 4th regt., is appointed to the 1st bat. 18th.

23d Regt.—Nov. 25. Lieut. Farley, removed from 1st to 2d bat.; and Lieut. Brandon, from latter to former corps.

Dec. 4. Brev. Capt. W. Stirling, to be adj. to the 2d bat., vice Barnett, appointed an assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

25th Regt.—Dec. 2. Lieut. Anar, to act as adj. to 2d bat. in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Parsons, detached in command of left wing.

26th Regt.—Nov. 28. Lieut. Pownoll, removed from the 2d to the 1st bat.; and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Frobisher from latter to former corps.

29th Regt.—Nov. 29. Ens. M. Richardson, to do duty with 1st bat. 29th, at Juggernaut Poorie, instead of 1st bat. 20th regt.

30th Regt.—Nov. 25. Lieut. Norton, 1st bat., to act as Adj. to the left wing during its separation from the head quarters.

Bareilly Prov. Bat.—Dec. 4. Lieut. and Adj. J. Read, 12th N. I., to be Adj., vice Gregory, prom.

Ensigns recently promoted to Lieutenants, posted to do duty.

Dec. 11. Lieuts. J. Ludlow and J. George, with 3d reg. 2d bat.

Lieut. J. W. Dunbar, 13th reg. 2d bat.

Lieut. Chas. Haldane, 16th reg. 2d bat.

Lieut. Edw. Poole, 22d reg. 2d bat.

Lieut. J. G. M'Gregor, 25th reg. 2d bat.

Lieut. N. Lewis, 27th reg. 1st bat.

Cadets recently promoted, posted to do duty.

Nov. 27. Cornet E. M. Blair, 3d reg. lt. cav., at Muttra.

Cornet G. C. Ponsonby, 8th ditto, at Pertabghur.

Cornet J. L. Tottenham, 3d ditto, at Muttra.

Ensigns W. Foley, C. Fowle, D. Campbell, G. N. Irvine, J. M. M'Crae, R. C. Jenkins, R. Angelo, A. Lewis, R. R. Margrave, with Company's European regt. at Ghazepore.

Ens. John Gibbs, 2d bat. 10th reg., at Berhampore.

Ens. G. H. Cox, 2d bat. 13th regt., at Barrackpore.

Dec. 11. Cornet E. B. Backhouse, 8th reg. lt. cav., at Pertabghur.

Ens. T. J. F. Gunston, European regt. at Gazeepore.

Artillery.

Nov. 23. Lieut. Nicholl, 6th troop horse brigade, to act as Adj. and Quar. mast. to the division of artil. with the Nerhudda field force, vice Twemlow.

Medical Establishment.

Nov. 21. Assist.surgs. M. Nisbet and W. Hamilton, recently admitted, are attached to the Presidency general hospital.

25. Assist.surg. Henry Cooper, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Ghazepore.

Dec. 8. Mr. Apoth. Reid, to rejoin the horse artillery at Meerut.

Surg. A. F. Ramsay, posted to the 1st reg. N. I. from the 1st ult.

FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 6. Maj.gen. Stuart, from 1st Dec. to 31st Jan. 1821, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

14. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut.col. A. Caldwell, C.B., regt. of artil., for his health.

Capt. J. Hales, 21st regt. N.I., attached to the com. depart., for ditto.

Lieut. D. Mason, 25th regt. N.I., for ditto.

Surg. W. Adamson, for ditto.

Capt. J. W. Loder, 16th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

Lieut. John Moule, 4th regt. N.I., on ditto.

Lieut. and Adj. Badenach, 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I., having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him is extended for eight months.

18. Lieut. C. E. Tipper, 22d regt. N.I., to Europe on his private affairs.

Assist.surg. J. Philan, M.D., to Europe on account of his health.

18. Lieut. W. W. Rees, 25th regt. N.I., sub-assist. com. gen., to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

25. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. H. F. Wroughton, 5th regt. N.I., for his health.

Lieut. J. Sowerby, 20th ditto, for ditto.

Lieut. and Brev.capt. J. Eckford, 3d regt. N.I., on account of his private affairs.

29. Lieut. Henry Fendall, 5th regt. N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope, for his health, for twelve months.

Dec. 2. Lieut. N. Campbell, 9th regt. N.I., to Europe, for his health.

Surg. Geo. Skipton, to Europe on his private affairs.

Capt. David Harriott, 5th regt. It. cav., to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

Ens. Ouseley, 2d bat. 11th regt., for

twelve months, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the College at Calcutta.

5. Ens. Platt, 1st bat. 19th regt., for two months, to visit Bhaugulpore on his private affairs.

Lieut. and Brev.capt. Hepworth, 1st bat. 4th regt., from 1st Jan. 1821 to 1st July, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency preparatory to an application for furlough to Europe.

2d Lieut. J. W. Scott, artillery, from 13th Nov. to 13th May 1821, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

6. Lieut. Geo. Barker, 16th regt. N.I., to Europe on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. Roche, 2d bat. 25th regt., from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1821, in extension, preparatory to an application to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Capt. Poggson, 2d bat. 24th regt., from 1st Dec. to 1st June 1821, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health.

9. Maj.gen. St. George Ashe, on the general staff of the Presidency, to Europe on account of his private affairs.

Capt. R. J. Dawes, 2d assist. military board office, to the Cape of Good Hope, for his health, for twelve months.

Ens. C. Bracken, attached to 2d bat. 10th reg. N.I., for twelve months, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the college at Calcutta.

Ens. E. Wintle, 2d bat. 9th regt., from 16th Dec. to 16th Feb. 1821, to visit Tirhoot on urgent private affairs.

Capt. Gowan, barrack department, from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1821, in extension, to remain in the Hill Provinces on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]		Dec. 6, 1820.	[Sell.
Rs. Ans.	} Six per cent. Loan obligation.		Rs. Ans.
Prem.)			Prem.
4 12			4 8
		Dec. 13, 1820.	
5 4	} Six per cent. Loan obligation.		{ 5 8

CANAL AT DELHI.

A letter from Delhi contains the following item of local intelligence:—"The famous canal has for some time been dry; I understand it is owing to the Jumna's having taken a new direction at the source, and consequently left a sand-bank at the head of the canal."—*Cal. Jour.*

NALWAH.

A letter from a correspondent in this quarter, dated Sept. 16, 1820, has the following paragraphs:—

"From the 25th of August to this date no rain has fallen. The rice, and some of

the other crops, particularly those on elevated grounds, are likely to suffer, unless we have a fall very shortly, although hitherto the crops, without an exception, have afforded an appearance of great luxuriance; the cotton crops are particularly promising. To give an idea of the excellence of the climate, it may be observed that, notwithstanding the long drought above-mentioned, our green peas, cauliflowers and salads have continued in abundance without being affected.

"The elevation of the southern or highest part of the table or plateau of Malwa, extending from east to west along the crest of the Vindhya range, in a breadth of from 12 to 20 miles, may be generally about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, which will account for our equable and delightful temperature. The whole of this tract is abundantly supplied with the most beautiful streams of water, which, uniting in the Betwa, Sindé, and Chumbul rivers, contribute very materially to the Jumna and Ganges."

The cultivation of the southern portion of Malwa was rapidly decreasing, and its population disappearing, owing to the constant ravages of the Pindaries and other predatory bands. Within the last three years it has greatly recovered, but large tracts of the finest lands are still waste.

Although the climate is so agreeable, yet it does not appear to be so salubrious as that of the valley of the Ganges. Intermittents are very prevalent to the westward of Saugor, which place appears, however, to be exempt from any noxious atmospherical influence. For instance, the troops about Bariseeah, Bhopal, and in Oomertwarah, have invariably had longer sick lists than those at Saugor; while those at Mhow, in a more westerly situation, have suffered still more. It would not appear that the fevers are attributable to locality in the present positions of the troops; but that the influence of the climate is general over this tract. The fevers are not severe, and yield in general readily to the usual remedies. From the commencement of the cold weather till the rains are well set in they almost entirely disappear.

The breed of sheep and cattle in the eastern and central parts of Malwa is unusually large and fine; and before the spoliation of the Pindaries, the breed of horses was also very good. Grass is readily procurable throughout the year, and oats and lucerne thrive remarkably well. The circumstances render it probable that, ere long, the attention of Government in their farming experiments may be directed to this quarter.—*Cal. Jour.* Oct. 10.

DEPARTURE OF MR. METCALFE.

Yesterday Mr. Metcalfe, appointed to succeed Mr. Russel, as resident at the
Asiatic Journ.—No. 66.

Court of his Highness the Nizam, at Hyderabad, embarked on the pilot vessel *Hattraas*, accompanied by Lieut. Barnett, who is to hold the situation of second assistant to the Resident; Mr. Wells appointed third assistant, and Capt. T. Mackenzie, who is we believe appointed to the Nizam's cavalry. The *Hattraas* proceeds direct to Masulipatam, where Mr. Metcalfe and suite will disembark, and afterwards travel by dawk to their destination. From the distinguished talents of Mr. M. as a public servant, and the high degree of estimation in which he has been long and deservedly held as a member of the Indian community, it was to be expected that some strong public demonstration of esteem would have attended his departure from the Presidency. That this has not been the case is not to be attributed to the indifference of his friends, who were extremely anxious to have a public opportunity of expressing their sentiments, and of taking leave in the town hall, but to the wishes of Mr. M. himself, who, we understand, declined compliance with all solicitations that were made for his sanction to such proceedings. The feelings however, of private friendship were not to be restrained, and a select party of gentlemen high in the civil service of Government entertained Mr. M., with a few of his particular military friends, at the Town Hall on Wednesday, when sentiments and feelings, that had been long cherished with pleasure and strengthened by time, as well as the consciousness of mutual worth, found abundant expression, and marked the warmth and extent of attachment which the private as well as public life of Mr. M. had secured in the settlement. It would be indelicate in us to detail the particulars of a meeting so professedly private, but we should be negligent in recording the passing events of the day, were we altogether to omit noticing its occurrence.—*India Gaz.* Nov. 13.

SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD.

Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies, landed at Calcutta about ten o'clock on last Thursday morning, under the honours due to his rank. His Excellency remained at the Presidency till Saturday morning, and then set off by dawk, attended by Capt. Conroy, Aid-de-camp to the Marquess of Hastings, to join his Lordship's camp near Berhampore.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* Dec. 7.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The foundation stone of this edifice, the intended erection of which we formerly announced to the public, was laid on a spot of ground near the Bolta Khana on Tuesday morning, by the Lord Bishop
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of Calcutta, in presence of the Archdeacon and Clergy, together with a considerable assemblage of the respectable inhabitants of this city. The plate containing the inscription having been deposited in the cavity of the stone by Capt. Phipps and Lieut. Paton, his Lordship delivered a solemn prayer suited to the interesting occasion; and, the superincumbent masonry being laid, dismissed the assembly with his blessing.

We cannot help offering our cordial congratulations on the commencement of this good work, and our best wishes for its future success. The inconvenience felt from the want of sufficient accommodation in the two presidency churches, as well as from their situation, which almost precluded the regular attendance of the inhabitants of our extended and extending suburbs towards the East, have long rendered such a measure highly desirable. By the liberality of the Government, a spacious and handsome structure is about to be erected, with a view to the comfortable accommodation of all who are desirous of attending its ministrations. The church will for this purpose be considered almost wholly open, and we do not doubt that its service will be numerous and reverently attended.

Within the compound of St. James's Church will be erected a neat school, with a residence for a schoolmaster annexed to it, out of funds placed at the disposal of the Bishop, especially a legacy of £300, bequeathed in trust to his lordship for charitable purposes. This establishment is intended for the benefit of such poor children as cannot obtain admission into existing schools; and will, we trust, eminently tend to the dissemination of solid christian principles.

We subjoin a copy of the inscription above alluded to.

Ecclesie. Sancti. Jacobi.

Apud. Calcuttenses.

Jacta. Sunt. Fundamenta.

Die. XIV. Novembris.

Anno. Salutis. MDCCCXX.

Primo. Regis. Augustissimi. Britanniarum.

Georgii. IV.

Viro. Praenobili.

Francisco. Marchione. de. Hastings.

Res. Indicas. Ubique. Feliciter.

Gerente.

Sacris. Praesposito.

Thoma. Fanshaw. Episcopo. Primo.

Sumptus. Suppeditante.

Honorabili. Mercatorum. Anglicorum.

Sodalitate.

Pawnal. Phipps. Centurione.

Operum. Publicorum. Curatore.

Architecto.

Incepto. Faveat. Et. Pro. Suo.

Agnoscat. Christus.

Amen.

[Cal. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 16,

EPISCOPAL MISSION COLLEGE.

We understand that the foundation stone of the Episcopal Mission College of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, will be laid by the Lord Bishop to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, on the society's ground near the Honourable Company's botanical garden.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 14.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A cause was tried yesterday (Monday, Nov. 13) in the Supreme Court, on a question of a libel, for the publication of a letter on "Boat Offices," in the *Calcutta Journal* of the 11th of December 1819, in which a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with costs.

"On Wednesday, a motion was made in the Supreme Court by the advocate general, for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, for the publication of "a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, of and concerning the government of this country," in his paper of the 6th instant, in a letter on "Merit and Interest," signed "Emulus." The rule was granted, and Saturday was the day appointed to hear such cause as might be attempted to be shewn.

"On Saturday, when the Court had assembled, Mr. Fergusson, as counsel for the defendant in this case, rose to pray for an extension of the rule: first, on the plea that some doubt existed in his mind as to the jurisdiction of the Court, or its power to proceed by criminal information in cases of libel; and next, as to the necessity of collecting documentary evidence and materials for the defence, as he intended to argue both on the law and the fact, but more particularly to prove the absence of all criminal motive or intention on the part of his client. For this purpose, he presented an affidavit made by Mr. Buckingham, which stated that the notice of this motion had been served on him late on the afternoon of Wednesday, when he had consulted with his counsel, who, in the short period allowed, were unable to prepare themselves so perfectly as the serious nature of the charge required, and that he therefore prayed an extension of the rule for the purpose of such necessary preparation, assuring the Court that it was not to create unnecessary delay.

"Mr. Spankie, the Advocate-general, rose to state his objections to the extension prayed for on the grounds urged by his learned friend, Mr. Fergusson. And first, with regard to the jurisdiction of the Court, or its power to proceed by criminal information in cases of libel, he contended that this was established on the strongest grounds, by direct and ex-

press terms in the charter, by general usage, and by analogy with other colonial courts. He adverted to the clauses in the charter in which the word "information" was used, and argued that the power of the Court had never been disputed. He stated precedents in the courts at Madras and in Bengal in which this power had been acted upon; and, lastly, affirmed that it was a power enjoyed by every petty court in the West Indies, and by the American colonies. He, moreover, insisted that if this power were at all doubtful, it was in his opinion an additional reason for proceeding immediately to the discussion of it, and urged the importance of having so nice a point of law settled without the least possible delay.

"The Chief Justice concurred with the learned Advocate-general in the indisputable prerogative of the court to proceed by information, and quoted authorities for this opinion; but professed his readiness to listen to arguments on the opposite side, and to retract that opinion if it were ill founded, as, next to the duty of not withholding an opinion sincerely entertained, was that of readily retracting an opinion proved to be untenable.

"Sir Francis Macnaghten asked the Advocate-general whether the power exercised, according to his authority, by Courts in the West Indies, was expressly granted them by charter or acted on upon other grounds; and (as we understood) seemed to think the question of jurisdiction might admit of argument. The learned advocate's reply expressed his belief that in some cases it was granted by charter, and in others by an act of assembly in those islands, confirmed by the Legislature at home: but, (as far as we could gather) the distinct grounds were not present to his recollection; though they could be easily collected.

"Sir Anthony Baller agreed with the Chief Justice as to the undoubted power of the Court to proceed by this mode, and cited his authorities for that opinion from certain clauses in the charter.

"Mr. Money, the junior council, followed on the same side with the Advocate-general, and read the opinion of Lord Mansfield as to the power of Courts to proceed by criminal information in cases of libel, and of his Majesty's Attorney-general to file such information *ex officio*, or without motion for a rule to shew cause why this could not be done. He was proceeding to read the opinion of Lord Mansfield, that this power did not originate in the Star Chamber, but had its origin in the common law of the land, when Sir Francis Macnaghten observed, that the question before the Court was not to the origin of this power, or its existence in other Courts, but how far

it belonged to *this*, and whether it came within the jurisdiction of the Courts of India.

"Mr. Fergusson briefly observed, that if no stronger arguments than those he had already heard could be urged in support of such jurisdiction, he was prepared to argue it now.

"The conversation which followed was so interrupted and general, that we have but an imperfect recollection of the order in which the several remarks arose out of each other. We may observe, however, that Mr. Sparkie objected to the extension of the rule, on the ground of preparing to dispute the jurisdiction of the Court; though if any other serious reasons could be shown for this indulgence, he should not object thereto. The Chief Justice thought that even the want of time to prepare, as urged by the defendant's counsel, was not well founded; as he himself had ample time to go through all the authorities necessary to be consulted on the subject. Mr. Fergusson admitted the possibility of this, as his lordship might have had nothing else to do; but still contended that, in a case of such importance to the interests of his client, he was not prepared to argue the question as it required, either as to the law or the fact.

"The rule to shew cause was extended to the first day of next term, which will happen on the 8th of January next.

"Although we were present in the court during the time this motion was before it, yet not being able to preserve perfect accuracy in proceedings of this nature by short-hand notes, we think it necessary to state, that the foregoing does not contain the half of what was actually said on the occasion; though we believe there is nothing contained in it that did not actually transpire. We have given the most faithful outline of the case that our memory could retain, and we are at least satisfied, that we have not intentionally kept back any thing material to the question, nor added an expression that we do not believe to have occurred."—*Cal. Journ. Nov. 1820.*

The following gentlemen were yesterday admitted Attornies of the Supreme Court, viz. Messrs. Wm. Anley, H. C. Darwall, W. N. Hedger, W. Denman, and W. B. Smith.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Nov. 10.

MOHAMMEDAN OUTRAGE.

We have read in the *Hurkarn*, and have heard both verbally and by written communications, of the outrageous and disorderly behaviour of the Mohammedans of this city, in their late celebration of the Muharrum, or mourning, for the death of Hassan and Hussein; and we trust that the publicity given to them

will have the good effect of leading to measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of similar aggravations.

It appears that, on the evening of Monday last, an officer of the Hon. Company's regt. of art., who had dined in town, was returning to the cantonments at Dum Dum, in his buggy, and on meeting a crowd of Mohammedans in their procession, made a motion with his whip for them to cease the noise of their music, and make room for him to pass. He was instantly attacked by them, beaten, trampled on, had his hat burnt on his head, his clothes torn from his back, his watch and money taken from him, and, in short, was treated with the most brutal cruelty. He was rescued from this state by a gentleman named Farier; but on appealing to a person on horseback, who appeared to be an officer of the sepoys present, to protect him from the insults of the very sepoys themselves, the officer is said to have urged the sepoys to do their duty, and it is added, that they obeyed this injunction by repeating their ill-treatment and abuse. A native police officer also, who was with the procession, instead of rendering assistance to the insulted officer, is said to have encouraged the mob in their violence. The gentleman was at length, however, rescued from his perilous situation by a European police officer, though he is still suffering severely from the ill-treatment he received at their hands. A similar outrage, though less violent, was committed on two gentlemen at Hooghly, and several minor interruptions and insulting menaces were experienced in various parts of the environs of this city.—*Cal. Jour., as quoted by Mad. Cour. Nov. 7.*

MONS. SAGRAIS.

The principal object of conversation yesterday at the Presidency was the escape of Mons. Sagrais, a well known French merchant here, from the Calcutta jail, after having been, in consequence of his commercial embarrassments, an inhabitant of that mansion for the last seven months. It appears that measures had been rather artfully planned for securing his flight, which he effected during the night before last; but the full extent of his previous arrangements, or the degree of assistance that he may have received, does not appear to be yet sufficiently ascertained. The following are the particulars of the case, as they have been detailed to us.

On Wednesday Mr. S. was visited by some friends, who spent the evening with him, and were in great good-humour, as appeared from a number of songs with which they amused themselves until nine o'clock when the visitors were obliged

by the rules of the prison to depart, and Mr. S. was locked up for the night as usual. Soon after gunfire, yesterday morning, the gaoler was apprized by the serjeant attached to the gaol that some person was about to attempt to escape, by a rope which he had discovered hanging from the terrace of the gaoler's house. On receiving this intelligence a search was immediately made by the gaoler, and Mr. S. was no where to be found. Upon examination it appeared that he had made a hole in the roof of a small bottle-konnah, attached to the house which he inhabited, sufficient to allow of his getting through, and that by this means he contrived to reach the terrace of the house, and again to pass over the terrace of the gaoler's house, as he had managed to fix there a couple of hooks, from which the rope first discovered was suspended. It is rather extraordinary, that the spot to which he was thus enabled to descend, was within twenty yards of a sentry, and yet he got off so well that no guess can be formed of the precise time when he made his escape. It is supposed that the hole in the roof of the bottle-konnah had been made while Mr. S.'s friends were singing, as the noise occasioned necessarily during the operation must have otherwise led to the detection of the attempt.—*Ben. Hurk. Nov. 10.*

On Friday last Mons. Sagrais, to whom we referred in our paper of that day as having made his escape from the Calcutta gaol, was brought back by Mr. Smout, the deputy sheriff, from Serampore, where he had expected to find refuge and protection under the Danish flag. We understand that Mr. Krefing, the governor of that settlement, directed him to be given up without hesitation, as he did not wish that asylum, afforded under his government, to persons labouring merely under pecuniary embarrassments, to be considered as open for the benefit of those who might break out of gaol, or commit any direct violation of laws, established for the well-being of society.—*Ibid. Nov. 13.*

RACE AGAINST TIME.

A gentleman having engaged to ride fifty miles in four hours with five horses, performed his task last Monday morning on the Barrackpore road, in twelve minutes less than the stipulated period.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 7.*

AMUSEMENTS.

The metropolis is very gay this season. In addition to the theatre, which is open once a fortnight, the lovers of fashionable enjoyments have re-established the conversaziones, that gave so much satisfaction in a former season, and the first was held at the Town-hall on the 24th ult.,

which exhibited a brilliant display of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta. Besides this place of fashionable resort, we observe a notice of the rehearsal of amateur concerts, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, with whose musical talents most of our readers are familiar. A gentleman of considerable talent from Italy, we are informed, has also arrived in that gay capital, and promises to delight the lovers of instrumental music by the performance of the sublime beauties of Haydn and Mozart, in a style unprecedented in India.—*Mad. Cour. Nov. 14.*

LAUNCH OF THE WILLIAM MONEY.

On Tuesday last the expected launch of the new ship, lately purchased by Capt. Jackson, took place at Kidderpore. The spectators assembled on the occasion were numerous, and many of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta were to be distinguished among them. The day was also particularly favourable, as the weather was far from being sultry, and the sun was occasionally obscured by the passing clouds. If adventitious circumstances were calculated to give superior interest to the spectacle, we can safely pronounce that every thing connected with the ship herself was admirably fitted to demand approbation, and to excite agreeable feelings. Built after a most elegant model, and finished in the most creditable style, she stood an object that might justly claim admiration from the most fastidious taste, having all the shores cleared away from around her, and reposing magnificently in her cradle on the ways, supported seemingly in a very inadequate base, yet exhibiting in her bold and beautiful appearance all that firmness of position that the utmost support could have afforded.

At twenty minutes past three the dog shores were knocked away, and the ship left the stocks with an imposing and dignified motion, gradually increasing it until she was fairly afloat in her destined element, where she certainly made an appearance highly grateful to the eye of a seaman, as well as elegant to the view of those less acquainted with points of approved nautical beauty. She was named by Commodore Hayes the "William Money," and in our estimation no higher compliment could be paid to any one, who had acquired deserved celebrity for his intimate acquaintance with nautical policy and science, than to have his name imposed on so complete a specimen of naval architecture. Her external finishings, which have been lately completed under the superintendence of Mr. Seppings, do the highest credit to that gentleman's taste and ability. Her accommodations, inside, remain still to be finished afloat, and it is to be ex-

pected that they will fully correspond with what is already to be seen and admired about her.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that refreshments in abundance were prepared for the use of visitors, in a cool and spacious mould loft, immediately adjoining, from which all the beauty and fashion that were assembled on the occasion had a most admirable view of the launch and every concomitant circumstance of interest.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 12.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 13, Ship *Azia Grande*, Slams, from Lisbon 6th May.

14. Ship *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, from London 5th June.

Ship *Hero of Malown*, Neis, from Batavia 20th Aug.

18. Ship *Palladium* (American), Lurcom, from Boston 7th June.

28. Ship *George the Fourth*, Auber, from London 10th June.

Dec. 3. Ship *Nancy*, Deslaur, from Bourdeaux 22d July.

5. Ship *Richmond*, Kay, from London 24th June.

6. Ship *Albion*, Fayrer, from Liverpool 4th July.

Ship *Lord Minto*, Maitland from China 7th Oct.

Ship *Clyde*, Blair, from England 11th July.

Ship *Bristol*, Bruhler, from Bristol 1st Sept.

8th. Ship *Waterloo*, Williamson, from England 15th July.

Ship *Bengal* merchant, Brown, from China 10th Oct., Singapore 29th ditto, Malacca 3d Nov. and Penang 20th ditto.

—*Passengers*: C. R. Crommelin, Esq. Civil service, from China; Mr. Jas. Vanderbeck, merchant, from Malacca; Mr. T. Smoult, from Penang; Mr. E. Purchell of H. M.'s ship *Leander*, from ditto.

9. Ship *Kent*, Farquharson, from China 26th Oct.—*Passengers*: Col. Prendergrast; Capt. Husband, 87th regt.

Ship *L'Indienne*, Fomault, from Havre de Grace 17th July.

10. Ship *Egfrid*, Brown, from London. Brig *Favourite*, Lambert, from Port Jackson 10th Sept.

Departures.

Dec. 6. The undermentioned vessels left Calcutta during the week:—

Ship *Friendship*, Wise, for Bencoolen.

Ship *Pallas*, Philip, for the Isle of France.

Ship *Mermaid*, Harris, for Penang and Manila.

Ship *Northampton*, Charlton, for London.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 7. Mrs. John Holmes, of a son.
 28. The lady of the Archdeacon of Calcutta, of a daughter.
 29. At Chittagong, the lady of H. Walters, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 30. At the house of George Money, Esq., the lady of R.M. Tilghman, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 Nov. 1. The lady of Lieut. G. A. Vetch, 27th regt., N. I. of a son.
 2. The lady of R. Howard, Esq., of a daughter.
 11. At Nussurabad, the lady of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Christie, of a daughter.
 18. At Baxar, the lady of Lieut. T. Thomas, Fort Adj., of a son.
 20. At Entally, Mrs. John Lumsdaine Tarvet, of a daughter.
 21. At Patna, Mrs. Sophia Burnet, of a son.
 25. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. John Angelo, 3d regt. Lt. Cav., of a daughter.
 —. At Rajpootana, the lady of Capt. James Drysdale, 25th regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 27. The wife of Mr. W. Heather, of a daughter.
 —. At Benares, the lady of Doctor Watson, of a daughter.
 30. At Entally, Mrs. Chew, of a son.
 Dec. 3. Mrs. J. Silvertown, of a son.
 4. Mrs. Oxborough, of a daughter.
 9. At his residence, Tank-square, the lady of Doctor Macwhirter of a daughter.
 11. At Midnapore, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a daughter.
 13. Mrs. J. B. Ward, of a daughter.
 16. At the house of Mr. Rondo, the lady of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.
 —. At the Rev. Mr. Thomason's, the lady of Dr. D. A. F. Ramsay, of a daughter.
 18. The lady of Maj. Henry Faithfull, of the artillery, of a daughter.
 —. At his house Breerjetulaw, the lady of Lieut. col. Shapland, C. B., of a daughter.
 23. The lady of Capt. G. A. Kempland, Adj. 8th Lt. Cav., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 11. At the Government-house, Chandernagore, G. Barton, Esq., of Calcutta, to Mrs. E. Robertson, widow of the late James Robertson, Esq., superintending surgeon.
 12. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. Wm. G. Grieff, to Miss Eliza Williams.
 13. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Capt. Woodhead, of the country service, to Miss Maria Hedger.
 14. By the Rev. J. Parson, at the cathedral, W. Prinsep, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., to Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Robert Campbell, Esq.

14. At the same place, Mr. T. Churcher, assistant in the H.C.'s dispensary, to Miss Sarah Bryden.

16. At the cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Peter Emmer to Miss Eliza Colbe.

—. At Chinsurah, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Lieut. J. A. Ayton, 17th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Manley, niece of the late Col. Fleming, of this establishment.

30. By the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. John Napier Quain, of the ship Lady Kennaway, to Mrs. C. Lowe.

Nov. 21. At Chunar, Lieut. C. Henry Phelps, 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., to Miss Harriet Bedell.

—. At Cawnpore, Mr. P. Fortier, to Miss Dubois.

Dec. 1. At Berhampore, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Patrick McDermott, to Miss E. Leger.

6. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, the Hon. John Fendall, Esq., member of the Supreme Council, to Miss Henrietta Halcott.

—. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. R. Coser, of the R.N., to Miss Elizabeth Crouch.

—. At the cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. J. W. Roberts, to Miss A. M. Vincent.

18. At St. John's cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. Jas. Radcliffe, to Miss Isabella Meller.

—. On board the ship Boyne, by the Rev. Mr. Mill, Just H. Alt, Esq., professor of the mission college at Fort William, to Louisa, the fourth daughter of the late G. Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

Latelly, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. Paul Martinello to Miss Harriet Barber.

DEATHS.

Oct. 22. At Asserghur, Capt. G. G. Maitland, Madras Eur. regt., after a few days' illness, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

29. At Chittagong, the lady of H. Walters, Esq., of the Civil Service.

Nov. 8. At Mairta, in the 27th year of his age, of a bilious fever, Lieut. Chas. Carey, doing duty with the escort of the political agent, and of the 1st bat. 27th N.I.

12. At sea, on board the Hon. Company's extra ship George the Fourth, Charlotte Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Bracken, of Tottenham, Middlesex, and St. James's, Westminster, aged 18.

26. At Mirzapore, the lady of J. W. Templer, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 23.

28. At Boorhanpoor, lamented with the most poignant grief by an afflicted husband, and other relations, the lady of Lieut. col. Lumly, Commandant of Asserghur.

28. Mr. Robert Twalling, aged 49.

— At Howrah, Capt. W. Thomas, postmaster at Kedgee.

29. At his residence in Clive Street, S. Teague, Esq., ship-builder, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Harvey, Weatherall and Co., aged 56.

30. At Cawnpore, Brev. capt. J. Crulshank, of the 24th regt. N.I., and Dep. assist. qr. master gen. The death of this promising officer was awfully sudden. Whilst he was attempting to extract a ball from his pistol, it accidentally went off: the ball passed through his body, and caused instantaneous death.

Dec. 3. Mr. James Moore Butler, of the H.C. marine service.

— Capt. Thos. G. Street, of the ship *Triumph*.

— Mrs. Annette Augier, aged 30. She has left a disconsolate husband and seven children to lament her loss.

4. Mr. J. Maclean, an assist. in the judicial department, aged 25.

6. At Monghyr, on his way to the Upper Provinces, Mr. Feliciano D'Romario, aged 43, sincerely regretted.

— At Chaudernagore, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. Isabella Miller, of childbirth, leaving a disconsolate husband and family to lament her loss.

8. Mr. W. Coombs, late of the firm of Higgs, Hunter and Coombs, aged 57.

10. At Ballygunge, Ens. Henry Keating Strettell, of the infantry on this estab.

13. At Chinsurah, Lieut. R. Roche, 2d bat. 25th N.I., aged 33, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss.

14. At Serampore, Mr. Sam. Gray, of the firm of Gray and Co., Calcutta.

16. At the residence of his brother-in-law, Lieut. col. Casement, Military Secretary, John Dyer, Esq., Super. surg. on this establishment.

18. Capt. Jas. Hales, 21st regt. N.I., Sub-assist. com. gen., aged 35.

19. Mr. John Smith, aged 19.

20. On board his budgerow, between Culnah and Hoogly, John Ives Bosanquet, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 26 years, 11 months, and 4 days.

Lately, at Sangor, on board the *Ganges*, Henry Creighton, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

MADRAS.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Dec. 22. The fort and garrison of Darwar has ceased to be a government command from the 10th ult.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 20. Mr. F. Orme took the oath as Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Madras.

Jan. 4. Mr. W. R. Taylor, Register to the Zillah Court of Trichinopoly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Nov. 3. Lieut. D. H. Mackenzie, of artil., to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Nagpoor.

24. Lieut. gen. Thos. Bowser, of N.I., to be a general officer on the staff, from the 3d of next month, in succession to Maj. gen. Ramley, who will have completed the usual period of service as a general officer on the staff on that date, and is relieved from staff duty accordingly.

Lieut. gen. Bowser, to command the troops in the Mysore division.

Maj. gen. Sewell, to command the troops in the Ceded Districts.

Dec. 5. Lieut. col. A. Macdowell, C.B., to command the northern division of the army.

8. Capt. C. F. Pelle, 2d regt. N.I., to be Aid-de-camp to Lieut. gen. Bowser, commanding the Mysore division.

12. Capt. (Brev. maj.) F. King, brig. maj. at Bangalore, to be maj. of brig. in Mysore, vice Wallace, promoted.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) H. O'Brien, 4th regt. L.C., to be Brig. maj. at Bangalore, vice King.

15. Maj. Frantke, Commissary of stores at Trichinopoly, to act as Paymaster at that station, in absence of Capt. Elderton.

19. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) F. W. Wigan, 18th regt. N.I., to be Fort-adjutant at Seringapatam, vice Robins, resigned.

22. Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) John Lindsay, 7th regt. N.I., to command the provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Cavalry.

Dec. 12. Sen. Maj. Francis Walker, 2d regt. L.C., to be Lieut. col., vice Mason, deceased; date of rank 3d Dec. 1820.

Sen. Capt. Edmund Wallace, to be major; and Sen. Lieut. Donald M'Queen, to be Capt. of a troop, in succession to Walker, promoted; date of rank, 3d Dec. 1820.

Native Infantry.

Nov. 10. Sen. maj. of Infantry Augustus Andrews, to be Lieut. col., vice M'Donald, deceased; date of com. 8th Nov. 1820.

14th Regt.—Nov. 13. Lieut. J. N. Beaver, removed from 1st bat. 3d, to do duty with 1st bat. 14th.

24th Regt.—Nov. 17. Sen. Lieut. Peter Couner, to be Capt., vice Berrie, deceased; date of com. 3d Nov. 1820.

Artillery.

Dec. 8. Lieut. R. G. Polwhele to be Quart. mast. and Interpreter to the 3d or Gollundauze bat.

Lieut. H. Gregory, to be Adjutant to the 1st bat., vice Polwhele.

Medical Establishment.

Oct. 21. Assist.surg. T. W. Thomas, to do duty under the garrison surgeon at Poonamallee.

Nov. 3. Sen. Assist.surg. Geo. Mather, to be full Surgeon, to complete the establishment.

8. Assist.surg. G. Knox is removed from 5th to 10th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist.surg. J. Stewart is posted to 5th regt. and 1st. bat.

13. Assist.surg. H. S. Fleming and E. Milner, to do duty under the garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Assist.surg. D. London, to do duty under the surgeon of the horse brigade at St. Thomas's Mount.

17. Assist.surg. Chas. Simpson, to be surgeon vice Briggs, deceased; date of rank, 5th Nov. 1820.

Dec. 8. Mr. Assist.surg. Chas. Searle, appointed to the garrison of Seringapatam.

Mr. Assist.surg. Robt. Filson, to the garrison of Chicacole.

22. Mr. Surg. T. Sergeant, appointed to the medical charge of the Lunatic and Female Asylums.

Mr. Surg. Robt. Richardson, to be Surg. to the Madras Native Militia.

Mr. Assist.surg. Peter Scott, to the medical charge of the Male Asylum.

Mr. Assist.surg. W. Bannister, to be permanent assistant to the garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

FURLOUGHES.

Nov. 17. Lieut. H. B. Blenkinsop, 13th regt. N.I., has been permitted by the Government of Bombay to proceed to sea for recovery of his health, for six months.

Dec. 8. Capt. J. Warburton, 17th regt. N.I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. E. J. Ellaway, Sub.assist. com. gen., is allowed a further period of three months beyond the extended leave granted him on 1st Sept. last.

Mr. Assist.surg. W. M. Sutherland has been permitted by the Government of Bombay to return to Europe.

15. Lieut.col. Sir John Sinclair, of art., to return to Europe for one year, from the 31st inst., on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. D. C. Stewart, 12th regt. N.I., to Bombay, until the 31st May 1821.

Capt. C. A. Elderton, paymaster at Trichinopoly, to visit the Presidency for three months, from the 10th Jan. next.

Lieut. C. O. Aveline, 8th regt. L.C., has been permitted by the Government of Bombay to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Ensign H. Walter, 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

19. Lieut.col. J. D. Greenhill, 17th regt. N.I., to Europe for three years.

Maj. W. Dickson, C.B., 6th regt. L.C., to Europe for three years.

Capt. (Brev.maj.) R. J. Cotgrave, eng., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

20. Lieut.col. G. Wahab, 21st regt. N.I., to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. Edw. Francklyn, 19th regt. N.I., to Europe on sick certificate.

*MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**REPORTED ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE NIZAM.*

Throughout the Dekhan, a report daily gains strength that an exchange of territory between the Nizam and the Hon. Company is in present contemplation. The Nizam, it is said, parts with all his possessions south of the Kistna, in return for the districts of Arkote and Akolah, forming part of the valley of Berar. Such an exchange, without doubt, would advantageously contribute to the *arrondissement* of the territory under the Government of Fort St. George. Of all the country subject to the dominion of the Nizam, none is so highly cultivated, none so well protected from predatory excursions, as that situated between the Kistna and Toomboodra rivers. It might by some be thought detrimental to the interests of Salabad Khan, the Nabob of Ellichpore, whose staunch fidelity during the late wars, it is understood, was confirmed by a distinct promise of reward. Whether that reward, however, was to be independent of the power and profits arising from the districts of Arkote and Akolah, which are now, our correspondent believes, under his immediate authority, he does not pretend either to affirm or deny. We may add, on our own parts, a firm reliance on the justice of the Government, in maintaining the long established, but of late more purified, and unquestionable character of the British name, for the strict observance of every stipulation to which that sacred pledge has been given. —*Cal. Jour. Nov. 15.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The first sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery for the present year commenced at the Court-house yesterday forenoon, before the hon. Sir Edmund Stanley, the chief justice.

The subjoined is a transcript of the calendar.

Permaul Pillay and Vencatasum, charged (with divers other persons as yet unknown) with the wilful murder of one Chellamah.

John Overand and Jas. Gill, privates in H. M.'s 89th regt. foot, charged with feloniously committing an unnatural crime.

Amyas Barrett, a serjeant of artil., charged with having on the night of the

12th of the same month, wounded Corporal John Anderson, of the art., by shooting at him with a fowling piece.

Moottoo,—charged with uttering two pieces of false and counterfeited coins called Company's rupees, and passing the same upon one Veerannah, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Lingappah Chitty and Kistnah Braminy,—charged (with Kutchul Iyer, who is yet unapprehended) with the wilful murder of Runga Sanmy and Ungurappah.

Moottoo,—charged with uttering two false and counterfeited coins, called Company's Arcot rupees, and paying the same to one Ayammah, knowing them to be false and counterfeited.

Florantin and Ponsen,—charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one Mr. Thomas King, and feloniously stealing thereout sundry articles of the value of eight star pagodas, one fanam, and forty cash, the property of the said Mr. T. King.

Petha Cooty Thalaven and Moottoo Carroopen,—charged with a misdemeanor.

Arraonachellom,—charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one Moottoo Butten, and stealing thereout sundry articles of the value of fourteen pagodas, one fanam, and seventy cash, the property of one Veeraragavan.

The same,—charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of nineteen pagodas, twenty-two fanams, and forty cash, the property of one Arroonagherry Chitty.

The same,—charged with feloniously stealing two gold bangles, of the value of five pagodas, the property of one Coopoo Acharry.

The following are the names of the gentlemen summoned on the Grand Jury: Hon. L. G. K. Murray, Esq. (foreman), Jas. Cochrane, Esq., Francis A. Robson, Henry Hodgson, Thos. Daniel, Edward C. Greenway, Francis Fauquier, Wm. Oliver, John Gwatkin, Solomon Nicholls, Henry Mortlock, Edw. B. Wrey, Rich. A. Maitland, Wm. D. Brodie, Herbert Ryder, John Hutt, John Wm. Dare, E. J. Gascoigne, A. E. Angelo, F. F. Clementson and John Fraser.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, received a luminous charge from the Hon. the Chief Justice, when they retired to the performance of their important duty.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 4. 1821.*

The following gives correctly, both in substance and import, the charge delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Edmund Stanley to the Grand Jury:—

“He said it was with great pleasure he observed the diminution which had taken place in the criminal calendar since the

last session, and the few prisoners and cases which were returned for trial (compared with those on former occasions) in so great a settlement, comprising a various and mixed population of more than half a million of inhabitants of different nations, religions, habits, and pursuits. That this change in the calendar, and those advantages were principally to be attributed to the due and regular administration of justice in this Court, to the strict execution of the law, and to the frequent return of the criminal session, and also to the diligent and vigilant manner in which the police and magisterial duties seem to be performed within the limits of Madras, which tend to prevent that accumulation of smaller offences with which the criminal calendar used formerly to be loaded. He was also happy to observe, that there was not one offence committed since the last session returned from any of the distant stations, and he therefore indulged the hope that the salutary and necessary examples which had been made had their proper effect, and would prevent the repetition of those crimes which were so dishonourable to the British soldiery, and so disgraceful to the national character; the two European cases which now appear in the calendar happened before the last sessions, the trials having been put off at the instance of the prisoners.

“But although the cases were not numerous, yet he should not think that he fully discharged his duty if he omitted to make some observations on the most important of those cases, and the leading features and general nature of the evidence to be adduced, in order to assist their judgments, in determining upon the law and the fact relating to the bills which would be laid before them.

“And, first, with respect to the case of Permaul Pillay and Vencatasam, charged by the coroner's inquest, and committed for the murder of Chiammah, the wife of Mootiah Moodelly, on the Mount Road, in August last, which stood over since the last session, in hopes that some further light might have been thrown upon the case. He was sorry to find that, notwithstanding the diligent and active inquiries of the police and magistrates, no further evidence had been obtained, or any of the jewels of the deceased discovered, by which the identities of the murderers might have been traced; and although suspicion certainly attached on the parties committed, in consequence of their being last seen in the company of the deceased, returning home in the hackery on the evening of the 20th of August last, and the state she was found in the next morning, as well as the very mysterious and unsatisfactory account given of her death; yet there was no fact disclosed which could raise a violent presumption of guilt

against the parties charged, nor evidence sufficiently strong in the depositions to warrant a conviction, in the present state of the information which the Court was in possession of, and therefore it was not likely that any bill of indictment would be laid before them at the present session. It was formerly a matter of some dispute among learned men, what degree of evidence ought to be sufficient to induce a grand jury to find a bill of indictment, and put a party on trial: but it seemed long to have been settled, "that in considering the evidence on the part of the Crown, the grand jury ought not to rely on mere suspicion, or on remote or doubtful probabilities, as sufficient ground to find a bill and bring the party to a public trial, but that they ought to be so far satisfied, by strong probable evidence, of the truth of the charge before they found the bill, as to believe that an impartial petty jury would find the prisoner guilty on the evidence before the grand jury, supposing no defence to be made by the prisoner, or no other evidence on either side adduced; and if this rule was not adhered to in general, and that the grand jury were to find bills upon insufficient evidence, or upon conjecture or light suspicion, the prisoners would obtain an acquittal upon their trial, in consequence of a premature prosecution, which would be a bar to any future trial, even if the most conclusive evidence should afterwards appear against them." But although he was unwilling, under the circumstances of this very foul murder, that the prisoners committed should now be discharged by a verdict of acquittal, yet as two sessions of gaol delivery will have passed, the prisoners will be entitled by the principles of our criminal law, and by the habeas corpus act, at all events to be delivered upon bail, to answer any future prosecution which may be commenced against them."

The next case to which the learned judge directed the attention of the grand jury was the case of Lingapah Chitty, Kishnah Braminy, and Katchul Iyer (who has fled and not yet been apprehended), charged with the wilful murder of Ramasawmy and Ungarappah, at Madras, on the 21st Oct. last, by administering poison to them.

"A case of deep malignity, which from the peculiarity of the law with respect to the crime of murder by poisoning, as it regards the different degrees of guilt imputable to the principals and accessories before the fact and the form of the indictment, and the evidence applicable thereto, requires some explanation. Of all species of murder the most detestable is that by poison—the most deliberate, insidious, and hateful offence against the life of man, and at the same time the most easily perpetrated, and which of all others can be

the least prevented, either by manhood or forethought; and therefore by the stat. 28 Hen. VIII., c. 9., it was made treason, and a more grievous and lingering kind of death was inflicted on it than the common law allowed, namely, "boiling to death;" but this act did not live long, being repealed by stat. 1st Edw. VI., c. 12, and it was punishable like every other species of murder. It is a crime contrived and executed with great secrecy, and consequently it could rarely be traced to its author but by circumstances,—strong presumption arising from circumstances is the only species of evidence of which such a case is in general capable. Deliberate murders and private assassinations very seldom are committed in the view of witnesses unconnected with the guilt, and those therefore of the deepest die would often escape the just sentence of the law, if direct evidence were always necessary to conviction. Experience indeed has shewn, that a long and well connected chain of circumstances will often lead the mind to a very safe conclusion, and its strength becomes almost irresistible as the absence of direct evidence can justly be ascribed to the conduct of the accused; but as several lamentable cases have occurred in which circumstantial evidence, apparently very forcible, has led courts and juries to involve innocent persons in all the consequences of guilt, it is always to be most cautiously and scrupulously weighed; to lay down general rules for its effect must of course be difficult, considering the innumerable and ever varying occurrences of life; but he thought he might venture to say, that no man ought to be convicted on circumstantial evidence only, if there was any rational mode of accounting for the circumstances proved, and at the same time of supposing that he may be innocent of the charge. But presumption which necessarily arises from circumstances, is often more convincing and more satisfactory than any other kind of evidence; and it is not within the reach or compass of human abilities to invent a train of circumstances which should be so connected together, as to amount to a proof of guilt, without affording opportunities of contradicting a great part, if not all of these circumstances. There were two remarkable cases of conviction on circumstances, viz. that of Miss Blandy, at Oxford, in 1752, for poisoning her father; and that of Capt. John Donnellan, at Warwick, in 1781, before the late very able judge, Mr. Justice Buller, for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton, his brother-in-law; which convictions were principally founded on the conduct of the prisoners after the fact committed. The leading point to be proved in every case of this sort is, "did the deceased persons die of poison?" which is a question to be de-

cided by the opinion of medical men. In this case there will be no room for doubt upon that point; the deposition of Dr. Selby that Ramasawmy and Ungarappah died of poison is clear and satisfactory; and the only question for the grand jury will be, who knowingly prepared and administered the poison, and who caused or procured it to be prepared and administered with an evil and felonious intent. With respect to the law upon this subject, and the degree of guilt imputable to the principals and accomplices in murder by poisoning, the learned judge laid down the law as follows:—that although it is a rule that to make a person a principal in murder he must be present at the perpetration of the fact, otherwise he can be no more than an accessory before the fact, yet that in case of murder by poisoning, a man may be a principal felon by preparing and laying the poison, or persuading another to drink it who is ignorant of its poisonous quality, or giving it to him for that purpose, and yet not administer it to him himself, or be present when the very deed of poisoning is committed. A, with intention to destroy B, layeth poison properly disguised in his way, B taketh and dieth. A, though absent when the poison was taken, is a principal, and if this had been done at the instigation of C, he, if absent, would be no more than an accessory in the murder, unless they had both mingled the poison and laid it in the way of B, for in that case both of them would be principals, each of them having gone as far as the other towards its perpetration; but if A had prepared the poison and delivered it to D, to be administered to B as a medicine, and D accordingly in the presence of A had administered it not knowing that it was poison, and B had died of it, A would be a principal in the murder from the necessity, for D being innocent, A must go wholly unpunished if he should not be considered as a principal. But if D had known of the poison as well as A did, he would be a principal in the murder, and A, if absent, would be accessory before the fact. 1. Hale 616.

“Those principles the jury will have occasion to consider, and apply to the cases of the different persons charged with the murder in question, and particularly to the case of Lingapah Chitty, who is charged with being the mover and procurer of the murder, and with having given the poison to the two other persons charged, for the purpose of destroying his younger brother, Veerasawmy Chitty, between whom and himself suits and differences had arisen relative to the partition of the property of their father; and the question for the consideration of the grand jury will be, whether there are sufficient probable circumstances of guilt to induce them to find a bill against the several par-

ties charged, for the murder of the two persons who actually died in consequence of the poison, which it is alleged was prepared and intended for the purpose of destroying Veerasawmy Chitty, the younger brother of Lingapah Chitty, and to whom Lingapah would have been heir by survivorship in case of his death; the general circumstances of the case as they appear in the information are, that the prisoner Lingapah Chitty and his younger brother Veerasawmy Chitty, are the sons of Mela Pala Chinna Tomby Chitty, late of Madras, who died possessed of a considerable property, which devolved to the two sons equally; but the elder brother, Lingapah Chitty, having taken possession of the whole property after the death of his father, and having refused to give up the share of his younger brother to him, he was obliged to file a bill in the Supreme Court for a partition against his elder brother Lingapah, and that, after various adverse proceedings, the cause and matters in controversy were referred to arbitration, and that an award was made in May 1819, by which it was directed that the elder brother Lingapah should deliver over certain houses, money, and other property to his younger brother Veerasawmy; that Lingapah refused or neglected to perform the award, or to give up the property as directed thereby, and that a subsequent agreement was signed by the elder brother in August last, by which he engaged to deliver over his share of the property to his younger brother on the 30th September last; that he also refused or declined to perform this contract, and that the younger brother Veerasawmy Chitty threatened to compel him by a suit at law to do him justice. It appears that Katchal Iyer (one of the persons charged, who has absconded since the murder) was appointed arbitrator on the part of Lingapah, the elder brother, and drew the agreement and contract above stated; and that he was the messenger that came to the house of the younger brother Veerasawmy Chitty, on Saturday morning the 21st of October last, and told him that the prisoner, Kishnah Braminy, wanted to speak to him that evening at his house relative to the disputes between him and his elder brother, and that he would make him fulfil his agreement; that in consequence of this message he was induced to go with another person, Remangee Pillay, to the house of Lingapah Chitty, that evening at four o'clock, where he found the prisoner Kishnah Braminy and Katchal Iyer together; that after some time they conversed with him about the property and the award, and said they would see his elder brother the next day, and would speak to him on the subject; but before he went away they said they had been

performing a ceremony, and they produced some flour cake which they said they had prepared, and requested him Veerasawmy Chitty to eat of it and to take the remainder to his wife; that the cake was divided; some part of it, which was not mixed with poison, was given by Kisniiah and Katchal to two boys who were present, who eat of it and also to Ramanjee Pillay, the companion of Veerasawmy Chitty; that Veerasawmy Chitty brought home the part of the cake which was given to him and gave it to his wife; that he eat part of it himself, and that she gave a part of the cake to several persons who were present, and among others to her nephew Ungarappa and to another young man of the name of Rungasawmy, who eat thereof, and soon after he became sick, and died of the effect of it that night; and that Veerasawmy Chitty also having eat a small part thereof, vomited and continued dangerously ill for several days, but happened to recover; and that part of the cake having been preserved, was examined by Doctor Selby; at the same time he examined the internal part of the bodies of the two deceased persons, and that it was found to contain a considerable quantity of arsenic mixed with the flour cake, which poison he swears caused the death of the two deceased persons.—Here it was proper to observe, that the prisoner Kisniiah Braminy was examined at the coroner's inquest, and declared that he had two meetings with Lingapah Chitty, the day before and on the morning of the day on which this poisoned cake was delivered to Veerasawmy Chitty; that he gave Kisniiah Braminy some red powder, which he desired him to mix in a flour cake and give to his brother, Veerasawmy, as a medicine to cure him of a complaint in his head which he had for some time, and that he had sent a person to his brother to bring him to his house that evening, and that accordingly Veerasawmy Chitty came to his house and he gave part of the flour cake in which the powder was not mixed to the companion of Veerasawmy, who accompanied him, and gave the remainder of the cake mixed with the powder to Veerasawmy Chitty. It would be for the grand jury to judge from all the circumstances, and the manner in which the flower cake was divided and delivered to Veerasawmy by Kisniiah Braminy and Katchal Iyer, whether they believe that they knew that the powder which they mixed in it was poison, and whether they were engaged in a plot with the elder brother to destroy the younger brother by administering poison to him. It appeared by the depositions that, immediately after the death of Rungasawmy and Ungarappa, the two persons to whom part of the poisoned cake was innocently delivered by Veerasawmy Chitty

or his wife, and who died in consequence, that Lingapah Chitty had left his house, and was found by the officers of police during the inquest concealing himself in the room of another house, into which he had taken refuge, and where he was found locked up, and that Katchal Iyer has since fled, and has not yet been apprehended. It appeared in the present case that Veerasawmy Chitty, for whose destruction (it is alleged) the poisoned cake was prepared and administered by Kisniiah Braminy and Katchal Iyer, at the instigation (as is charged) of Lingapah Chitty, has recovered, and that two other persons, who were not intended to have been poisoned, have died in consequence of it; but if the grand jury believed, from all the circumstances, that the poisonous cake was given to Veerasawmy Chitty by Kisniiah and Katchal Iyer, knowing that it was poison, with intent to poison and murder him, they would in point of law be answerable for all the consequences of their own felonious and unlawful act, and would be as much guilty of the murder of Ramasawmy and Ungarappa as principals, though absent, as if their original intention was to murder those two persons who happened to be destroyed by it: for if an action felonious and unlawful in itself be done deliberately, and with intention of mischief to a particular person, or if mischief indiscriminately fall where it may and death ensue, against or beside the original intention of the parties, it will be murder; when the injury intended against one person proceeded from a wicked, murderous, or mischievous motive, the party is answerable for all the consequences of the action. If death ensues from it, though it had not its effect upon the person intended to be destroyed, the malice, the heart regardless of social duty and deliberately bent upon mischief, and consequently the guilt of the parties, is just the same in the one case as in the other; and with respect to Lingapah Chitty, the elder brother, if the circumstances shall be sufficient to satisfy the grand jury that he moved and incited Kisniiah Braminy and Katchal Iyer to administer poison to his younger brother, for the purpose of destroying him, and that they, knowing it was poison, administered it to the younger brother, if he had died in consequence, there can be no doubt that Lingapah would have been an accessor before the fact in that murder; and it being a rule in law that he who in any wise commands or counsels another to commit an unlawful act is accessory to all that ensues upon that unlawful act, (though not to any crime quite distinct from the other knowingly committed by the principals), and the murder of those two other persons being an event which, in the ordinary course of things, was a

probable consequence of the felonious act committed under the influence of the flagitious advice and solicitation of Lingappah (if the jury believe that he incited the two others to administer the poison to his brother), it seems that the event having been a probable consequence of what was ordered or advised by him, he would be an accessory before the fact in murder of those two other persons also.

"If, indeed, the jury believed, under all the circumstances, that Kistiah Braminy and Katchal Iyer were not privy to the plan (if such existed), and did not know that it was poison, then the elder brother Lingappah, though absent when the poison was administered which he furnished, would be a principal in the murder; it seems however, at all events, that there is a sufficient probable evidence to warrant the grand jury to find a bill of indictment against the respective parties charged, and to put them on their trial; and in framing the indictments, it will be very important that it should be adopted to the degrees of guilt applicable to the respective parties according to the evidence.

"Sir E. Stanley then adverted to the case of Florantin and Poonan, charged with a burglary in the Godown, being parcel of the dwelling house of Thomas King, stealing thereout several articles of his property. He stated the law to be that the Godown being parcel of the dwelling house, and within the same common fence, though it was not under the same roof or contiguous, a burglary may be committed therein, for the dwelling house protects and privileges all its branches and appurtenances if within the curtelage or homestead; and he alluded to another case of burglary on the calendar, the case of Arroonachellom, who was charged with breaking and entering the lodging room of a lodger in the same house in which he resided, and stealing several jewels; he stated that a room or lodging in a private house is the mansion house for the time being of the lodger, if the owner doth not himself dwell in the house, or if he and the lodgers enter by different outer doors; but if the owner himself lives in the house, and hath but one outer door, at which he and his lodgers enter, such lodgers are only inmates, and all their apartments are parcel of the one dwelling house of the owner; but a house, the whole of which is let out in lodging, and has one outer door common to all, and the owner not living in it, is the mansion of each lodger. The learned judge lastly adverted to the case of three persons, inhabitants of Travancore, who came down to Madras some time since, and are charged with kidnapping a little boy named Moongen, and carrying him off from the house of his relation under

whose protection he lived at Travancore, where he was kept concealed for some time, until discovered and brought back by the police; by an act of Parliament lately passed in England the 54th, sec. 3. c. 101., the offence of stealing a child under ten years old, is made felony with the same punishment as grand larceny; though this act does not extend to this country, the kidnapping or stealing away children or any person from their own country and carrying them to another is a very high misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment and pillory, at the common law, upon the same principle upon which it has been determined to be a misdemeanor to steal a dead body from a grave.

"Having made these several observations upon the offences in the calendar, Sir E. Stanley concluded his charge, by observing that it could not be necessary for him to state the general rules which the law requires a grand juror to observe, as he had on former occasions fully explained them, and they had frequently heard them in the course of their attendance to discharge the duties of grand jurors at this Presidency, where those duties to his knowledge had long been very honourably and ably fulfilled; he therefore requested them to retire and examine the witnesses on the several bills which would be laid before them."

The grand jury found bills against the following prisoners: Moottoo, Anyas Barret, John Overand, and James Gill, Lingappah Chitty and Kistiah Braminy, Moottoo, Florantin and Poonan, Peetha Cootty Thalaven and Moottoo Carroopen, Arroonachellom, the same; Soobarooy Moodelly, and others, for forcible entry; Francis Johnson and others, for an assault.

Of these have been tried and found guilty: Moottoo, Moottoo, Florantin and Poonan, Peetha Cootty Thalaven, and Moottoo Carroopen, Arroonachellom, the same; John Overand, and James Gill acquitted of the capital offence, but ordered to be remanded to gaol, to be tried for a misdemeanor.

The poisoning case had been put off until next Sessions on the motion of the Advocate General, on the part of the prosecution; one man, who is considered the principal, having fled, and it not being thought conducive to the ends of justice to disclose the evidence on the trial of the other prisoners until the supposed principal shall have been taken, which it is hoped will be the case before the next Sessions.

The Court stands adjourned till Monday, on account of the Poongul feast.—*Ibid.* Jan. 11, 1821.

Supreme Court, Dec. 5.—Mr. T. Q. Strick was admitted, and sworn a notary public and proctor of Madras.

DREADFUL STORM.

The year 1820 has been remarkable for storms on this coast; it has already fallen to our lot to record two of these dreadful visitations, by which great damage was done, and property to an immense amount lost; and we have now to notice another misfortune of the like nature, which, though not equally extensive in its ravages, owing to its happening in the season of preparation when few ships venture near the coast, yet from its violence and duration has caused extensive mischief. The weather assumed a threatening appearance on Wednesday evening, and in the course of the night and the following two days the approach of a storm was evident; the wind blew strong from the north-west quarter, and the surf broke a great distance from the shore with tremendous violence. The barometer began to fall on Thursday, and continued falling the following day. All this time the *Flora*, which fortunately was the only vessel in the Roads, continued to ride out the gale, though she laboured heavily at times, and drifted some distance to the southward. Considerable apprehensions were entertained for the safety of this vessel; but during Friday night she disappeared from the Roads, and we trust good accounts of her will be received. At any rate it is fortunate she left the Roads, as the gale increased considerably on Saturday afternoon, the wind shifting from north to north-east, and occasionally to east; in the evening it returned to its old quarter, and the storm continued with unabated violence during the whole of the night and following day. About noon on Sunday the wind shifted a point or two to the westward, and blew with uncommon fury without intermission until near four o'clock, when it moderated in some degree, and it entirely subsided during the night. In this storm the wind did not blow with such steady violence as it did in the terrible hurricane of May, but some of the gusts were exceedingly awful, and threatened destruction to any thing that opposed them. The rain fell in torrents with scarcely any intermission for 30 hours, and the whole country is one sheet of water. At present we have not heard of the bursting of any tanks; none of those near the Presidency escaped their embankments, owing to the timely precautions taken to let out the water; but we fear much damage must have been done in the neighbourhood. During the whole of this storm the surf broke with tremendous violence along the beach, dashing over the immense barrier of huge stones which has been raised since the last hur-

ricane to prevent the encroachments of the sea. The sea, notwithstanding, advanced considerably; part of the esplanade to the north of the fort was washed away during the storm, and opposite the Board of Trade Office a great part of the defences built there, together with the road, were carried away. An apothecary's shop and several bankshalls to the north-east of the custom-house were washed into the sea. In Royaporam a great many huts were carried away by the surf, and the sea advanced generally 20 feet to the north of the Black Town, so that we fear the whole of the beach is in considerable danger, notwithstanding the great exertions which are making to keep back the sea. The outer wall of a new house, belonging to Mr. Paul, in Popham's Broadway, was blown down on Sunday, by which four people, one man and three women, were killed. Three children who were in the hut on which the wall fell, miraculously escaped, but they are left without either father, mother, or other relation. We trust something will be done for the unfortunates.—*Mad. Cour. Dec. 5.*

* Letters from the southward inform us that the late storm was experienced with uncommon violence along the whole extent of this coast, and it is observed that the sea has every where made considerable encroachments, so that the idea that has prevailed regarding the partiality and locality of the advances of the sea must now be abandoned.

At Pondicherry the encroachments have been remarkable. We learn that the hurricane of the 2d of December has there laid bare, by the effects of the surf, a range of sea wall exceeding 600 feet, which formed the original fortifications of Pondicherry; and to the southward of the town a bomb-proof magazine has been entirely exposed to the foundation, a depth of about 12 feet. This chamber it is said is in complete repair, excepting the entrance to the west; the door of which had probably been taken away. A very small quantity of sand is in the magazine, and the chumam is so cemented that though it has fallen on one side, it has not cracked; we understand that it will be immediately broken up for the repair of the roads.

That the storm raged with unparalleled violence, is evident from the unusual extent of the damage occasioned; upwards of 15 large trees in La Place du Gouvernement have been blown down; in all the late preceding hurricanes scarcely a tree has been blown down at that settlement, probably owing to the difference of soil between Pondicherry and Madras; for the other European Powers have always been more attentive on the continent of India

in selecting situations for their forts and factories than the British.—*Ibid.* Dec. 12.

FETE GIVEN BY THE NABOB OF ARCOT.

A splendid fete was given by his Highness the Nabob at Chepauk on Wednesday evening the 27th ultimo, in honour of his Highness's accession to the Musnud. The company began to assemble at the Palace before nine o'clock, and consisted of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Munro, the Hon. the Chief Justice and family, the members of Council, and most of the other principal families at the Presidency. The avenues from the entrance of the grounds to the Palace, were studded on each side with lamps, while the Palace was lighted up in a very splendid manner. The company were received in the spacious suite of apartments below, where the Musnud is placed, here was seated richly habited his Highness the Nabob, together with some members of his family. A full length portrait superbly framed, of his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, attracted particular attention, the colours have lately been renewed, and now appear as brilliant and fine as when the picture was first painted. Lady Munro, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Stratton and others of the ladies who arrived early, visited her Highness the Begum. After the company had been some time assembled, they adjourned to spacious and handsome pandalls placed at the back front of the building, where were several *jets d'eau* according to the eastern fashion. An exhibition of fireworks then commenced, which was of a most brilliant description, and continued a considerable time, an immense concourse of natives had been admitted into the grounds to witness the exhibition, these were seen in large groups, as the fireworks were lighted up, and added greatly to the interest of the scene. After this exhibition the company returned to the interior of the building, and sat down to tables covered with a profusion of excellent viands, dressed after the European manner. Wines also of the first quality were in abundance. The repast being over, the company returned to the principal apartments of the Palace, when garlands of flowers, &c. were distributed in the customary manner by his Highness, assisted by some of the members of his family, after which the company took their leave.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Jan. 4. 1821.

FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor of the Madras Courier, dated Dec. 27, 1820:—

"It has, I believe, been often lamented that, in a country abounding with Hindoo and Mahomedan charities, mendicancy

should exist at Madras amongst Europeans or their descendants; and that the difficulty of ascertaining real from feigned distress prevents the exercise of good will and pecuniary aid towards persons in need. If it be so, benevolent minds will learn with pleasure that an institution, not very generally known, exists at Madras under the denomination of the "Friend in Need Society," which is conducted on the soundest principles, and superintended with a high degree of kind and scrupulous care.

The object of the society is to prevent mendicancy amongst Christians of every denomination, by relieving with a small pension those who are altogether incapable of exertion, and by providing employment for those willing and able to work.

The management of the society is conducted by a President and a Committee of twelve members. The latter are also visiting members, two of whom have the charge of a particular district, within which they take cognizance of cases of distress, and pay the settled pensions.

Subordinate to the institution is a workshop for the employment of females, which is honoured with the patronage of several ladies, who kindly undertake its superintendence.

It is proposed to form a male workshop, but unfortunately the funds of the society are not in a sufficiently flourishing condition, at present, to admit of its formation.

Females capable of work are obliged to attend at the workshop, and the children are required to receive instruction at one of the Free Schools. The employment of indigent males is still a desideratum. The society endeavour to prevent idleness, ignorance, and vice; and none but real objects of compassion, unable to assist themselves, and without friends or relations, are partakers of its funds. The number of men, women, and children assisted by the society amount at present to 357. The total disbursements in the past year were rupees 11,241. 15. The amount of donations and subscriptions was rupees 11,771. 8. 8, leaving at the close of the year only the small balance of rupees 529. 9. 8.

The commencement of a new year appears a fit time to appeal to a British public, ever forward in acts of liberality. Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. D. Johnston, at the Government Bank. A new year's gift could scarcely be better bestowed. I am content to refer for particulars to the reports of the Society, and will only add that "he that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord," from whom so many enjoy abundantly, and from whom all blessings are derived. Wish then, fellow Britons, a hap-

py new year to the "Friend in Need Society," and aid it with your gifts, for if you withhold the right hand of fellowship from these poor Christians to whom shall they go? Let not this festive season be joyless to the poor and needy, but rouse your benevolence.

"Fairrest and foremost of the train, that wait
On Man's most dignified and happiest state,
Whether we name thee Charity or love,
Chief grace below, and all in all above."

MURDER.

A most horrible case of murder occurred at Madras a few days ago,* which has occasioned great consternation amongst the inhabitants of this populous place. The circumstances of it exhibit in a remarkable degree the depravity of the natives. It appears from the facts we have been able to collect, that some family differences had arisen between a man of the name of Lingannah Chitty and his younger brother, on account of which a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court. On the evening of the 21st inst. a Brahmin of the name of Kishnaya, residing at Sunjeveroyen Pettah, sent for Verasawmy the brother of Lingannah, and told him that he would settle the disputes between him and his brother, and on taking leave the Brahmin gave him some rice powder (which appears to have been mixed with poison), telling him it was sacred rice of the pagoda. The latter believing it to be so took it to his house, and distributed it amongst four persons, two of whom were his brothers, after having eaten some himself and given some of it to a dog. Two of the first named four persons died the same night; the two others spit it out, finding it bitter. Veerasawmy, the intended victim, is in a state of derangement, with his tongue immensely swelled. The dog went mad. Kishnayah Brahmin was taken up about nine o'clock at night, and the remainder of the rice powder was sealed up. A coroner's inquest was held the following day on the bodies of the unfortunate persons who had thus been poisoned, when many more atrocious facts were elicited, but we forbear at present to report them, as the parties must be tried for their lives. Lingannah, the Brahmin, and another, have been committed to jail on the coroner's warrant.—*Mad. Cour. Oct. 31.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 6. Ship *Héroïne*, Garrick, from London 21st May.

Dec. 11. Ship *Bulmer*, Barclay, from Calcutta 3d Dec.

16. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Rowe, from Bombay 23d Oct.

Jan. 2. Ship *Lady Banks*, Valance,

from Calcutta.—*Passengers* for Madras: Mrs. Coultman; Miss Coultman; Misses Anna Coultman, C. Coultman, H. Coultman; Major Coultman, H.M. 53d regt.; Mr. J. Henderson, cadet.—For England: Mr. J. Bart; Masters H. Mean, Charles Presgrove, and D. Presgrove.

Ship *Hope*, Flint, from Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Henderson, Dr. Henderson, Lieut. Strong, Mr. Begby, and Mr. K. G. Abbott.

5. Ship *Molra*, Hornblow, from Calcutta 23d Dec.

Brig *Stonham*, Penberthy, from Penang 21st Dec.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Penberthy; 15 sepoy of 10th regt. M.N.I.; 8 police peons; 4 Chinamen; 4 natives of Madras; 1 returned convict; 4 Malay women, and one boy.

Ship *Boyne*, Ferguson, from London 6th, and *Madeira* 22d Sept.

6. Ship *Calcutta*, Strayan, from Calcutta 1st Jan.

7. Ship *Elizabeth*, Vint, from Mauritius 30th Nov.

9. Brig *Hastings*, Vaughan, from Calcutta 3d Jan.

10. Ship *Dauntless*, Campbell, from Penang 28th Dec.

Departures.

Jan. 6. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Rowe, for Calcutta.

7. Ship *Calcutta*, Strayan, for London.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. Mrs. A. Vanderwart, wife of Mr. G. Vanderwart, jun., of a son and heir.

Oct. 29. The lady of Capt. Tolfray, 1st regt. N.I., of a daughter.

31. The lady of D. Hill, Esq., of a son.

— At Trimulroyapatam, at the house of Nicholas Trish, Esq., the lady of C. Richardson, Esq., of a son and heir.

Nov. 3. At Mangalore, the lady of J. Hazelwood, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At the house of G. Stratton, Esq., the lady of the late Rev. W. A. Keating, of a daughter.

9. At Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. Assist. Surveyor C. Barnett, of a daughter.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. W. Roy, chaplain, of a son.

13. Mrs. L. Thompson, of a son.

15. In Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. O'Connell, commissary of ordnance, of a daughter.

19. In camp, at Kulladger, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Cleveland, 2d bat. 19th nat. regt., of a daughter.

21. At the Presidency, Mrs. Simon Macartoom, of a son.

22. At Cannanore, the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq., surgeon of H. M. 69th regt., of a son.

23. At the Mount, the lady of Capt. Abby, commissary of stores at that station, of a still-born child.

* Vide Law Intelligence.

27. The lady of Capt. Whannell, Assist. mil. aud. gen., of a daughter.

— At Sindwarra, Mrs. Leonard, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Arnée, Sarah, the lady of Mr. A. Sober, of Negapatam, of a son and heir.

2. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. G. Ogilvie, 1st regt. N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Vellore, the lady of Brev. capt. C. L. Nelthropp, Qr. mast. and Interpreter to 2d bat. 14th regt. N.I., of a son.

— At Secundrabad, the lady of Lieut. G. Milson, 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I., of a son.

4. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Jackson, 2d bat. 7th regt., of a son.

6. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. col. Fleming, H.M. 53d regt., of a son and heir.

— At New Town, Cuddalore, Mrs. E. D'Vaz, of a son.

7. The lady of John Sullivan, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At the Luz, the lady of F. Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Poonamallee, the lady of Lieut. Cross, 1st bat. Royal Scots, and Fort adj. of that station, of a son.

15. At Cochin, the lady of G. Mather, Esq., surgeon on this establishment, of a daughter.

21. At Vepery, Mrs. C. P. Gordon, of a son and heir.

25. At Pondicherry, the lady of John De Fries, jun. Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Pondicherry, the lady of J. Benjamin, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23. At the Capuchin Church, Black Town, Mr. H. R. Feo, to Annabella, daughter of the late Mr. G. Moss.

24. At St. George's, J. F. Thomas, Esq., H.C. Civil Service, to Miss D. E. Wheen.

25. At Thomas's Mount, Corporal W. Mulvany, 1st bat. art., to Mrs. E. Milton.

30. At the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Allan, Mr. A. B. Ogier, to Miss E. Smaller.

Nov. 20. In St. George's Church, Maj. G. Cadell, of the 12th regt., and assist. adj. gen. of the army, to Margaret, second daughter of W. Molle, Esq., of Nether Byers, Berwickshire.

— At the Armenian Church, Mr. T. Shepherd, to Miss S. Johnick, daughter of the late Mr. Johnick Mackertich.

27. At Chicacole, Lieut. col. Vaughan, commanding the station, to Mrs. R. Sheridan.

Dec. 1. At Masulipatam, Capt. G. Jones, to Miss Mary Anne Tully.

16. At Secundrabad, by the Rev. H. Harper, Lieut. W. Taylor, 20th regt. N.I., to Miss B. Innes.

20. At Chicacole, by P. R. Cazalet, Esq., magistrate of Ganjam, Mr. J. Klysendroff,

1st dresser 3d N.V.B., to Miss S. Stephenson.

21. At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss S. Evatt, of Mrs. Balfour's seminary.

25. At Calicut, Capt. G. M'Kenzie Stewart, 1st N.I., to Miss Mary Babbington.

26. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. C. Church, A. F. Bruce, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Marianne, daughter of the late R. Cathcart, Esq., of Drum, near Edinburgh.

Jan. 6, 1821. At Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Malkin, Lieut. and Qr. master J. Taylor, 4th regt. lt. cav., to Miss Charlotte Boddam, eldest daughter of the late C. Boddam, on the Bengal civil establishment, and granddaughter of the late Governor of Bombay.

DEATHS.

Oct. 10. At Secundrabad, Lieut. J. Myers, of 1st bat. 17th regt. N.I., sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

21. At Chandah, Lieut. W. Crane Badfield, 2d bat. 16th N.I., doing duty with 2d bat. 23d N.I., sincerely and deservedly regretted.

22. At Asseerghur, Capt. G. G. Maitland, Mad. Europ. regt., after a few days' illness, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

30. Samuel, the infant son of Mrs. M. Branson, aged 2 years.

31. Mrs. Catharine Gay.

Nov. 2. At Cuddalore, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Marthallina Webb, sister to Mr. J. Dreling.

3. Mrs. Mary Burden, widow of the late Mr. John Burden.

9. At Vepery, Mrs. L. Jameson, aged 51.

15. At Cochin, after a lingering illness of some days, which she bore with Christian resignation, Sarah Catherine Wolff, widow of the late J. Wolff, Esq., aged 60, leaving two disconsolate daughters and many others under her protection to bewail their severe loss.

19. Daniel, the infant son of Mr. L. Thompson.

22. At his house in Davidson-street, Black Town, Mr. T. Blyth, aged 50, leaving a disconsolate widow and five children almost unprovided for, to deplore their irreparable loss. He has filled the situation of deputy sheriff of Madras for nearly nineteen years.

24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Wilson, barrack-master at that station.

28. At her house at Vepery, after a lingering illness of seven days, Mrs. H. E. Brown, relict of the late Mr. J. Brown, master of the Vepery academy, aged 32, leaving behind her four orphans to deplore the severe loss which they have sus-

tained in the death of both their parents in the short space of four months.

Dec. 2. At the *Luz*, Mr. F. De Silva, aged 56. The benevolence and benignity of this worthy man, the affectionate discharge of his duties to a numerous offspring, and his kindness to the poor, will long be cherished in the memory of those who knew him best. His remains were interred in the *Luz Church*.

11. At *Cuddalore*, the infant (being the first-born) son of Mr. Daniel De Vaz.

16. Gordon Henry, the infant son of C. H. Clay, Esq., aged nine months.

21. At *Pallidum*, 21 miles east of *Coimbatore*, Mary Eliza Graeme, infant daughter of James Wyse, Esq.

24. After an illness of only a few hours, Mr. A. Balfour, a clerk in the Government bank, of the epidemic cholera, aged 37, leaving a widow and five young orphans, and his friends and acquaintances to lament his untimely death. To those who had the pleasure of his friendship no eulogium is necessary, for they frequently partook of his hospitality, and enjoyed that happiness which his social and friendly disposition and the goodness of his heart was wont to diffuse among the circle of his acquaintance. He it was that truly felt for another's woe, for no object of real commiseration ever turned away from him, but to bless the hand that alleviated its wants. To those who had not the happiness of his friendship, the tears of sincere grief which were shed on his bier might have manifested the high esteem in which he was held.

26. W. Scott, Esq., aged 33, eldest son of A. Scott, Esq., of the Civil Service on this establishment.

— At *Pondicherry*, after a lingering illness, Ann Lorenza Warren, wife of J. Warren, Esq., late captain in H.M.'s 56th regt., who resided several years at this Presidency.

Jan. 2, 1821. Mary Anna, daughter of F. E. Clementson, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged one year and fourteen days.

Lately, at *Hyderabad*, Lieut. col. Henry Mason, 9th regt. of *Madras Lt. Cav.*, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

— At *Trichinopoly*, Mary M'Donald, wife of Francis M'Donald, private in H.M. Royal Scots, leaving a disconsolate husband and infant child to deplore her loss.

BOMBAY.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 17.—The Hon. M. Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of *Bombay* and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to *Guzerat*, is pleased to declare in council, that during his absence from the seat

of Government he will exercise all powers which are vested in him by law when in council at the Presidency; the different authorities to the northward, civil and military, are therefore hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Hon. the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the Government: his Exc. Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G. C. B., officiating as Acting President, and is as such to exercise the accustomed military command of the garrison, and the whole executive powers of that office, in its different departments.

All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of Government are still to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 18.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having revised the military divisions and command into which the territories dependent on this Presidency are formed, has determined on the following modified arrangement, *viz.*

Northern Concan.—The tract of country defined by the general order dated the 27th of October 1819, *viz.* from the *Demau* to the *Apta* river, is not to be considered as any distinct division; the troops in the *Northern Concan* are to be under the command of the senior officer, to whom all requisitions for military assistance are to be preferred by the Civil Authorities, who, after complying with the same, is to make his report to the Commander-in-chief.

Southern Concan.—The tract of country from the *Apta* River to the Portuguese territory at *Goa* is to continue, as at present, a separate government command.

The *Poona Division* is to comprize the conquered territory above the *Ghatts*, omitting *Kandeish*.

Province of Guzerat.—The *Brodera* subsidiary force to continue as at present.

The *Northern Division of Guzerat* is to be designated the *Northern Districts of Guzerat*, and to continue subject to the command of the Maj. gen. commanding the *Surat* division of the *Bombay Army*.

Southern Division of Guzerat.—This designation is to be discontinued, and the *Surat* division of the army substituted; to comprehend the present *Northern* and *Southern* division of *Guzerat* and the province of *Kandeish*, the head-quarters being at *Surat*.

Nov. 18.—The Staff of the *Bombay Army* on the modified arrangement is to be as follows:—

Bombay.—As at present.

The *Garrisons at Tannah, Fort Victoria and Sholapore.*—As at present.

Poona Division.—Major General commanding.

Aid-de-Camp.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Interpreter.

Commissary of Stores.

An Assistant Commissary of Stores at Sholapore.

Deputy Commissary.

Assistant at Sholapore.

Sub-Assistant ditto.

Superintending Surgeon.

Medical Storekeeper.

Paymaster.

Assistant Paymaster.

Post Master.

Inspector of Hill Forts.

Poona.—Commanding Officer.

Brigade Major.

Sholapore.—Commanding Officer.

Brigade Major, and the Officers from the Staff enumerated under the Poona Division.

Sattara.—Commanding Officer.

Brigade Major.

Almednuggur.—Commandant.

Fort Adjutant.

Southern Concan.—Commanding Officer.

Brigade Major.

Superintending Surgeon, including in his charge the Northern Concan.

Surat Division.—General Officer.

Provincial Brigade Major.

Aid-de-Camp.

Assistant Commissary of Stores.

Assistant Commissary.

Superintending Surgeon.

Paymaster.

Surat Garrison.—Officer commanding, the senior officer of the troops stationed in the garrison.

Fort Adjutant.

Garrison Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.

Broach.—As at present, with an Assistant Surgeon.

Kandeish District.—Officer commanding.

Brigade Major.

The former Provincial Staff, as annexed,* to be reduced.

Baroda Subsidiary.—Colonel commanding.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Commissary of Stores.

Assistant do. when the troops take the field.

Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Assistant ditto.

Superintending Surgeon, including within his range of duty the Northern districts of Guzerat and Cutch.

Medical Storekeeper.

Paymaster.

Assistant ditto.

Northern District of Guzerat.—Officer commanding.

Brigade Major.

Assistant Commissary.

Paymaster, including the troops in Cutch.

Kaira.—The senior Officer of the troops commanding.

A Cantonment Adjutant.

Kutch.—Senior Officer of the troops commanding.

Brigade Major.

Anjar.—As at present.

Nov. 12. The details of artil. serving within the Surat and Poona divisions of the army to be each commanded by a field officer, and the distribution of executive Engineers to remain as at present.

Under the operation of these orders, the Superintending Surgeons being limited to four, the fifth is to be reduced from the end of the present month.

The officer commanding the district of Kandeish, whose head-quarters is to be at Mallegaum, is permitted to draw the same allowances as are assigned to the officer commanding the Southern Concan and the Northern Districts of Guzerat, from the 1st of this month.

His Majesty's 67th reg. being transferred to Sholapore, the Governor in Council directs that it march to that station from Kandeish on the receipt of these orders.

Lieut.col. Imlach is appointed to command the district of Kandeish; Capt. J. B. Dansterville is appointed Paymaster to the Surat division of the army.

Capt. J. J. Preston is appointed Paymaster of the Northern Districts of Guzerat, including the troops in Cutch.

The troops in the Northern and Southern Concan to be paid by the Presidency Paymaster, and the separate office of Paymaster in the Concan is abolished.

The Staff appointments reduced by these resolutions to be abolished from the 1st of the ensuing month of December, with the exception of the provincial Barrack-masterships and Superintendentships of Bazzars, which are to continue as at present.

Nov. 23. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that knapsacks shall not be issued by the Government, either to his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's troops, under this Presidency

* Commanding Officer of the Province.
Assistant Adjutant General.
Assistant Quarter Master General.
Interpreter.
Sub Assistant Commissary.
Paymaster (removed to the Northern District of Guzerat).
Superintending Surgeon.

in future, the supply of that equipment being entirely an internal arrangement, and the expense defrayed by the men

Nov. 29. The Hon. the Governor in Council, adverting to the recent modification in the duties of the Revenue Survey department in Guzerat, by which the officers belonging to it are separated from each other and widely dispersed, is pleased to abolish the appointment of a medical officer to the Survey department from the end of this month.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay on Monday the 13th day of September 1820, by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., commanding his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces under the Presidency of Bombay, of which Lieut.col. Robert Lewis is President, and Major Vans Kennedy, Judge Advocate General; Lieut.col. Henry William Sealy, of the Bombay regiment of artillery, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, preferred against him by Major Gen. John Baillie, Commandant of artillery.

"Lieut.col. Henry William Sealy, of the Bombay regiment of artillery, placed in arrest by me on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For highly scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having had criminal intimacy with Miss Sophia Prince, the unmarried sister of his late wife, whilst residing with him under his immediate protection, between the 15th August 1819, on or about which day his wife died, and the latter end of July 1820, about which time the said Miss Sophia Prince was delivered of a child in his, Lieut.col. Sealey's house,

(Signed) "JOHN BAILLIE, Maj. Gen.
"comm. Art.

"Bombay, Adjutant General's Office,
"13th Sept. 1820."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court, having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner Lieut.col. Henry William Sealy, of the Bombay regiment of artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore acquit him of the same.

(Signed) "V. KENNEDY, J. A. Gen.

(Signed) "R. LEWIS, Lieut.col. and President."

Of this the Commander-in-chief did not approve, and being ordered to reassemble for revision, they on the 12th inst.

met, and after having laid before them a letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 10th October instant, the following revised sentence was passed.

Revised Finding.—"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the intimacy whilst Miss Sophia Prince was residing with Lieut.col. Sealy, and the birth of the child has been proved, but they are at the same time of opinion, that the intimacy did not commence until solemn marriage engagements had taken place between the parties, &c.; that the affinity has not been proved; they do not attach any criminality to these circumstances, and therefore acquit the prisoner, Lieut.col. Henry William Sealy, of the Bombay regiment of artillery, of the charge which has been preferred against him.

(Signed) "V. KENNEDY, J. A. Gen.

(Signed) "R. LEWIS, Lieut.col. and President."

The above revised sentence is confirmed, and Lieut.col. Sealy to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

The case, however, embracing considerations of the most serious importance to the best interests of the army, will be specially submitted for the judgment of the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief in India.

(Signed) C. COLVILLE, Lieut.col.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 25. Mr. A. Barnett, to be acting Collector and magistrate in the Southern Concan.

Mr. W. H. Wathen, to be acting first assistant to the Political Agent at Satterrah.

Mr. W. B. Hockley, to be Acting Judge and Criminal Judge in the Southern Concan.

Mr. Henry H. Glass, to be acting first assistant to the Collector and magistrate of Surat.

Dec. 16. Wm. Milburn, Esq., to be Mayor of Bombay.

John Adolphus Pope, to be Sheriff of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Oct. 26. Capt. W. Ogilvie, Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Cooke, to officiate as Major of brigade in the province of Guzerat during the absence of Capt. Altchibon.

28. Major Edmund W. Shuldbam, 7th regt. N.I., to be Quart-mast.gen. with the official rank of Lieut.col., vice Lewis, proceeded to England: date of appointment, 22d Oct. 1820.

30. Lieut. W. Cazalet has resigned his situation as Sub-assist. com. with the force in Candesh, and Capt. Stephen Long, 2d batt. 5th regt. N.I., is appointed to succeed him.

Nov. 1. The following officers are placed at the disposal of Maj. Monier Williams, for the conduct of the revenue survey, viz.

Lieut. W. Keys, 1st batt. 3d regt. N. I. W. Reynolds, 1st ditto 6th ditto.

P. M. Melville, lately doing duty with the 1st batt. 7th regt. N. I.

7. Capt. R. Robertson, to resume charge of the offices of Fort adjt., inspector of the pension list, and director of the fire engines.

27. Lieut. J. R. Woodhouse, 3d regt., to command the escort accompanying the envoy to Scind.

Dec. 8. Lieut. col. T. Hunter Blair is appointed private secretary to the Hon. the acting President.

11. Lieut. Thomas Leighton to be major of brigade in Candesh; date of appointment 1st Dec. 1820.

Lieut. J. Rankin, 7th regt. N. I., to be Fort adjt. at Surat, in succession to Leighton, ditto ditto.

13. Capt. Keith is appointed to the charge of the commissariat and pay departments to the force under orders for service.

14. Lieut. W. Campbell, 11th regt. N. I., to act as assist. in the Quart.mast.gen.'s department at head-quarters, until the return of Major Turker.

Cavalry.

1st Regt.—Nov. 14. Lieut. P. Hunter, to be adjutant; date of appointment 12th Nov. 1820.

Cornet O. A. Woodhouse, 3d regt. of cavalry, to act as Linguist to the 1st regt. ditto ditto.

2d Regt.—Nov. 14. Lieut. C. Terrington, to be Adjt., relinquishing the situation of Quart.mast.; date of appointment 12th Nov. 1820.

3d Regt.—Nov. 14. Lieut. H. Jameson, to be Adjutant; date of appointment 12th Nov. 1820.

Lieut. G. I. C. Paal, to be Quart.mast. and Interpreter; ditto ditto.

18. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Jervis, to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet M. Stack, to be Lieut., vice Wells deceased; date of rank 4th Nov. 1820.

N.B.—Dec. 4. The promotion announced by the Gov. G. O. of the 18th ult., in succession to Capt. Wells, of 3d regt. of cavalry, deceased, is suspended until further orders.

Native Infantry.

Nov. 29. Lieut. W. Rollings, grenadier regt., to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 1st batt.; date of appointment 31st Oct. 1820.

Lieut. J. Clibborn, grenadier regt., to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 2d batt.; date of appointment 31st Oct. 1820.

3d Regt.—Nov. 29. Lieut. J. R. Woodhouse, to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 1st batt.; date of appointment 1st Nov. 1820.

4th Regt.—Nov. 29. Lieut. C. C. Massey, to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 1st batt.; date of appointment 1st Nov. 1820.

Dec. 4. Lieut. W. J. Browne to take rank, vice Wamby, retired; date of rank 26th Dec. 1819.

Ensign J. W. Gordon, to be Lieut., vice Keith, promoted; date of rank 13th Aug. 1820.

8th Reg.—Dec. 11. Lieut. C. R. U. Jones, to act as Quart.mast. to the 1st bat.

Cadets posted in General Orders of 13th and 22d June 1820, now reposted, with dates of rank as Lieutenants.

Dec. 4. The Hon. the Court of Directors having directed that the name of Mr. A. P. Le Messurier shall be struck out of the list of cadets No. 4, dated October 1819, the cadets posted in general orders on the 13th and 22d of June, who are affected by this alteration, are reposted with reference to the state of the army on those dates.

Fred. Hadow Billamore, 16th Jan. 1820, to 9th reg.

J. Dillon Browne, ditto, to 5th reg.

Fred. Marshall, ditto, to 10th reg.

G. Mackintosh, ditto, to 11th reg.

W. J. Browne, 27th ditto, to 4th reg.

Sam. Hennell, 31st ditto, to 6th reg.

R. Carr, 6th Feb. 1820, to 11th reg.

G. B. Parker, 30th April 1820, to 7th reg.

J. Watkins, ditto, to 8th reg.

J. P. Cumming, ditto, to Europ. reg.

C. J. Westley, ditto, to 5th reg.

C. H. Wells, 4th May 1820, to 8th reg.

G. Boyd, ditto, to 1st reg.

T. Rowley Gordon, ditto, to 6th reg.

Chas. C. Rebennack, ditto, to 9th reg.

A. F. Johnson, ditto, to 9th reg.

W. Macan, ditto, to 3d reg.

G. W. Gillio, ditto, to 4th reg.

R. Mignan, ditto, to Europ. reg.

G. Duternet, ditto, to 5th reg.

G. Macan, ditto, to 8th reg.

R. M. Hughes, ditto, to 6th reg.

A. W. Pringle, to cavalry.

J. S. Jameson, ditto, to 9th reg.

J. S. Down, ditto, to 1st reg.

T. B. Kinney, ditto, to 9th reg.

T. Bell, ditto, to 5th reg.

Ben. Justice, ditto, to 3d reg.

T. Briggs, ditto, to 12th reg.

H. S. Le Blanc, ditto, to 12th reg.

Rene Payne, ditto, to 2d reg.

G. H. Hogg, ditto, to 4th reg.

R. May M. Cooke, ditto, to 10th reg.

J. Hawkes, ditto, to 10th reg.

G. T. Parry, ditto, to 3d reg.

H. Crackton, 4th May 1820, to 11th reg.
 E. Gredsdale, ditto, to 7th reg.
 Chas. Richard, ditto, to 4th reg.
 J. Paul, ditto, to 6th reg.
 E. M. Ennis, ditto, to 11th reg.
 T. R. Winton, ditto, to 7th reg.
 W. Bennett, ditto, to Europ. reg.
 R. S. Hale, ditto, to 8th reg.
 A. McDonald Elder, ditto, to Europ. reg.
 H. Pelham, ditto, to 5th reg.
 J. Whitaker, ditto, to 8th reg.
 J. Campbell, ditto, to 1st reg.
 F. F. N. B. V. B. Fortune, ditto, to 6th reg.

T. Probyn, ditto, to 9th reg.
 T. Donnelly, ditto, to 1st reg.
 Fred. W. Pany, ditto, to 9th reg.
 O. Poole, ditto, to 5th reg.
 H. Conyngnam, to cavalry.
 R. A. Bayly, ditto, to 3d reg.
 W. F. Barlow, ditto, to 12th reg.
 J. Hall, ditto, to 12th reg.
 F. C. Darke, ditto, to 2d reg.
 H. Coke, 14th May 1820, to 2d reg.
 A. P. Hockin, 23d May 1820, to Europ. reg.
 G. W. Dardes, 7th June 1820, to ditto.
 J. Hudson, 15th June 1820, to ditto.
 J. W. Gordon, 1st March 1820, as ensign, to 4th reg.

Medical Establishment.

Nov. 4. Assist.surg. Glen to act as Surg. to the Zillah of Ahmedabad during the absence of Assist.Surg. Gilder.

Dec. 4. The situation of Superintending Surgeon in Candesh being abolished, Surg. West is reappointed Garrison Surg. at Surat, and Assist.Surg. Powell, at present acting as Garrison Surg. at Broach, is appointed Assist. gar. surg. in addition to the civil duties of the Zillah of that district.

15. His services at this moment not being required in Guzerat, Superintend. Surg. Jukes has the permission of the Hon. the Gov. in Council to come to the Presidency, for the discharge of his duties as translator of the regulations of Government.

FURLONGS.

Oct. 26. Sub-Cond. J. McLeod, ordnance department, to sea, for the recovery of his health, for six months.

Nov. 1. Lieut.col. E. F. Edwards, commanding 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I., to visit Hyderabad on his private affairs, from 1st Nov. to 20th Dec. next.

Assist.Surg. Kennedy, attached to the Residency of Baroda, to proceed to Severndroog, and to be absent for six weeks on his private affairs.

6. Major Butler, Commandant of Tanah, to Bombay on sick certificate for one month.

Nov. 7. Capt. R. Thew, Sen. dep. com. of stores at the Presidency, to sea for the recovery of his health for six months.

18. The furlough to sea on sick certificate, granted to Lieut.col. B. Kennett, 12th regt. N. I. in March last, is extended to the 24th of next month.

22. Surg. C. A. West, to Broach on his private affairs for six weeks.

29. Capt. C. Davis, 8th regt. N. I., to England on his private affairs for three years.

Dec. 4. Lieut.col. J. A. Kempe, 3d regt. N. I., to England for three years.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Lieut. J. A. Crosby, 2d bat. 5th regt. N. I., in May last, is extended for two months.

6. Assist.Surg. Hind, Bengal estab., to England on sick certificate for three years.

13. Lieut. F. Hamilton, 11th regt. N. I., to England on sick certificate for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.] Dec. 6, 1820.		[Sell.	
Prem.	} Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108.	Prem.	} Rs. 6.
Rs. 6½			
	none in the market.		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee 2	—	None.
30 Days — on Calcutta	100	— 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Do. — on Madras	107	— 100 Madras do.
3 Do. — on Surat	101	— 100 Surat do.
3 Do. — on Poona	100	— 100 Poona do.
3 Do. Ahmedabad Antsee	114	— 100 Ahmed. do.
3 Do. — — — — —	Sicca — 87	— 100 Ahmed. do.
3 Do. — Ali Sicca Ankre	103½	— 100 Ahmed. do.

THE HON. GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE.

We intentionally omitted, in our last number, to mention the accident which befel the Hon. the Governor, in being thrown from his horse near Surat, from an anxiety to announce, with confidence, that the injury suffered by him, in the fracture of the collar bone, was not likely to be attended by any inconvenience beyond a temporary confinement, and we have this day sincere gratification in stating this to be the fact.

We are sure we express the general sentiment when we say it is a wish to hear of his perfect recovery.—*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 6.*

Our readers will rejoice to hear, that the fall which the Hon. the Governor lately experienced near Surat, and by which he fractured his collar bone, is not likely to be attended by any serious inconvenience, and that he is fast recovering.—*Bom. Cour. Dec. 9.*

We rejoice to be enabled to inform our readers, that the Hon. the Governor is in a progressive state of amendment, and that he will soon be able to resume his journey.—*Ibid. Dec. 13.*

SCIND.

The Lady Boringdon, with the Scindean Vakeels, proceeded on their voyage to Crotchet on Monday last.

Capt. Sadlier will follow, we hear, to-day in the H. C. armed ketch Vigilant.—*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 6.*

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

The following movements of the force belonging to this establishment are now taking place.

- 1st Troop Horse Art., to the Deccan.
- 2d Troop Horse Art., to Guzerat.
- His Majesty's 47th Reg., to Poona.
- Bombay European Reg., to the Presidency.
- 1st Bat. 7th Reg., to Bhewndy.
- 2d Bat. 5th Reg., to Satarraha.
- 1st Bat. 10th Reg., M.N.I. to Belgaum.
- 2d Bat. 6th Reg., to Guzerat.
- 2d Bat. 1st or Gr. Reg., to Guzerat.
- 2d Bat. 10th Reg., to Guzerat.
- 1st Bat. 1st Reg., to the Deccan.
- 1st Bat. 5th Reg., to Kandeish.
- 1st Bat. 12th Reg., to Baroda.
- 1st Bat. 3d Reg., to the Presidency.
- 2d Bat. 12th Reg., to Kishme.
- 1st Bat. 2d Reg., to the Presidency.—*Bom. Cour. Nov. 18.*

CAPTAIN GRANT.

Letters from Capt. Grant, of the H. C. Marine, who has been just released from the clutches of Bawa Wallee,* speak in high terms of the exertions of Major Ballantyne and Capt. Barnwell, in obtaining his release, and of their unremitting attention and anxiety for his welfare since.

Hamraj Jettaba, Dewan to the Naib of Joanughur, who was Major Ballantyne's agent in treating with Bawa Wallee, is also mentioned in terms of praise.

Capt. Grant, ever since his release, has been troubled with fever, the consequence of ill treatment whilst in the power of Bawa Wallee, but is now under the hospitable roof of Major Ballantyne, fast recovering.

The tribe of Khaties, with which he was prisoner, are represented to be as ferocious and daring a band of robbers as ever were heard of; they are always at war with the adjoining tribes; rapine and plunder are the deities they worship, and their system of warfare often depopulates whole districts. Pouncing upon the husbandmen when gathering in their harvests, they make them carry the grain to their strong holds, and then dismiss them with blows, and are as proud of these exploits as a general who may have gained an honourable and hard-earned victory.

We however trust that their reign is at an end; their atrocities only required to be brought to the notice of our Government to have a speedy termination.—*Bom. Gaz. Nov. 22.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The cholera made its appearance again last week, and some distressing deaths occurred; but, in looking over the report, we are happy to observe that its baneful influence is again on the decline.—*Bom. Gaz. Nov. 22.*

LITERARY.

Hindoostanee Language.

Minutes of Council, dated 8th Nov. 1820.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine Messrs. Wm. Simson and Blane, of the Civil Service, as to the degree of proficiency they have made in the Hindoostanee language, stating that their progress was extremely creditable to them, and that, in the committee's judgment, they were fully competent to discharge the duties of the public service in as far as that language was concerned.

The Governor in Council has derived the highest satisfaction from the result of that examination. Messrs. Simson and Blane arrived in Bombay in the month of May last, and their early and complete proficiency, in the language to which they have devoted their attention, is equally honourable to their talents and industry.

Resolved, that Messrs. Simson and Blane receive the full allowance of the situations to which they are nominated from the 1st of this month.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Literary Society.

The Bombay literary society held their annual meeting on Monday last, for the election of office bearers and committees for the ensuing year. The following members were duly elected:—the Hon. M. Elphinstone, President.

H. E. Lieut.-gen. The Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B., &c.; Olyett Woodhouse, Esq.; the Archdeacon the Venerable G. Barnes, D. C., Vice-Presidents.

Major Vans Kennedy, Secretary.

Committee of Papers.—Wm. Erskine, Esq., President; R. Woodhouse, Esq.; Wm. Milburn, Esq.; J. Taylor, Esq., M. D., Vice-Presidents. Major V. Kennedy, Secretary.

Committee of Library, Museum, and Accounts.—The Archdeacon, President. Wm. Erskine, Esq.; Jas. Farish, Esq.; J. Taylor, Esq., M. D.; Benj. Noton, Esq.; John Wedderburn, Esq.; Lieut. Miller; Vice Presidents.

Major V. Kennedy, Secretary.

The hon. Sir W. D. Evans, Capt. J. Grant, and Professor Rask were admitted members of the society.—*Bom. Cour. Dec. 5.*

* For an account of the seizure of Capt. Grant, see our last Number, p. 331.

COMMERCIAL.

Our prices-current remain without any material alteration, and in fact, if we except the demand for European articles, we may say that the market is glutted with both the produce of Bengal and all other parts; soft sugar of good quality may be quoted a shade higher, but as our China ships may be daily expected, it can hardly be supposed that those prices will remain. —*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 6.*

HARBOUR ON THE COAST OF ARABIA.

We are assured that an excellent harbour has been found on the coast Arabia, near Bas-el-had, and we await with some impatience the giving publicity to its survey. —*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 20.*

EARTHQUAKE.

A correspondent at Bhoj informs us that several slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt at that place, and rather a severe one on the 13th ultimo. —*Bom. Cour. Dec. 9.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A distressing accident occurred on Sunday evening last by the upsetting of a cutter belonging to the Sir Stephen Lushington. A party had been spending the day at Elephanta, and were returning in the evening in the cutter, thirteen persons in all, when the boat was upset by a man going up to the mast-head to clear the topping lift, and the party were all plunged into the water. Three of the boat's crew reached the shore by swimming. Mr. King, the high constable of Bombay, and Mr. Lee, late 2d officer of the Regret, were unfortunately drowned. The former was seen a few minutes after the upsetting of the boat, trying to float himself on an awning stantion, but finding himself unable to preserve his life, he was heard to cry out, "for God's sake take care of my wife and children," and then went down. Mr. Lee sank exhausted about a boat's length from the upset cutter. The remainder of the party and crew got on her bottom, and after 11 hours' hard and anxious struggle, reached the island of Elephanta, and were received by the serjeant with all the attention and kind treatment he had the means of affording them. Mr. King has left a widow and four children to deplore the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. —*Bom. Cour. Dec. 2.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF BOMBAY.

The improvements going on in the town and suburbs of Bombay, under the sanction and controul of the bench of magistrates, are deserving of notice and commendation. The roads that are finished are excelled by none; the principal street

in the immense northern suburb is near two miles in length, with a footpath on each side of it from 10 to 12 feet in breadth; and an extensive drain is now in hand, which will add much to its salubrity.

There are still, however, some abuses that we could wish to see corrected, and which, if brought to the notice of the proper authorities, we have no hesitation in saying would meet a speedy redress. The most prominent of these is the manner in which carriages are driven through the streets, and particularly through the gates.

Though there is some allowance to be made for the demi-military, demi-commercial character of the fortress of Bombay, yet we have observed that some regulation might be made with a good effect, and without interference with any prejudice or custom of the native population.

In all fortresses, or garrison towns, on the continent of Europe, no one but the sovereign, or his representative, the governor, has the privilege of driving through the gates at full speed; nor any person, except on military duty, is permitted to enter with his spurs on.

This is well understood: for not many months ago a European centinel at the church gate admonished a gentleman in a buggy, who was driving through at full speed, of its danger and impropriety, and insisted that he should walk his horse quietly through.

The umbrella in the eastern world, like the spur in the western, is an emblem of sovereignty; and no person carrying an umbrella is suffered to pass through the gate of a fortress in India or China with it extended, except the sovereign or his representative.

The few regulations that suggest themselves to us at present are,

First, that furious driving should be discouraged by the magistrates, and a police regulation to this effect should be enacted.

Secondly, that all carriages should be driven gently through the gates.

Thirdly, that all hired buggies and other vehicles, hackeries, &c. should set down outside the several gates.

Fourthly, that all gora wala's who now drive their masters' buggies or hackeries in and out of the gates should be made to lead them through the gates. —*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 6.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 29. Ship England, Reay, from London 31st May.

Nov. 2. Ship Regret, Wellbank, from London 31st May.

3. Ship Mary Ann, Webster, from Bengal 11th Aug.

30. Brig Countess of Loudon, Walls, from Penang 13th Oct.

Dec. 1. Ship Eliza, Frith, from Mauritius 18th Oct.

4. Ship Eliza, Woodhead, from Calcutta 8th Nov., bound to Bassorah.

6. Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, from Calcutta 6th Nov.

10. Ship Reliance, Pike, from Madras 18th Oct.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Baber and child, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Stokes, Capt. Edgin, Lieut. Manwarren, Lieut. Lumsden, Lieut. Elderton, and Cornet Lushington.

12. Ship Shaw Byramgore, Crackett, from China 1st Nov.

13. Ship Minerva, Trill, from Penang 29th Oct.

19. Ship Cornwall, Richardson, from Deristan 4th Dec.

Ship James Scott, Boon, from ditto 4th Dec.

Departures.

Nov. 2. Ship Roberts, Kemp, to Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Major and Mrs. Staunton, Mr. and Miss Kemp, and Master J. Kemp.

Dec. 9. Ship Asia, Paterson, to England.

17. Ship Castle Forbes, Reid, to Cape of Good Hope and London.

18. The Imamm of Muscat's ship of War Caroline, to Muscat.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. At fort Victoria, the lady of Wm. Purnell, Esq., Assist. Surg. at that station, of a son.

Nov. 8. At Surat, the lady of Capt. J. R. Dunsterville, Military Paymaster S. D. G., of a son.

9. The lady of Capt. Morgan, H. C. Marine, of a still-born child.

23. The lady of the venerable Archdeacon Barnes, D. D., of a son.

28. At Satharat, the lady of Capt. Hy. Adams, of a daughter.

— At Tannah, Mrs. Horne, of a son.

Dec. 2. At Sattarah, the lady of Capt. T. Pallu, 5th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

5. At Prospect-ledge, the lady of Capt. Stevenson, horse artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 18. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, Capt. Robt. Campbell, Assist. sec. to the Military Board, to Mrs. Anna Cruso.

19. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. Thompson, H. M. 65th regt., to the widow of the late Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington, H. C. military service.

21. At Allepie, in the Chapel of St. Anthony, Manoel Affonso D'Almeida, son of Mr. A. I. D'Almeida, to Miss Margaret G. Aracoca, eldest daughter of Capt. F. G. Aracoca, of the Portuguese Marine.

Dec. 12. By the venerable Archdeacon Barnes, D. D., Lieut. Wm. Ashmead Tate, H. C. Bombay engineers, to Elizabeth Saunders, eldest daughter of Col. W. T. Edwards, H. M. 17th regt. of foot.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. At Ahmedabad, Thos. White, Esq., an Assist. surg. on that establishment, much and justly regretted.

Oct. 28. John Johnston, European inhabitant and hairdresser, aged 28.

30. At Poonah, Mr. Francisco Antonio de Lemos, aged 28 years, after four days' illness. His loss is irreparable to his family and friends. By his manners, disposition and principles, he acquired the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Nov. 2. Eduljee Carsetjee, a respectable Parsee merchant, who was for many years a partner in the firms of J. Baxter and Co. Baxter, Ferrar, and Co., and Ferrar and Eduljee. He was much respected during his life, and has left a large family and circle of friends to deplore his loss.

3. Caroline, infant daughter of Capt. C. S. Whitehall, aged one month and five days.

— At Malligaum, in Guzerat, Capt. Samuel W. Wells, of the regt. of Bombay L. C. He left Sarat for Kaira in perfect health about the 27th ult. with the detachment of cavalry volunteers from the Deekan, but was seized with fever at Panolle on the 29th, and fell a victim to its malignant influence in the short space of five days.

— Allen, twin son of the Rev. Allen Graves, of Mahim, aged four days.

10. At Bombay, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Capt. Morgan, H. C. marine.

16. At Navepoor, in the district of Kandesh, Jas. Hugh Mac Iraith, Esq., of the Civil Service of this Presidency, of a bilious fever contracted while in the zealous performance of his duty in the unhealthy tract of Banglan, most sincerely lamented by all who knew him. He had been selected by Government for the investigation of a tedious and complicated subject, that of the claims of the numerous religious and charitable pensioners under the late government of Bajee Row. Although aware of the danger to which he was exposed at this season of the year by remaining in Banglan, yet an ardent zeal for the service, and an anxious desire to do speedy and ample justice to the persons interested in his decision (whose claims were under suspension till fully ascertained), induced him to continue steadily to pursue the plan he had laid down, to bring the duty on which he was employed, to an early termination, in spite of all private considerations. A similar feeling of disregard for himself,

and anxiety for that of others, had led him to send away one of the public servants of his establishment in his own palankeen to Dhoolia, who had unfortunately contracted the fever. Thus deprived of the means of being conveyed to any station where he could procure medical aid, the palankeen could hardly have returned before he himself expired of the same malignant disease, after an illness of three days. A medical officer, who left Malligaum to join him, only arrived a few hours previous to his death. These few lines speak volumes in favour of this amiable young man; his friends will recognize in them the characteristic traits of his life, and those who were unacquainted with him may appreciate those virtues which rendered him an ornament to society. Mr. Mac Ilraith arrived in India in 1815; he early acquired a knowledge of the Maratta and Hindostanee languages sufficient for the transaction of business, and during his short career (the whole of which was past in the attainment of useful information in the line of his profession, and at a distance from the Presidency), few at his age have made such progress in knowledge, or have died so universally regretted and esteemed for their public qualifications, or for their private worth.

21. At Colabah, Mrs. Lacey, aged 23 years, wife of Sub-Conductor John Lacey of the gun carriage manufactory, leaving a disconsolate husband and child to lament her loss.

22. After a few hours' indisposition of the cholera morbus, Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Norris, Esq., of this Presidency.

24. Quart.mast. Serj. John Warren, of the marine bat., aged 50.

— Lieut. Gillio, 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I.

— At Surat, of a bilious fever, Lieut. James Alex. Davies, regt. of artillery, in the flower of health and spirits. In him the service has lost a young man active and zealous in the discharge of his professional duties, and his brother officers one of their members, who, during the time he had been amongst them, was justly esteemed for his strict integrity, warmth of heart, and cheerful and amiable disposition.

At Surat, William Wilkins, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Presidency, aged about 29.

Dec. 17. Lieut. Frank Jones, 1st bat. 7th regt. N. I.

18. Robert Whitecomb, Sub Conductor in the Pension list, aged 49.

19. Mr. Charles Atkins, Assistant in the Accountant Gen's office, aged 49.

Lately, drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. John King, high constable of Bombay, and Mr. Lee, late 2d officer of the Regret.

— Joseph W. Cumminge, Esq. Assist. surg. H. C. military service—

CEYLON.

CEYLON LITERARY SOCIETY.

Proceedings at a Meeting held at the King's House in Colombo, on Monday, the 11th December 1820.

A Plan for the Formation of a Society, to be called the Ceylon Literary Society, having been circulated throughout the island of the following tenor:—

"Under the Patronage of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

"*Plan for the formation of a Society for investigating the Natural and Civil History, Geography, &c. of Ceylon.*

"All gentlemen of His Majesty's service, civil and military, to be invited to become members in the first instance; their assent to be signified by signing a copy of this proposal.

"Each member to pay a subscription of — rixdollars in advance, and — annually.

"On the first day of December next, if twenty gentlemen shall have given in their names, the Society shall be considered as formed, and a meeting shall be called for the election of Vice-presidents, a managing committee, a treasurer, and a secretary.

"His Honor the Lieut. gov. has condescended to become patron of the Society, and is proposed as the first President.

"The Vice-presidents — in number, to be elected by nomination of the members present, at the first meeting, and the other members of the committee to be elected by ballot.

"The President, or in his absence a Vice-president, to preside at each meeting of the Society, or its committee.

"All persons wishing to become members after the first meeting to be ballotted for by the Society, being proposed at one meeting and ballotted for the next, a majority of those present to be sufficient for election.

"All persons of respectability, of whatever nation, to be eligible.

"The committee to meet once in each fortnight.

"The Society at large once in each month."

Objects of the Society.—"The objects to which the attention of the Society should be in general directed seem to be:—

1st. "The geography, geology, and mineralogy of Ceylon.

2dly. "Its botany, perhaps the richest and least exhausted of any in the world; in this branch, the history of the cinnamon tree, the various palms so important to the sustenance of the people, the rice,

and the numerous other kinds of grain cultivated in the island; and modes of improving agriculture, well deserve very particular investigation.

3dly. "The fishes of Ceylon, so various and yet almost undescribed; its conchology, in which the Trincomalee and Mannar districts particularly are so abundant; its quadrupeds, birds, insects, and amphibians, including serpents, afford subjects highly important for consideration.

4thly. For the study of the civil history, language, and customs of the people, the facility of communication with the Kandians offer advantages not hitherto enjoyed; and as the active curiosity of the members will, probably, furnish to the Society much to illustrate the antiquities and topography of the country, as well as the other points to which its labours will be directed, the establishment of a museum, which is proposed as part of the system, will serve to bring together specimens applicable to all these various heads, contributions to which should be earnestly solicited from the public at large.

"The fund to be raised by the subscription of the members will be applicable to the hire of a house, for the meetings of the Society, and for its museum (unless it should please Government in patronage of the plan to assign it a building gratuitously for these purposes), to the salary of a draughtsman, a book-keeper, and a small number of household servants, the purchase of necessary furniture, and rewards to such persons as should be induced to bring in specimens in the hope of such compensation.

"Such is proposed as the outline of the rules and objects of the Society it is wished to establish. They must of course stand open to discussion, addition, and amendment at the first meeting of the members, before they can be considered as the permanent rules of the Society; and must also continue liable to such future improvements as experience shall authorize."

And fifty-one gentlemen having signified their desire to become members thereof, this meeting was called for the purpose of determining on the rules of the Society, and electing its officers: at which were present such of the gentlemen above referred to as were resident at Colombo.

The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. having been requested, and having condescended to take the chair, the following resolutions were thereupon proposed and adopted.

1. That it appearing that fifty-one gentlemen, including those now present, have acceded to the plan circulated for forming the Literary Society, the Society is hereby declared to be constituted on the principles and for the purposes set forth in that plan.

2. That his Honor the Lieut. Gov. hav-

ing been pleased to become Patron of this Society, is hereby declared to be its Patron and President.

3. That George Lusignan, Esq. be secretary of this Society.

4. That John Deane, Esq. be requested to be treasurer of this Society.

5. That the Hon. the Puisne Justice, and such members of His Majesty's council who are also members of this Society, together with the Hon. and venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo, and Charles Farrell, Esq. M.D. be the six Vice-presidents of this Society.

6. That this Society do forthwith proceed to ballot for fifteen members to form a general committee for managing the concerns of this Society.

7. That the general committee, when appointed, be divided into three sub-committees of five members each, to be called

1. The sub-committee of natural history and agriculture.

2. The sub-committee of geology, mineralogy, and geography.

3. The sub-committee of civil history, languages, and antiquities.

8. That at each meeting of the Society, the President, or, in his absence, a Vice-president do take the chair.

9. That at each meeting of the general committee, a Vice-president and seven members be necessary to form a quorum.

10. That for the present the entering subscription to be paid by each member be fixed at 20 six dollars, and the annual subscription at 30 six dollars; the rate of subscription being subject to such alterations as may be hereafter found necessary by the Society.

11. That the entering subscription of the members now forming the Society be paid to the treasurer on or before the first Monday in January 1821, and the annual subscription on the 1st July in every year.

12. That the Society at large do meet on the first Monday, and the general committee on the third Monday in each month, and at such other as may be convenient.

13. That such natives of respectability who may be desirous to become honorary members of the Society be eligible to be so admitted, not paying any subscription, or being eligible to be members of the committee, but, being invited, to contribute either information or specimens of natural history, &c. at their pleasure, and being also admitted to the museum of the Society when formed.

14. That the committee of management for each year be appointed at the first general meeting in the year; but that the committee now appointed continue till the 1st meeting in 1822.

15. That the following gentlemen, hav-

ing the majority of votes on ballot, form the committee. :—

Lieut.col. Wright, Lieut.col. Walker, Dr. Dwyer, Mr. Grauville, Mr. Moon, Mr. Turnour, Mr. Deane, Maj. Delatre, Mr. Forbes, Rev. Mr. Lyon, Mr. Marshall, Lieut. Gascogne, Rev. Mr. Glénie, Lieut.col. Hamilton, Lieut. Thompson.

16. That the committee do meet next Monday at the chambers at the Judge of the Vice-admiralty Court; and that the secretary be of all committees.

17. That Mr. Lechenault de Latour, naturalist of his most Christian Majesty, be elected an honorary member of this Society.

18. That the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the gazette.—*Cey. Gaz.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We regret to say that a canoe belonging to the brig Admiral Drury was upset in Trincomalee harbour on the 16th ult., while pulling to land from that vessel; and that Mr. Ondatje, the secretary to the provincial court of that district, was unfortunately drowned; which, however, is the only life lost by this accident.—*Cey. Gaz. Dec. 2.*

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The following are the contents of a ship letter which reached us yesterday by the post from Kedgerie; it is without signature, so that we know not the degree of credit to be attached to it; for which reason we have omitted some personal remarks on the clerk of the roads at Penang; but think the account of the cholera at Siam of sufficient importance to be published, even under the circumstances stated. Time will develop its accuracy or otherwise:—

"Our accounts from the eastward mention that the whole of the country of Siam was in a most deplorable state, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera morbus. Its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bancok alone (the capital) upwards of 40,000 souls perished. The poorer classes of the Siamese had unroofed their houses for the purpose of admitting vultures and other birds of prey to perform the offices of interment; and pestilence and disease reigned throughout.

"The King had convened a council of his nobles, priests, and astrologers, for the purpose of ascertaining to what cause this unprecedented sickness and mortality was attributable, and what measures should be adopted to lessen its fatality; when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded from an evil spirit in the form of a fish, who being disturbed in its usual

abode in a fir uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method to drive him away was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, swords, spears, drums, gongs, &c., in short, with any thing that made a noise or was offensive.

"Accordingly an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected at dawn of day along the seashore, to put in execution the imperial mandate; guns, muskets, and crackers were fired; drums and gongs beat in all directions; and thousands of the miserable Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones, and other missiles, to combat with and frighten the fish; but alas! when the scene ended, at about seven o'clock at night, upwards of 7,000 souls were left dead, with the cho'era, on the beach, on the water, and the vicinity!

"The cholera had subsided entirely at Malacca and Singapore; but at Penang we are sorry to learn that several cases have lately occurred, which of course alarmed the inhabitants. An opinion prevails there that this second visitation is attributable more to the very filthy and shameful state of the roads, streets, and drains in the town, than to any other cause; although they are under the superintendence of a clerk, and although a very handsome establishment seems to be allowed for keeping them in order at the public expense."—*Cat. Jour. as quoted by Mad. Cour. Dec. 19.*

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. S. Cracroft, to act as accountant and auditor.

Mr. John Weir, to be an assistant in the office of the secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A MISSIONARY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

This letter is from Tuan Beighton, a white man, making known to all Malays and Klings, in the town of Pulo Penang, who may wish to send their children to learn to read, and order them to go to the house of Inchi Abdullah, of Malacca, that there is a small house built for that purpose. This letter is sent to give notice of the same to all the gentlemen.

Hegira 1234, on the 16th day of the moon Raban, on the day Reba.

This is to make evident, that a white man, whose name is Beighton, has built a small house for little children to learn to read the Arabic and Malay languages, in the town of Pulo Penang. The house is erected in the compound Telukaya Rajah, belonging to the chief Sarang. It is

designed for all children, whether Malay or Kling, who are desirous to come. Little children, boys and girls, and those in the middle of life, are invited. They may go to the house of the teacher, whose name is Lebili Amludin, of Malacca.

Do not, by any means, gentlemen, be the least afraid; for it is not designed to teach the ways of wickedness, but only the way to God, who is ever to be praised, and most high!—to follow the commands, and pay respect to the authority of God, who is ever to be praised, and most high! From my study, five o'clock in the evening.—*Mis. Reg.*

DEATH OF W. SARTORIUS, ESQ.

Just as our paper was going to press, the arrival of the brig Norfolk, Captain Malngy, was reported; and we perform a most painful duty in announcing to the public the death of Wm. Sartorius, Esq., Accountant and Civil Auditor of this Presidency. Mr. Sartorius proceeded in the Norfolk, on the public service, to the King of Acheen; and we understand that the disease which has thus proved fatal attacked him on the 22d inst., and terminated his earthly career at three o'clock yesterday afternoon while coming into the harbour.—*Pen. Gaz. Sept. 2.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, &c.

Penang, Sept. 27.—The *Juliana*, Capt. D. Kidd, from Calcutta, after leaving the Pilot, met with a severe gale on the 17th, 18th, and 19th August, in the Bay, which did much damage; she arrived at Malacca on the 1st Sept.; her commander died on the 13th Sept. at Malacca. The *Syren*, Capt. McDonnell, arrived here on the 6th Sept. from Calcutta, and is the first vessel that has arrived from Bengal for these seven weeks past, and proceeds to Java in a few days. The *Hero* of Malown, Capt. Musk, is expected in daily from Banca; she has, we understand, several passengers for this place, and some for Bengal, who came out by the direct China ships, and were landed from them at Anjier point, where vessels were lying ready with tin, pepper, &c. for the ships from Batavia. All kinds of European articles have become scarce, in consequence of being disappointed of some Indiamen not coming in: our old prices for beer, viz. 30 to 35 dollars per cask, will, it is feared, be doubled. The Dutch are, by the last accounts, fearful of really commencing operations against the Malays at Palembang, and great show of their vessels is made in Batavia roads; but it is said they have no money to go through the expedition on the scale on which it was commenced: in the mean time, the straits to the eastward of this are swarming with pirates, and, it is feared, that some vessels will suffer in consequence.—*Ind. Gaz. Oct. 30.*

MALACCA.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE.

Tuition.

A seminary, partly for literature and partly for religious purposes, had been kept in eye by the founder of this Institution, for eight or ten years; and a resolution was at length formed (Jan. 22, 1818,) to commence it under the denomination of "The Anglo-Chinese College." Though the erection of the house did not begin till near the close of that year, yet instructions in Chinese were daily delivered from the month of March; and four Christian Missionaries, now labouring among the heathen, have received their first acquaintance with the elements of Chinese on the principle of this Institution.

The persons now studying Chinese in the College are seven, five of whom, however, are only to be considered as regular students; the other two being variously employed, spend only a small portion of time every day, to perfect their knowledge of the more ancient classical books, and of the Mandarin dialect of their own country, to fit themselves for acting as schoolmasters, or teachers of the language to foreigners. They are both Chinese young men, and receive no aid from the funds. Of the five regular students, one is a Christian Missionary, supported by the (London) Missionary Society; one, a young man aged 17 years, born in Malacca, but who spent some time at school in England; the other three are Chinese, one of whom was born in Canton (and who is a believer in Jesus); the other two lads, 16 years of age, were born in Malacca. There is besides, a Chinese boy of 12 years of age, now in one of the Mission schools, who is intended for the College, after going through the elementary books. To what particular objects the students may devote their Chinese acquirements, it would be premature to say. The object of one of them (viz. of the Missionary) is of course definite; and it will be satisfactory to some of the subscribers to know that of the other four, two have expressed a desire to become useful in propagating the gospel; but time alone can shew the result of these desires. The Chinese, and other languages springing from it, forming the chief object of the Institution, of course required the first attention; but the cultivation of Malay, and of Ultra-Ganges literature generally, together with the other subordinate objects of the College, are kept in view, and will be attended to as soon as circumstances will admit.

Remarks.

It is proper here to notice, that the Directors of the (London) Missionary So-

ciety, by a resolution, dated London, 22d February 1819, confirmed the grant of the site of the College House (made in their name on the 22d Jan. 1818, by the Provisional Committee of the Ultra-Ganges Missions), and at the same time expressed, as the first promoters of the College fully anticipated, their most cordial approbation of the objects of the Institution, and their readiness to contribute, according to the Society's ability, to such parts of the object as should bear directly on the propagation of the Gospel. The approbation of so large and respectable a body of men, composed of various denominations, gave, as might have been expected, great encouragement to proceed in the prosecution of the object.

From the above account, it is obvious that the exhausted state of the funds imperiously claims the attention of the friends of this Institution. Another staircase is wanted; the oiling of the timber is not finished; small causeways about the building are yet to be made; and the balance in hand will scarcely be adequate to the expense of these, not to speak of painting.

The college library is yet very small, and the supply of books, both Chinese and European, far from being adequate. A small museum is in contemplation, for the depositing of such of the antiquities and curiosities of China and the neighbouring countries, as may tend to illustrate their literature, history, and manners; or the works of the great Creator. Though some aid for such a collection may be expected from individuals possessed of Chinese, Malay, and other curiosities, yet it is hardly to be expected that this can be sufficient; recourse to purchase will still be unavoidable, or some of the most necessary and useful articles will not be procured. The plan of the Institution embraces the cultivation of Chinese and Ultra-Ganges botany; and although as yet the requisite facilities for the prosecution of this important branch of natural science are wanting, it is still kept in view; but some considerable expense will be requisite in order to make a beginning. Four of the students receive from the funds; and though no expense has yet been incurred on account of tuition, it cannot be expected to be long so. Several Chinese boys, totally uneducated, have sought admission; but, for such, a preparatory school is first necessary, where they may become acquainted with the elements of the language, and be thus prepared for entering the College. These remarks on the state of the funds are respectfully laid before the public; and the trustees do hereby, on behalf of the Institution, earnestly intreat the liberality of all lovers of literature and of Christianity in British and Dutch India, and in

all other parts of the world where this document may come. They believe the objects of the Institution will be judged to be highly important by every one who duly considers them; and, however humble in its origin, as it is the only Institution that has yet proposed the cultivation of Chinese as its chief literary object, they fondly hope that the public patronage will not be withheld from it. As it is totally unconnected with any system of politics, and with any political body, whether Asiatic or European, and as all its measures and records are open for inspection, they confidently step forward, and lay its claims before men of various nations and of different Christian communities. Pecuniary contributions, therefore, however small, will be thankfully received on behalf of the Anglo-Chinese College, by any of the trustees and by the treasurer. Donations of books, oriental manuscripts, maps, charts, curiosities, or philosophical apparatus, will also be thankfully received and publicly acknowledged, unless where the donors wish their names not to appear. And it is requested that persons who may be disposed to contribute books, &c. will be good enough either to mark them with the words, "Anglo-Chinese College Library," or to signify in some accompanying note that they are for this specific object.

N.B. Contributions will be received by the Rev. Dr. Morrison and W. S. Davidson, Esq. (the treasurer), China; Lieut.-col. W. Farquhar; the Rev. W. Milne, Malacca; David Brown, Esq., Penang; Dr. W. Chalmers, and the Rev. H. Townley, Bengal; the Rev. Dr. Philip, Cape of Good Hope; W. A. Hankey, Esq., London.

General Plan of the Institution.

I. *Name.*—The Anglo-Chinese College.

II. *Object.*—The reciprocal cultivation of Chinese and European Literature.—On the one hand, the Chinese language and literature will be made accessible to Europeans; and on the other hand, the English language, with European literature and science, will be made accessible to the Ultra-Ganges nations, who read Chinese. These nations are, China, Cochinchina, the Chinese colonies in the Eastern Archipelago, Loo-choo, Corea, and Japan. The Malay language and Ultra-Ganges literature generally are included as subordinate objects.

III. *What advantages the College proposes to afford to Students.*—1. The College will be furnished with an extensive library of Chinese, Malay, and European books.—2. The assistance of European professors of the Chinese language, and of native Chinese tutors. The European professors will be Protestants.—3. Accommodations in the College for a limited

number of students, at rates hereafter to be fixed.—4. A fund will be formed for the maintenance of poor students.—5. To European students, the Chinese language will be taught, for such purposes as the students choose to apply it: to religion, to literature, or to commerce.—6. To native students the English language will be taught, geography, history, moral philosophy, and Christian theology, and such other branches of learning or science as time and circumstances may allow.—7. There is at the station an English, Chinese, and Malay press (the property of the (London) Missionary Society), which literary students may avail themselves of; and it is intended, ultimately, to form a botanical garden in connection with the College, to collect under one view the tropical plants of the Eastern Archipelago.

IV. *Students to be admitted.*—Persons from any nation in Europe, or from America; persons of any Christian communion, bringing with them proper testimonials of their moral habits, and of the objects they have in view; persons from European or other universities, having travelling fellowships; persons belonging to commercial companies; and persons attached to the establishments of the official representatives of foreign nations, who wish to become acquainted with the Chinese language, will be admitted; also native youths belonging to China, and its tributary kingdoms, or to any of the islands and countries around, who either support themselves or are supported by Christian societies, or by private gentlemen, who wish to serve them by giving them the means of obtaining a knowledge of the elements of English literature, will also be admitted.

V. *Internal Regulations.*—These, of course, cannot at first be specified; they must, as in other similar cases, arise out of circumstances, and be the result of experience. It will be expected of all, whether natives or foreigners (though none will be compelled), to attend Christian worship, and to be present at all public lectures delivered on subjects connected with the general views of the Institution.

VI. *Term of Study.*—This also must be determined by circumstances.

VII. *Resources of the College.*—These will be, fees paid by foreign or native students, who maintain themselves, or who are supported by their patrons and friends; donations, annual subscriptions, and bequests in money or lands.

VIII. *Management.*—The Institution is to be placed under the government of a Patron, President, Vice-presidents, a board of twelve trustees, and a managing committee. But various circumstances, not at first anticipated, have hitherto prevented application being made for persons to fill the situation of Patron and Presi-

dent; nor has it yet been practicable to complete the number of Vice-presidents and trustees.

SUMATRA.

FORT MARLBOROUGH.

General Orders by the Hon. the Lieut. Governor.—May 18, 1820.

To prevent any question which might arise with respect to the application of martial law at this settlement to persons, natives of India, who may have formerly been in the military service, and quitted it, and others who may not actually receive pay as soldiers, the Lieut. Governor deems it proper to declare, that he considers all such persons who at any time have been in the military service of the Company, or otherwise in any way attached to or connected with the military department, as camp followers, and subject accordingly to a military tribunal, in all cases where the civil authority may not interfere.

The Lieut. Governor further deems it necessary to declare, that in consequence of the absence of a regularly established British court of law at this settlement, all natives of India whatsoever residing at this settlement are in like manner liable to be tried and punished by military process, in all cases where the civil authority may not interfere. By order of the Hon. the Lieut. Governor.

(Signed) W. R. JENNINGS, Sec.

ACHEEN.

Our private accounts from Acheen, by the *Guide*, reach to the 20th Sept. The brig *Norfolk*, Maingy, was at that time in Acheen Roads, employed on the account of the Penang Government. She had left Penang on the 9th July, with a commissioner on board for Acheen, who, on his arrival at that place, had the treaty with the king confirmed, when royal salutes were fired on both sides, to announce the circumstance to the inhabitants of his Majesty's capital. The *Norfolk* afterwards proceeded to survey the islands contiguous to Acheen, and examined minutely the bays of Pulo Way and Rondo. Sickness, however, we are sorry to state, broke out on board, and obliged her to return to Acheen roads on the 18th Sept.

The commissioner, W. Sartorius, Esq., was taken very ill, and also a gentleman who accompanied the mission, with most of the soldiers on board. Fever and ague is stated to have been the prevailing complaint. Tents were pitched for the accommodation of all the sick on a healthy spot on shore, and the *Norfolk*, on their recovery, was destined to survey Pulo Nancy, Pulo Radi, and Pulo Brassi, to see where the best anchorages were at these

isles, and to mark whether they afforded any where a spot favourable for a settlement. It was expected afterwards that the brig would run down the west coast of Sumatra as far as Sinkel, and subsequently returning by Acheen, make a similar survey of the east coast of the island. The whole cruise was expected to occupy about five months, and the terms on which the brig was engaged were 1,000 dollars per mensem.—*Ben. Hurk. Oct. 14.*

SINGAPORE.

DEATH.

Nov. 4. At sea, on board the *Minerva*, on his passage from Sourabaya to Singapore, John Syme, Esq., much and deservedly regretted by his numerous friends and relations.—*London Paper.*

BANCA.

Dutch papers to the 12th inst. have come to hand. They contain intelligence from Batavia, dated Dec. 4, detailing the successful issue of an expedition, under the command of Lieut.col. Keer, against a strong body of pirates (amongst whom were thirty Europeans), who, encouraged by the Sultan of Palembang, had established themselves in a fortress on the eastern side of the island of Banca.—*London Paper, May 17.*

CHINA.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

The demise of the Emperor Kea-king took place on the 2d of Sept. last, at Jehu, in Chinese Tartary. The particulars of this monarch's sickness and death have not yet come to hand, nor have we yet heard who has been appointed his successor. The succession may be tranquil, but very likely not. The express from Peking simply mentions, that "His Imperial Majesty, on the 25th of the 7th moon, at Jehu, departed to ramble among the Immortals." This mythological allusion is frequently used to denote the death of great personages. As we hope, by and bye, to be able to present the public with a brief memoir of Kea-king, embracing some important anecdotes of his family, and some of the chief public transactions of his reign, we shall for the present satisfy ourselves with the following brief sketch, drawn up by a native, for the correctness of which we will not however pledge ourselves, though we have no particular reason to disbelieve any part thereof. "The Emperor Kea-king, of the Ta-tsing dynasty, was aged sixty-one years, twenty-five of which he sat on the throne. He was the 14th son of Keen-lung. Since he mounted the throne, the great body of the people have loved him,

and praised him as a beneficent prince. His government has been, upon the whole, better than that of the princes of the former dynasty (Ming). With respect to his learning and virtues, I have always heard them spoken of as highly respectable." It is certain that Kea-king's reign has been much disturbed by internal commotions, and not marked by any distinguished conquests, or national improvements. He seems to have been capricious, greatly under the influence of his minions; fond of drink; distrustful; harassed by superstitious fears; often guilty of persecution; but, upon the whole, not an oppressor. The disturbed state of the empire for six years past give much reason to think that the elements of discord are too deeply mingled in the mass of materials which form the public opinion in China, not to be followed by some daring revolutionary measures. Still, if the successor be a man of decision, and commence his reign with some acts of great popularity, the contents of the impending cloud may be averted, at least for a time.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner, Oct. 1820.*

"On undoubted intelligence being received of the death of the late Emperor Kea-king, an official paper was issued by the Hëen magistrates, requiring all persons of rank, literary gentlemen, and the people at large, that they immediately act agreeably to the imperial will in going into deep mourning, by wearing coarse attire, and removing all red appendages from the caps. That, for the space of one hundred days from the date thereof, they were not to shave their heads, nor to marry, nor to sacrifice to the gods; nor to play on instruments of music: this prevents the performing of plays. That all red sign-boards, and red papers of a lucky tendency were to be removed from the shop windows."—*Extract of a Letter from Macao, dated Dec. 30, 1820.*

INSURRECTION IN QUANG-SEE.

By last accounts from China (the same by which the news of the Emperor's death arrived), we learn, that his Exc. Yuen, governor-gen. of the province of Canton, had gone to Quang-see to quell an insurrection in that province; but of the causes and ramifications of the insurrection, and of the success of his Exc.'s expedition, we have not yet heard.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner, Oct. 1820.*

CANTON.

A report has reached us, which states that the gates of this city are ordered, under present circumstances, to be daily shut at four o'clock in the afternoon; which, if true, indicates alarm in the mind of government.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner, Oct. 1820.*

CHINESE BOATMAN KILLED.

Extract of a Letter from Canton, dated Dec. 8, 1820.

"When I last wrote to you every thing remained quiet here, and matters were going on extremely well. A very unfortunate accident, however, took place a few days since, and which involved the East-India Company's supercargoes in a very unpleasant discussion with the Chinese Government.

"A Chinese boatman was killed by a musquet shot by a person belonging to one of the Indianman's boats, which had proceeded up one of the branches of the river at Whampoa for the purpose of watering. The particulars which led to this accident are not exactly known, but it is generally understood that the event took place quite unintentionally; and that the person who fired the gun intended either to fire at some birds which were flying by at the time, or that he intended to fire over the Chinaman's head, in order to intimidate the Chinese, who were assembled in the China boat, and on the banks of the river, and who had grossly insulted the people in the English boats with the most opprobrious language, and attacked them violently with stones without the least provocation; a practice but too common amongst the lower orders of Chinese, who seem to delight in taking every means in their power to insult and annoy foreigners in their country.

"The unfortunate accident was not heard of, or made known to Mr. Urnstone, the chief of the British factory, until two days after it had occurred, or else the matter might have been hushed up by the parties where the accident occurred; and it seems to have been a most strange and unpardonable neglect in the parties on this occasion, in not immediately informing the supercargoes of what had happened. The instant Mr. Urnstone was made acquainted with the circumstances, the promptest measures were taken to adjust this unfortunate affair, before it got into the superior public Chinese offices at Canton, and to quash the whole matter. It was, however, then too late, as the Whampoa Mandarin had already reported the affair to Canton, and it rapidly passed from one public office to another, and in due course reached the Viceroy officially; the affair then became at once officially public, and bore a very unpromising appearance. The Viceroy immediately published an edict, stating the circumstance, and calling upon the chief of the English nation to deliver up the person who had killed the Chinese, in order to take his trial for the offence committed. A person belonging to the Company's ship London was declared by the Chinese to have committed the death of the Chinese, as her boat had been

traced by a Chinese alongside that ship from the place where the accident took place. All trade with the London was therefore stopped, and the Hong merchants, who "secured" that ship (as it was termed) threatened with imprisonment, &c. if the foreigner who killed the Chinese was not shortly delivered up. A rumour soon prevailed that a person belonging to the London had absconded, and the Chinese themselves soon heard of this, and there is no doubt of the Viceroy and other public officers having also been privately aware of a person having absconded. Such was the posture of affairs when a man, belonging to the Company's ship Duke of York, suddenly cut his throat on hearing of a Chinese having been killed. It was imagined that this circumstance might in possibility induce the Chinese to believe that this man was the person who had killed the Chinaman. The Chinese were informed of this event: it spread in all directions immediately, and it soon appeared that they were disposed themselves to lay hold of this circumstance; and on the following day Mr. Urnstone was officially informed, that the Viceroy desired to have the body of the person who had killed himself brought up to Canton for examination, and also the boat's crew of the London. This proposition was immediately resisted; but the Mandarines were informed the body might be inspected, and the boat's crew of the London examined at Whampoa, on the spot, by the Chinese, if the Viceroy chose to order it so; and they were assured the body should remain just in the same state as when the deed was committed. The Chinese, though reluctantly, gave up this point, and, accordingly a deputation of three Mandarines of rank were sent down to Whampoa, and examined the body of the person who had committed suicide, and also examined the crew of the London's boat. This ceremony took place on board the Duke of York with every possible degree of decorum and form, both on the part of the Chinese and the people on board the ship; and the result of it was, that the Chinese made it appear that the man who had committed suicide was the person who killed the Chinese, and that the act was committed from shame and remorse, from having taken away the life of a fellow-creature. The deputation of Mandarines therefore reported officially to the Viceroy that this was the case; the Viceroy received and confirmed the report, and the whole affair has now most fortunately been brought to a close, and the matter will be set at rest.

"Such are the circumstances attending this unpleasant affair, which, at its commencement, promised at least a suspen-

sion of the British trade at Canton, for probably several months: a long and tedious discussion between the supercargoes and the Chinese Mandarines, with possibly an open rupture between them. Had the Chinese government been unwise enough to have insisted on the offender being found and delivered up to them, after they knew he had absconded, or demanded another person in his place, we know that the supercargoes would have steadily and firmly resisted such a proposition to the very last; and what might have been the consequence it is impossible to say, and now unnecessary to argue.

"The loss which must have accrued to our trade by a long stoppage would have been immense, even supposing that to have been the only evil consequence. The Chinese, however, very wisely availed themselves of the plausible pretext which the circumstance of the suicide afforded them, for bringing the matter to an adjustment without having recourse to extreme measures, which would have been met of course with the greatest firmness and steadiness by the supercargoes; and in such a country, where neither reason, truth, and, in these cases, justice prevails, and where foreigners are placed in the most embarrassing predicaments, the allowing the Chinese to make use of such a subterfuge, though not justified by the strict laws of morality, is nevertheless an expedient which dire necessity warrants; and it is a most fortunate circumstance that the Chinese on this occasion themselves voluntarily adopted it.

"The delicate, embarrassing, and trying situations in which the East-India Company's representatives in China are so frequently placed in this country, is not generally known, or the meritorious conduct of those gentlemen in the discharge of the important duties committed to their charge sufficiently appreciated. They have an immense (and to England) a most important trade to conduct; and yet that trade may in an instant, from an occurrence like the present, be either suspended for many months, or perhaps totally annihilated, supposing that extreme measures were resorted to by the Chinese on such occasions; and the Company's representatives have to act and to deal with a nation whose conduct is regulated by maxims and principles on all and every occasion (but more especially in cases of life and death) in direct variance with, and the acknowledged usage of the civilized and enlightened world. The powers of the supercargoes in China do not appear to be clearly or distinctly defined, and it is to be greatly lamented that they are not so. The Chinese may, in such a case as the present, demand that the person who kills one of their countrymen shall be given up to them. This, it is presumed, the supercargoes could not do,

and, to their honour, we know they would not if required of them. It may, however, be argued and maintained, that if the supercargoes would not give up a man to the Chinese under any circumstances, that it would be their duty to allow, that is to say, not impede the Chinese officers of Government in the execution of their duty when endeavouring to discover the guilty person; and it is just on this point an important consideration hinges, as the means by which the Chinese might adopt to prosecute that search might not be deemed admissible by the supercargoes, and then they become at once involved in a serious and painful discussion with the Chinese Government. The Chinese have had good proofs of the firmness and steadiness of the Company's representatives on many trying occasions; and their mighty emperor, with his mighty court, had a good specimen of the stubbornness of John Bull, when Sir George Staunton, at the imperial palace, in 1816, firmly and resolutely (to his infinite honour) resisted the unwarrantable and arrogant pretensions of the Chinese nation, when they required the British embassy to prostrate themselves and "knock head" at the feet of the "Mighty Son of Heaven," (the title assumed by the emperors of China): a ceremony which would have eternally disgraced the British name in China.

"It has always been a matter of surprise with those acquainted with China affairs, that the chief of the British factory in China is not vested with full and explicit consular powers from his sovereign, besides his situation as chief of the Company's factory; an appointment from which no ill effects could arise, whilst many beneficial ones would be produced by it. But to have an English consul here distinct from the chief of the Company's factory, would be impolitic and useless, as the Chinese would never refer to him on any occasion, as they would on every question refer to the chief of the factory whether of a commercial nature or otherwise.

"The unfortunate affair which has just occurred having been brought to a favourable close, every thing is resuming its usual quiet routine; and it is to be earnestly hoped, that nothing of the kind will again take place, to interrupt the trade, and that good understanding with the Chinese, which the Company's representatives have been at so much pains to cultivate with them by their own conduct and example."—*New Times*, May 22.

COCHIN-CHINA.

It was reported in Canton that serious disturbances had taken place on the Chinese frontier; and that his Majesty Ming-ming (whose succession to the throne of Cochin-China took place on the third day after his father's death) had been murder-

ed. The report not being confirmed, we lay but little stress on it.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, Oct. 1820.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LOSS OF THE CERBERUS.

Extract of a letter from Captain Livingstone, of the *Cerberus*, East-India ship, dated Cape of Good Hope, 12th March, 1821:—

"With heartfelt sorrow I inform you of the loss of the ship *Cerberus*, on the morning of the 10th, at three a.m., in consequence of the ship missing stays. We were standing off and on, waiting for daylight to come into Table Bay. She ran on shore on the eastern side of the Bay, opposite to Green Point. We had great difficulty in saving the passengers, as the surf ran so very high on the beach. I had on board five ladies, seventeen children, and four gentlemen. The distress we were in when the ship struck, may be more readily conceived than described. I never saw such a melancholy sight before, the sea making a fair breach over the ship; the boats after hoisting out were upset, and five of the crew nearly lost their lives. One man, Christopher Stevenson, in endeavouring to reach the ship from the land, was drowned."—*Morn. Chron.*

Supplementary Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 24. Mr. G. J. Morris, first Assist. to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and preparer of Reports.

Mr. E. Bury, second Assist. to the Register of ditto ditto.

Dec. 1. Mr. C. D. Russell, Assist. to the Collector of Seharunpore.

8. Mr. W. Leicester, chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. C. Smith, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of ditto ditto.

Mr. F. Law, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Benares.

Mr. W. J. Sands, third Judge of ditto ditto.

15. Mr. G. Warde, Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. R. Hunter, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

22. Mr. R. J. Taylor, Assist. to the Collector of Benares.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]		Dec. 20, 1820.		[SELL.	
Rs.	Ans.	{	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	{	Rs. Ans.
Prem.					Prem.
5	6				5 2
5	6	{	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	}	5 2

DEATH.

Dec. 21. After a lingering illness of several months, Thomas Morris, Esq., proprietor of the *Athenaeum*, aged 48.

MADRAS.

The ship *Bulmer*, Barclay, sailed from Madras on the 26th Dec., and on the 31st fell in with a hurricane in about 8° N. lat. She was dismasted, and otherwise damaged:—12 feet water in her hold,—ran in,—and made Sadras 6th Jan.:—Passengers and captain returned to Madras; a survey had gone down to the ship:—it was supposed she would be condemned, as it was reported at Madras that she ran on shore 12th January.—*Orig. Com.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 2. A Court of Directors was held, when Francis Warden, Esq. was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

SEMINARY AT ADDISCOMBE.

Richard Haughton, Esq. has been appointed Assistant Hindustani Professor at the Hon. East-India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

SIR W. GRANT KEIR.

Sir William Grant Keir is to have the colonelcy of the 6th dragoons (carabineers), in the room of the late Earl of Cathampton.

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

On Saturday, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings which we have for a long time seen was held at the great room of the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of founding "A Society for the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the Native Inhabitants of British India."

At twelve o'clock the Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, M.P., took the chair. On his right sat the Earl of Clare, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Dunsany, Lord Gambier, Sir James Mackintosh, M.P., Sir W. Burroughs, and several gentlemen who filled official situations in India. On his left sat the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Gosport, Mr. Wilberforce, the Right Hon.

J. Sullivan, Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Mr. Fowell Buxton, M.P., and several Directors of the East India Company. The room was crowded to excess. Several ladies graced the meeting by their presence; and, as an inevitable consequence, the benevolent object by their support.

The whole business of the meeting went off unanimously, and a large subscription was supplied in aid of its commencement. — *London Paper, May 26.*

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 27 Cowes, ship *Orphelia*, Dawson, from China 13th Dec.

May 5 Gravesend, ship *Ganges*, Chivers, from Bengal 24th Nov. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Taylor; Miss Dixon; Mr. Channon; Mr. Mousieu; Capt. Driver; Mr. Welsford; Mr. Bristow; Mr. Stone; Mr. Trotter; Lieut. Patterson; Mrs. Patterson; Miss Patterson; Mr. Jessop; Miss Green; two Masters Cauldfield, and Master H. Mac Arthur. — Mr. Edmunds, Mrs. Moffatt and Miss Moffatt were left at the Cape.

— ditto, ship *Mistrel*, Barnes, from Penang, Cape, and St. Helena.

6 Off Portsmouth, ship *Two Brothers*, Gilchrist, from China, for Antwerp, sailed 12th Dec.

7 Deal, ship *Minerva*, Bell, from Java. — *Passengers*: Major Travers; Capt. Wallace.

9 Gravesend, ship *Orwell*, Saunders, from China 13th Dec. — *Passengers*: J. F. Davies, Esq., from Canton; the Abbé Antonio Bonaveto, and Master J. Alexander, from St. Helena.

— ditto, ship *London*, Cameron, from China 8th Jan 1821.

— ditto, ship *Rockingham*, Waugh, from Bengal. — *Passengers*: J. W. Fulton, Esq. of the firm of Mackintosh and Co.; W. Watts, Esq.; G. E. Law, Esq. and three children; Mrs. Sanderson and one child; two Masters Wilson; two Masters Howe; Master Darby; two Misses Doyle; two Misses Lawry, and Miss Darby.

10 ditto, ship *Ganges*, Falconer, from Bengal about 16th Dec. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Russell and two children; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. N. McLeod and two children; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Skipton and one child; Mrs. Falconer; D. Campbell, Esq., Civil Service; H. Russell, Esq., do.; Lieut. Col. Caldwell; Dr. G. Skipton; Capt. W. Hammond, Country Service.

— Off the Wight, ship *John Brown*, Elderkin, from China, for Amsterdam.

11 Gravesend, ship *Lord Hungerford*, O'Brien, from Bengal. — *Passengers*: Lady Colebrooke; Mrs. Brewer; Mrs. Doctor Campbell; Mrs. Capt. Harris, and Miss Blenkinsop; Sir J. E. Colebrooke, Bart. Member of Council; W. A. Brewer, Esq. Attorney at Law; Maj. C. W. R. Povo-

leri, 23d. N.I.; Henry Feodall, Esq.; Henry Howell, Esq. (left at St. Helena); Capt. C. Tippet (died at sea 23th April); J. Allingham, Esq.; 5 Misses Campbell, (one of them born at sea 1st April); 2 Misses Huges; Misses Brewer, Mackenzie, Ward, Kelly, C. Towuley, E. Manley and M. Canty; 2 Masters Colebrooke; Masters Chamberlain, W. A. Brewer, K. Mackenzie, and Blackburn; 2 Masters Sutherland; Masters Loveday and Waiten; 2 Masters Simpson; and Masters Sandford, H. Manley, and J. Harris.

— Gravesend, ship *Princess Amelia*, Turner, from China. — *Passenger*: James Banaerman, Esq.

13 Deal, ship *Katherine Stewart*, Forties, from Samarang 30th Dec.

15 Gravesend, ship *Castle Forbes*, Reid, from Bombay, Cape, and St. Helena. — *Passengers*: G. Hyde, Esq.; Mr. Pelly; John Campbell, Esq.; Dr. Rind; Mrs. Pelly and 6 children; Mrs. Snodgrass and child; Lieuts. Cotgrave and Wilkie; Mrs. Ashburner; Mrs. Reid; the Rev. R. Baynes, and Mrs. Baynes; — also the Rev. J. Campbell, a Hottentot boy, and 5 Europeans from the Cape.

— Gravesend, ship *Hope*, Flint, from Bengal 25th Dec., Madras 13th Jan., and Cape 6th March. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Cotton; Mrs. Cockburn; Mrs. Young; Mrs. Pybus; Miss Kier; Capt. Hulme; Capt. Watson; Capt. Williams; W. Mitchelson, Esq.; Miss Helen Cotton; 2 Misses Gowen; 2 Misses Young; Master R. Cotton; 4 Masters Cockburn; 2 Masters Young; 2 Masters Pybus; Master C. Cook; — Mr. R. G. Abbott, died in Madras Roads on the 13th Jan. — Lieut. Oliphant was left at the Cape.

— Liverpool, ship *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Bengal.

16 Gravesend, ship *Scauby Castle*, Sotheby, from China.

17 Liverpool, ship *John Taylor*, Aitkluson, from Bengal 16th Jan.

18 Gravesend, ship *Thomas Coutta*, Marjoribanks, from China 12th Jan. and St. Helena 29th March.

20 Gravesend, ship *Duke of York*, Campbell, from China 12th Jan.

— Gravesend, ship *Warren Hastings*, Larkins, from China 5th Jan. — *Passenger*: Capt. Pearse, of the Bengal Army, from St. Helena.

— Off Weymouth, ship *Asia*, Patterson, from Bombay.

— Off Plymouth, ship *Lady Campbell*, Marquis, from China 6th Jan.

26 Off the Wight, ship *Astell*, from China 28th Jan. — *Passenger*: Mr. Laidlow, assis. surg. 66th regt.

27 Ditto, ship *Buckinghamshire*, Adams, from China. — *Passengers*: Mr. S. Ball, from China; Mr. E. Jell, R.N., from St. Helena.

— Deal, ship *David Scott*, Warrington, from Bengal. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Hales, Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Vivian, Miss Blin-

field, Miss Blair, of Madras; Major Cameron, 2d regt. N.C., Capt. J. Warburton, 17th N. I. (died at sea 18th Feb.); Capt. French, 5th N.I.; Lieut. Vivian, 6th Lt. Inf.; Assist. surg. Brown, H. M. 69th regt., Miss M. Weymss, two Masters Weymss, and Master J. Hare.

— Lymington, ship Marchioness of Ely, Kay, from China 7th Dec.—*Passengers*: Mr. Maguiac, from China; Col. Monkton, from the Cape; Lieut. Clark, from St. Helena.

28. Off Lymington, ship General Hewitt, Pearson, from China 22d Jan.

Departures.

May 5. Gravesend, ship Rochester, Sutton, for Madras and Bengal.

— Ditto, ship Thomas Grenville, Manning, for Madras and China.

— Ditto, ship Marquis of Wellington, Blanchard, for Madras and China.

7. Ditto, ship Blundon Hall, Greig, for Bombay.

12. Ditto, ship Britannia, Luke, for Bengal.

— Ditto, ship Ogle Castle, Crossley, for Bombay.

13. Ditto, ship Ajax, Clark, for Madras

— Ditto, ship Jemima, Watt, for Batavia.

17. Ditto, ship Daphne, Chatfield, for Madras, &c.

19. Ditto, ship Albion, Weller, for Madras and Bengal.

21. Ditto, ship Fame, Eastgate, for Madras.

24. Ditto, ship Margaret Allen, for Madras, &c.

27. Deal, ship Amity, Gray, for Bombay.

28. Ditto, ship Woodford, Chapman, for Madras.

— Gravesend, ship Sophia, Reynolds, for Madras.

BIRTHS.

March 24. At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Captain H. Dowden, 19th regt. Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.

April 1. On board the Lady Hungerford, at sea, the lady of Colin Campbell, Esq. surgeon of the horse brigade, on the Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

25. At Brompton, Kent, the lady of Captain James Macfarlane, of the Hon. East-India Co.'s Depot, of a daughter.

May 3. At Dulwich, the lady of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq., of a son.

6. In Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, Mrs. Conyers Hudson, of a son.

21. The lady of James Haig, Esq., of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 23. At Bishop's Castle, James Smith Adams, Esq., of Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester, to Elizabeth Emma, only daughter of the late James M'Taggart, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

30. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Sir Charles Grey, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, Bart., of Idsworth Park, Hampshire.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Major Alex. Robson, 19th foot, to Eliza, widow of the late Charles Pattle, Esq., of Canton.

May 2. At Streatham, Surrey, Joseph Taylor Lowndes, Esq., of Watling Street, to Harriet, fifth daughter of Wm. Borradale, Esq., of Streatham.

3. At St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, Edward, third son of William Layton, Esq., of Woodhouse, Ely, to Mary Amelia, only daughter of the late Charles Miller, Esq. formerly of Fort Marlborough, Beccoolen.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17. On board the General Hewitt, on her passage from China, Mr. John Noble Raincock, 6th mate of that ship, in the 20th year of his age.

April 17. In Sloane Street, Lieut. col. Geo. Smith, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in the 23d year of his age.

24. At Otley, Hants, Mrs. Parry, the widow of the late Richard Parry, Esq.

29. Maj. gen. Thomas Saunders Bate-man, of the East-India Company's service, Bombay Establishment, aged 60.

May 2. At the house of her father, W. Page, Esq., of Fitzroy Square, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell Eyre.

14. In Montague Square, Edward, son of Col. Salmond, military secretary to the East-India Company.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The latest accounts from Bengal quote the Company's six per cent. loan paper at from five to six per cent. premium. Private bills on London at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per sicca rupee; and the interest bills on the Court (which are drawn at 5s. 6d. the sicca rupee, and at twelve months' date) were at twelve per cent. premium. The exchange in London on Calcutta is at from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 1d. per sicca rupee.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, May 25, 1821.

Cotton.—The Cotton market has been steady this week; the buyers, however, evince a greater disposition to effect sales.

Sugar.—The Sugar market this week has been without interest; very few good new Muscovades are on show; the buyers are in consequence holding off in expectation of further arrivals; no alteration whatever in the prices can be stated. Refined market has been heavy, and rather lower.

Coffee.—The public sales this week have been considerable; the demand has been languid, and in consequence the quantity sold has gone off at lower prices; the ordinary, good, and fine ordinary Jamaica at a further decline of 2s. a 3s.

Rice.—There were two public sales on Tuesday: the first, Bengal White Rice, duty free; only two lots were sold, but we understand, since the sale, a considerable proportion has been disposed of; ordinary White Bengal Rice, duty free, 2s. and 12s. 6d., good quality at 12s. The other sale consisted of new Carolina Rice, of a fair quality; the first lot was taken in at 35s., the second at 32s. 6d.; the whole of the Carolina Rice was then withdrawn.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....cwt.	0 4 9	10 0 0		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5 13 0	—	5 13 0	
— Cheribon.....cwt.	5 10 0	—	5 14 0	
— Sumatra.....cwt.	5 18 0	—	10 0 0	
— Mocha.....cwt.	0 0 5	—	0 0 8	
Cotton, Surat.....cwt.	0 0 7	—	0 0 8	
— Madras.....cwt.	0 0 8	—	0 0 7	
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 1 2	—	0 1 0	
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 1 2	—	0 1 0	
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				
Aloes, Egyptian.....cwt.	3 5 0	—	7 10 0	
Aniseed, Star.....cwt.	2 16 9	—	3 0 0	
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 5 0	
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	1 14 0	—	1 18 0	
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	7 10 0	—	8 10 0	
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 8 4	—	0 4 0	
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0 1 9	—	0 2 0	
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	25 0 0	—		
— Ligna.....cwt.	8 18 0	—	10 0 0	
Caster Oil.....lb.	0 0 9	—	0 1 5	
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	—	1 6 0	
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 0 0	
Colombo Root.....cwt.				
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	18 0 0	—	36 0 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0	
— Arabic.....cwt.	4 0 0	—	5 10 0	
— Assafetida.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	15 0 0	
— Benjamin.....cwt.	35 0 0	—	58 0 0	
— Aniomi.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	9 0 0	
— Galbanum.....cwt.	45 0 0	—	30 0 0	
— Gambogium.....cwt.	10 0 0	—	13 0 0	
— Myrrh.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	16 0 0	
— Olibanum.....cwt.	3 0 0	—	6 0 0	
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	—	0 5 6	
— Dye.....cwt.	0 2 9	—	0 5 6	
— Shell, Black.....cwt.				
— Shivered.....cwt.				
— Stick.....cwt.				
Musk, China.....oz.	0 12 0	—	0 16 0	
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 17 0	—	1 0 0	
Opium.....lb.				
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 10	—	0 0 11	
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0 15 0	—		
— Cloves.....oz.	0 3 6	—		
— Maca.....oz.				
— Nutmeg.....oz.	0 1 6	—	0 3 0	
Rhubarb.....cwt.	1 0 0	—		
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 0 9	—	0 3 0	
Senna.....lb.	0 0 9	—	0 3 0	
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.				
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				
Turnerick, Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 6	—	0 11 0	
— China.....cwt.	0 12 0	—	1 7 8	
Zedoary.....cwt.	9 10 0	—	11 10 9	
Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	14 0 0	—	14 10 0	
— Blue.....cwt.				
Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 7 9	—	0 8 3	
— Blue and Violet.....lb.	0 7 6	—	0 7 9	
— Purple and Violet.....lb.				
Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 7 0	—	0 7 6	
— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 6 9	—	0 7 6	
— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 6 6	—	0 7 0	
— Fine & Good Copper.....cwt.	0 6 3	—	0 6 6	
— Middling Ditto.....cwt.	0 3 2	—	0 4 6	
— Ordinary and low.....cwt.	0 6 0	—	0 7 4	
— Fine Madras.....cwt.				
— Manila.....cwt.	0 8 6	—	0 10 0	
Rice.....cwt.	15 0 0	—	17 0 0	
Safflower.....cwt.	0 10 0	—	1 0 0	
Sago.....cwt.	1 13 0	—		
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	0 14 3	—	0 16 6	
Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0 15 1	—	1 4 7	
— Ditto White.....lb.	0 15 1	—	1 4 7	
— China.....lb.	0 19 10	—		
— Organine.....lb.	1 14 0	—	2 0 0	
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 4	—	0 8 0	
— Cloves.....lb.	0 3 8	—		
— Bourbon.....lb.	0 3 4	—	0 3 8	
— Mace.....lb.	0 4 4	—		
— Nutmegs.....lb.	0 10 0	—	8 10 6	
— Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 8	—		
— Pepper, Company's.....lb.	0 0 8	—		
— Privilege.....lb.	0 1 0	—	0 1 3	
— White.....lb.	1 8 0	—	1 11 0	
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 14 0	—	2 3 0	
— White.....cwt.	0 18 0	—	1 4 0	
— Brown.....cwt.	0 4 3	—	0 3 6	
Ten, Bohea.....lb.	0 3 10	—	0 4 6	
— Congou.....lb.	0 3 1	—	0 3 6	
— Sonchong.....lb.	0 2 11	—	0 3 4	
— Campol.....lb.	0 2 11	—	0 3 4	
— Twankay.....lb.	0 2 11	—	0 3 4	
— Peking.....lb.	0 2 11	—	0 4 0	
— Hyson Skin.....lb.	0 2 3	—	0 6 0	
— Hyson.....lb.	0 6 0	—		
— Gunpowder.....lb.	1 10 0	—	2 0 0	
— Terioiseshell.....lb.	5 10 0	—	5 0 0	
— Wood, Saunders Red.....ton				

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 14 August.
Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 5 June—Prompt 31 August.
Tea.—Bohea, 800,000 lbs.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Sonchong, 4,600,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson skin, 1,300,000 lbs.; Hyson, 900,000 lbs.; Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000.

For Sale 12 June—Prompt 7 September.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

For Sale 19 June—Prompt 31 September.
Licensed.—Sugar.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP'S LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the London, Princess Amelia, Orwell, Scudley Castle, Thomas Coates, Duke of York, Warren Hastings, Lady Campbell, Marchioness of Ely, Buckinghamshire, and Atell, from China; and the Colchester, from Bengal. Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens—Salt-petre.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Raw Silk—Flow Silk—Wrought Silk—Sewing Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Dunlop—Satin—Sarsnets—Crapes—Cape Shawls—Handkerchiefs—Gown Pieces—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Mother-o'-Pearl Knife Handles—Mother-o'-Pearl Counters—Coral Beads—Soy—Gamboge—Vermillion—Dragon's Blood—Rhubarb—Japan Ware—Feathers—Hair—Table Mats—Nankin Floor Matting—Black Bamboo Cane—Whangbees—Rattans—Wine—Madeira—Sherry.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Rose	935	Mac Taggart	Bengal.
Princess Charlotte of Wales	978	Biden	Ditto.
Madras	600	Welsh	Ditto.
Lord Hungerford	710	O'Brien	Ditto.
Ganges	700	Falconer	Ditto.
Manila	710	Drake	Ditto.
Palmyra	600	Lamb	Madras and Bengal.
Andromeda	300	Stewart	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1821.

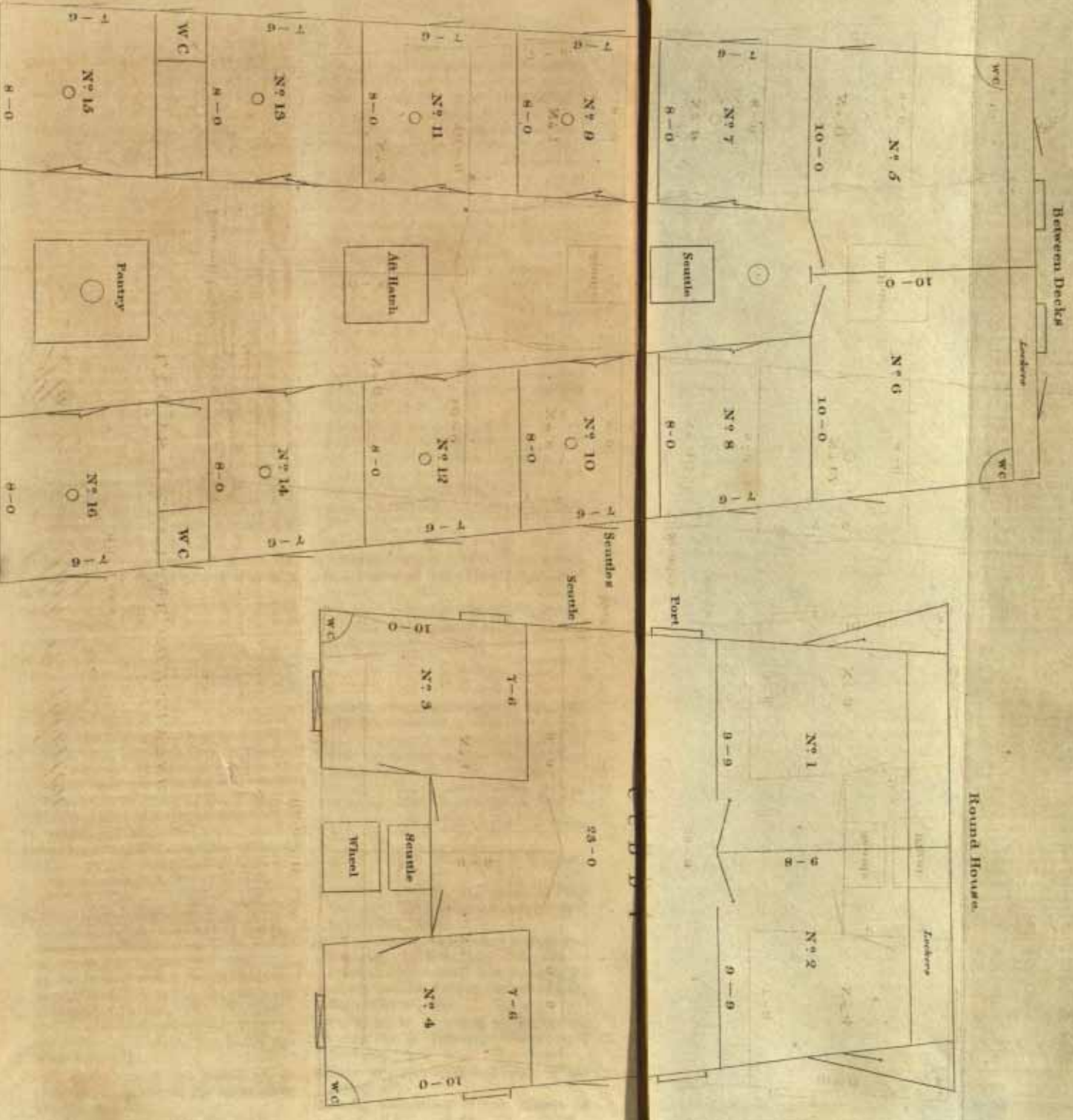
1821.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1720.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3½ p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent.	Ann. 1720.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ser. Ann.	New Ditto.	India Bonds.	per Dy. Exchanger Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1821.
Apr. 26	223½	71½	72½	89½	107½	18½	81½	81½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	—	45.43p	4.6p	72½	14	Apr. 26
27	223½	71½	72½	89½	107½	18½	81½	81½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	—	44.40p	4.6p	72½	14	27
28	—	71½	72½	89½	107½	18½	81½	81½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	—	41.43p	4.5p	72½	14	28
30	—	71½	72½	89½	107½	18½	81½	81½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	—	41.43p	4.5p	72½	14	30
May 2	223½	71½	72½	89½	107½	18½	81½	70½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	—	41.43p	4.5p	72½	14	May 2
3	224	71½	72½	89½	108½	18½	81½	70½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	41.43p	3.5p	72½	14	3
4	223 224	71½ 72½	72½ 73½	89½ 90½	108½ 109½	18½ 19½	81½ 82½	70½ 71½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	43p 44.43p	4.6p 4.6p	72½ 73½	14	4
5	223½	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½	82½	71½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	43.44p	4.6p	72½	14	5
7	224 225	72½ 73½	73½ 74½	90½ 91½	108½ 109½	18½ 19½	82½ 83½	71½ 72½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	43p 44.43p	3.6p 3.6p	72½ 73½	14	7
8	224 225	72½ 73½	73½ 74½	90½ 91½	108½ 109½	18½ 19½	82½ 83½	71½ 72½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	43p 44.43p	3.6p 3.6p	72½ 73½	14	8
9	225	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½	82½	71½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	41.42p	2.4p	72½	14	9
10	225½	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½	82½	71½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	42p	1.4p	72½	14	10
11	225½	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½	82½	71½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	42p	par 3p	72½	14	11
12	—	72½	73½	91½	108½	18½	82½	71½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	43p	—	72½	14	12
14	225½	73½	74½	91½	108½	18½	83½	72½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	42.43p	1.4p	72½	14	14
15	—	73½	74½	91½	108½	18½	83½	72½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	42.43p	4p par	72½	14	15
16	226	73½	74½	91½	108½	18½	83½	72½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	42.43p	3p par	72½	14	16
18	227 228	73½ 74½	74½ 75½	91½ 92½	108½ 109½	18½ 19½	83½ 84½	72½ 73½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	43.44p	2d. 6p	72½ 73½	14	18
19	—	73½	74½	91½	108½	18½	83½	72½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	43.45p	par 2p	72½	14	19
21	228 229	74½ 75½	75½ 76½	92½ 93½	109½ 110½	19½ 20½	84½ 85½	73½ 74½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	44.45p	par 3p	72½ 73½	14	21
22	227 228	74½ 75½	75½ 76½	92½ 93½	109½ 110½	19½ 20½	84½ 85½	73½ 74½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	—	1d. 3p	72½ 73½	14	22
23	227 228	74½ 75½	75½ 76½	92½ 93½	109½ 110½	19½ 20½	84½ 85½	73½ 74½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	45.46p	2.4p	72½ 73½	14	23
24	228	74½	75½	92½	109½	19½	84½	73½	—	—	—	230½	80½	—	72½	45.47p	2.4p	72½ 73½	14	24
25	228 229	74½ 75½	75½ 76½	92½ 93½	109½ 110½	19½ 20½	84½ 85½	73½ 74½	—	—	—	230½ 231½	80½ 81½	—	72½ 73½	48.49p	3.5p	72½ 73½	14	25

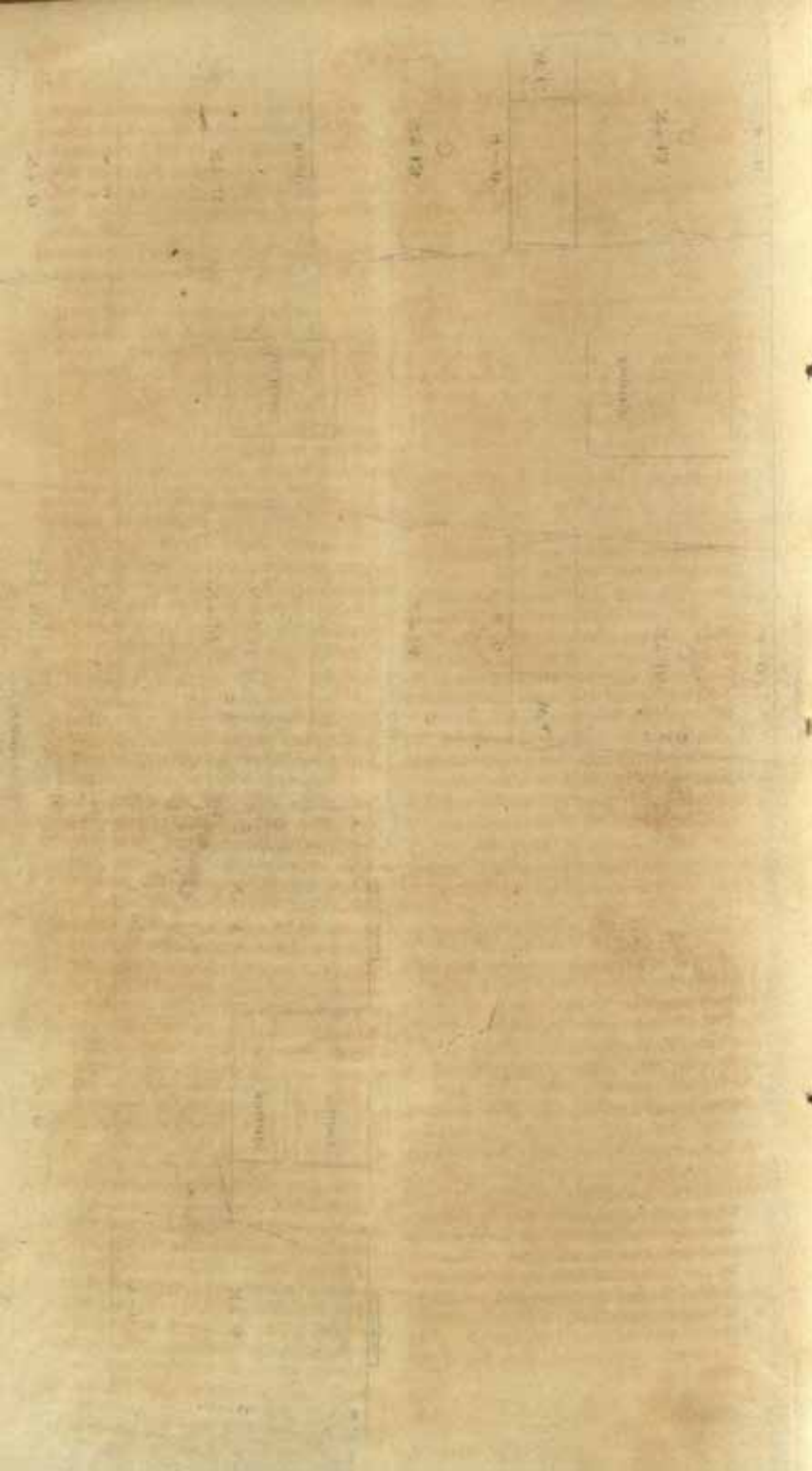
E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

Plan of the Ship *Albion*.

5000 Tons.

LUCAS PERCIVAL, COMMANDER.





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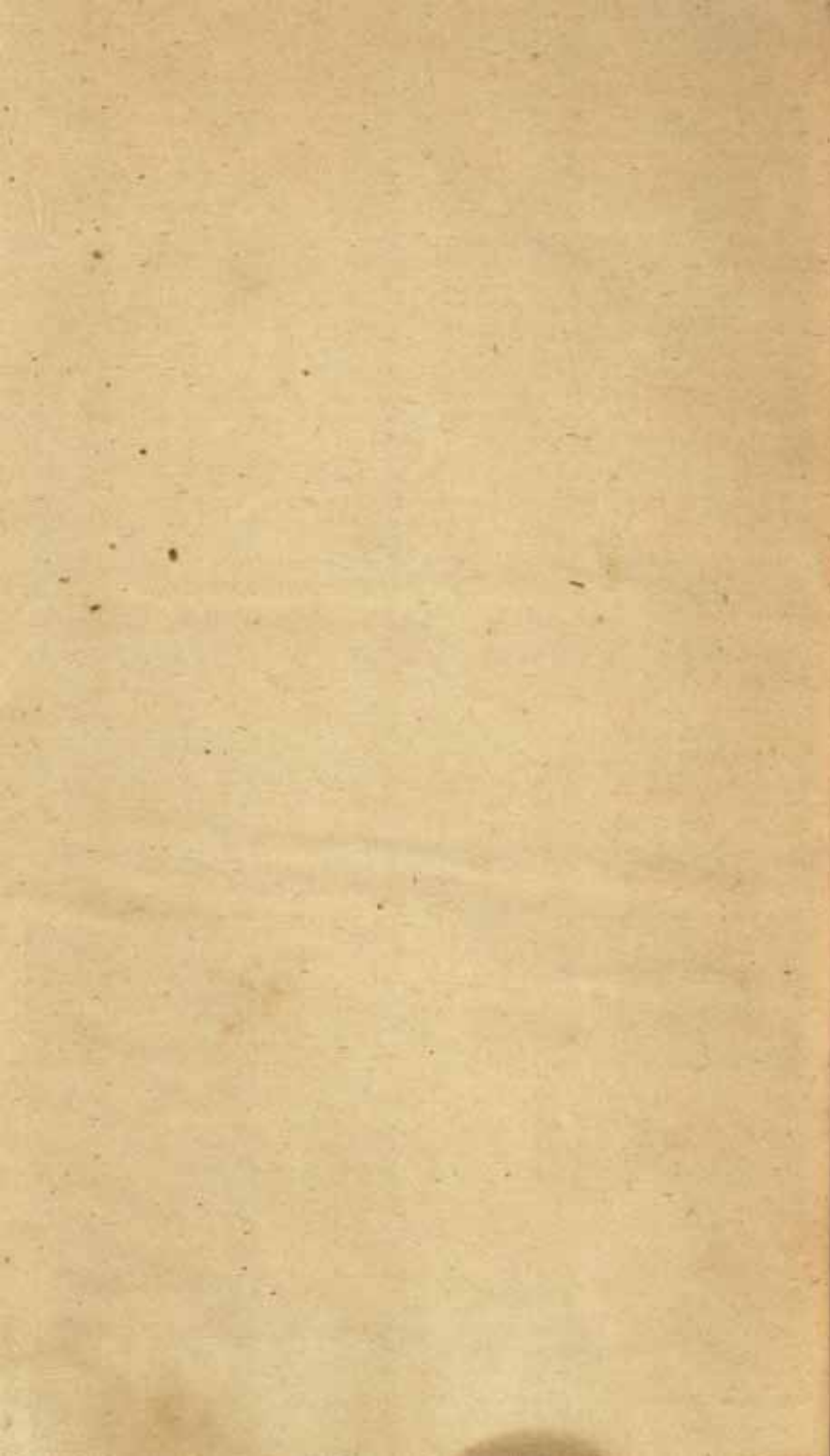
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